IROQUOIS INDIANS:

A Documentary History of the Diplomacy of the Six Nations and Their League

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INTRODUCTION

This compilation is like none other in the world. It is an archive of documents made by and concerning a people without scribes, documents recorded by other parties and originally filed away obscurely in repositories devoted to other interests. Because the League of the Iroquois and its constituent Six Nations negotiated diplomatically with the agents of empires, provinces, and nation-states, as well as with other Indian nations, Iroquois treaty documents came to rest in The Netherlands, France, Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, and in many state and private collections, in all of which the Iroquois documents were secondary to the thousand and one concerns of Europeans and Euro-Americans. Now these many scattered collections have been culled to create the first authentic archive of an indigenous tribal people.

Strictly speaking, an archive consists of the documents generated by an agency or institution, but we may think in terms of an imaginary Iroquois foreign office whose papers were destroyed in an imaginary fire, being preserved only in the copies made for other parties to negotiations. With that fiction in mind, what we have here is a reconstituted archive. Regardless of problems of definition, it is a body of texts exceedingly important to genuinely reconstituting the history of the United States and its predecessor colonies and native peoples.

The Iroquois League was a great military and political power in North America during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Its importance was recognized by contemporary statesmen of competing European empires and colonies, who vied with each other to secure Iroquois friendship and alliance. After 1700, the Iroquois policy of neutrality maintained a balance of power between the empires that lasted until the Seven Years War, and the Iroquois nations were wooed by Britain and the United States during the War of the American Revolution. It is not possible to write a valid political history of eastern North America during the era preceding

the Revolution without carefully considering Iroquois participation in the most important events of the time; and the basis of the Northwest Ordinances of 1784-87 was the treaty made at Fort Stanwix between the United States and the Iroquois in 1784.

Though the Iroquois League fragmented during the American Revolution and its people are now scattered on Canadian and American reservations, and individually as far as Hawaii, their history after the Revolution became inextricably part of the history of the Great Lakes region and of the vast intersocietal trade that moved westward across the continent. Defying dogmas of the vanishing Indian, more Iroquois are now alive than were previously recorded at any one time.

The major problem in studying Iroquois participation in North American history has been the scattered and unreliable condition of the source materials. A large number were virtually inaccessible. Most have never been validated by critical examination for omissions, variance between copies, or other contradiction by other contemporary documents. In national and state archives, Iroquois treaties are submerged in the general material, their arrangement and cataloging ill-suited to the study of indigenous peoples; and indexes are at best inadequate, often erroneous and misleading. There is continuing attrition of source manuscripts, identifiable by later references to documents that no longer can be found.

Now, however, most of the problems of access have been solved by the archive presented herein; and comparison of documents has been facilitated. The documents included were compiled by a project begun in September 1978 at the D'Arcy McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian at the Newberry Library. Funded for three years by the Research Division of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and staffed by a historian and three anthropologists with the assistance of many temporary aides, the project initially aimed at compiling less than 3,000 texts, but even the specialists had badly underestimated Iroquois diplomatic activity and

its involvements. The documents piled up to three times the original estimate, and the project's actual duration extended past its formal closing for three more years. It has been completed nevertheless, largely owing to the dedicated support of the Newberry Library and donation of labor by the staff. Many generous contributions by individuals and institutions are acknowledged below.

Project staff made no effort to collect original source documents. Instead, it copied them by microphotography or xerography and made paper copies of all documents to be filed in an archive at the Newberry. This publication reproduces that archive. It is open to addition as new documents come to light, and students are solicited to send information about such new documents to the Newberry. The archive's calendar is available on a computer printout at the Newberry, and a card index of names and subjects refers to about one-sixth of the documents on file. Access may be had by qualified students. An indexed document is noted as such by a degree sign after the date of the document on the headnote to the document and in the calendar. Regrettably the index could not be completed because of lack of funds, but it is useful in combination with the calendar. Both are printed in the guide that accompanies this film. A reader may wish to scan the calendar for context before concentrating on particular documents. Calendar and index, especially when used together, are finding aids for the location of particular documents and sets of related documents.

ABOUT THE TEXTS

What They Are

The documents presented here include the minutes of treaty conferences, the agreements resulting from formal meetings, and a broad range of background materials useful for interpreting motives, procedures, and effects. The editors' basic standard for selection was relevance to the diplomatic history of Iroquois nations or their league. Other parties involved in the negotiations are also included.

Most of the documents are manuscript or printed texts arranged in chronological order. Often it has been possible to compile copies of the same text from different sources, and sometimes these are variant, sometimes significantly so. All copies are included. Texts in languages other than English are presented but only rarely translated.

Photographs of wampum belts are also included as representing Indian records of negotiations. In almost all instances, it has not been possible to identify a particular belt with a specific written record, and the editors have concluded regretfully that the belts cannot be deciphered by a general code. Nevertheless certain conventional patterns have been observed, so the belts are grouped according to emblematic content, following the last written text at the end of the microfilm publication.

The documents span a period from the earliest surviving sixteenth century texts through the year 1842.

How They Were Copied

The editors depended on many archives and repositories for exact xerographic copies of original documents in their possession. Their valuable cooperation was unstinted, but the variety of their facilities for copying prevented the adoption of a uniform reduction ratio. Therefore, although the final microfilming at Research

Publications was done at a constant reduction ratio, there is no constant relation between the relative size of documents on our film and the actual dimensions of the originals.

The integrity of the documents was the editors' foremost concern. No document has been altered. Very few extractions were made and they are noted in every case. No marks were made by us on copies received except, in some cases, for bold editorial lines with arrows, to denote the beginning and end of a document. Such indications were also used to note overlapping when a large page had to be copied in sections.

The editors aimed at comprehensiveness. This objective required inclusion of some texts so mutilated or faint in the original as to be minimally legible. These are given nevertheless for whatever information can be extracted from them. Some are more legible in the technically enhanced copies than in the originals.

As in all publications, the originals remain the ultimate source to be consulted when issues of textual validity arise. The location of every document is given in a headnote.

How They Are Presented

Each entry consists of a headnote with the document's date, a brief description, and the source, followed by the document itself. In a few cases a translation or annotation will follow the document.

Each headnote description reflects the perspective of the document rather than editorial comment about it. As descriptions were often taken from catalogs or notations of source repositories, spelling of names is not standardized. Editorial remarks, if present, appear in parentheses or annotations.

Bracketed dates have been assigned by the editors. Single documents are given with the date when written regardless of the time referred to in their contents. This has been done because documents are products of the time and circumstances when written, and these may seriously affect interpretation of the contents. To

preserve textual integrity, some texts have been included as found in collections of documents spanning a period of time which is so dated: e.g., 1645-Sept 1654. Multiple copies of the same document, same date, are distinguished as Document I, Document II, etc., and filed in sequence under their common date.

If a document is dated more than one year from the date of the treaty to which it pertains, it is cross-referenced under the treaty date. Because of the prolonged nature of many treaty negotiations, users should scan the compilation's calendar to find appropriate documents within a year of any event of interest. Although cross-references refer to specific documents, distinguished by Roman numerals in cases in which there is more than one document of the same date, references to other documents in editorial remarks within descriptions of a particular document do not make use of Roman numerals to distinguish between documents of the same date. In these cases, all documents of the date cited should be checked for the reference.

The editors have not tried to reconcile or adjust dates in the Old Style Julian calendar used by the English for many years after the French and Dutch had changed over to the New Style Gregorian calendar. Dates are given herein as they appear on the documents. When the English finally changed over, they often gave both new and old dates on the same text; in such instances the editors opted for the New Style annotation.

The project staff has compiled and edited a printed reference manual to assist in interpreting the texts, and we urge that it be kept handy during research. It is The History and Culture of Iroquois Diplomacy: An Interdisciplinary Guide to the Treaties of the Six Nations and Their League (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1984). It is a volume for quick and easy reference, self-contained but especially useful in conjunction with this compilation of documents.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This archive could not have been compiled without the generous contributions of counsel and materials from many persons and agencies. No one is intentionally left out of the following list. Pardon is asked for any inadvertent omission.

Indian people: Early in the project, Richard Powless and Paul Williams of the Union of Ontario Indians provided a list of treaty documents. Seven persons from the Union of Ontario Indians visited the project from 23rd to 29th June 1979 and offered comments and suggestions. Phil Monture, Land Researcher at Six Nations Reserve shared knowledge of locations of source materials. George Abrams, Director of the Seneca Iroquois National Museum on the Allegany Seneca Reservation, and Ramona Charles, Librarian at the Community House on the Tonawanda Seneca Reservation, provided information about the location of materials. Tribal historians from different political persuasions on fellowship at the Center discussed the project with staff members during their residence: Norbert Hill and Sandra Orie came from the Oneida Reservation in Wisconsin, and Douglas George, recommended by the "traditional" Mohawk Nation, came from the St. Regis (Akwesasne) Reservation. Everett White, born and raised at St. Regis (Akwesasne), provided valuable information about documents based on his former experiences as an Indian Health Service employee and his personal interest in the history of his people. Most important information and advice were given on a visit by Cayuga Chief Jacob E. Thomas who represents the Cayuga nation in the Grand Council of the Houdenosaunee and teaches in Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario. On 22nd May 1980, Chief Thomas made a joint presentation with Dr. Michael K. Foster, Iroquoian Ethnologist of the Canadian National Museum of Man. At a colloquium at the Newberry, they showed slides and facsimile artifacts and explained symbols in terms of Iroquois custom. Through the following day, Chief Thomas held nonstop conversation with project staff who took extensive notes and taped his analyses of certain wampum belts. He continued

in correspondence afterward. Informal visitors to the project included Charles Patton and Tyler Hemlock, Caughnawaga (Kahnawake) Mohawks; and Alice Armstrong and Helen Laughing, Mohawks employed in the Demographic Office, Mohawk Tribal Offices, St. Regis Reservation.

When Associate Director Mary A. Druke traveled to Indian communities, she was received hospitably everywhere. Indians of Onondaga, including Oren Lyons, Irving Powless, Jr., and Irving Powless, Sr., though unsympathetic to the project, received her graciously and explained their attitudes. Information about documentary material and oral traditions were provided to her by residents of the following Indian communities: Allegany; Cattaraugus; Caughnawaga (Kahnawake), Onondaga, St. Regis (Akwesasne), Six Nations Reserve; Tonawanda; and Tuscarora.

Project Aides:

Consultants. Charles Gehring, of the New York State Library, Manuscripts, provided notes on Dutch manuscripts in the Livingston Family Papers at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. Paul Stevens, a Fellow at the McNickle Center, compiled and annotated source documents of the era of the American Revolution. Another McNickle Center Fellow, Professor Richard Haan, contributed copies of odd documents he had been collecting for ten years. Mary Ann Mayes searched William N. Fenton's files and compiled a list of cited Iroquois documents. Lieutenant Commander C. McD. Stuart, RN, searched uncalendared treaty texts at the Public Record Office of Great Britain and arranged for transmission of copies. Paul Grey, graduate student at the University of London, acted as liaison between the project staff and the Public Record Office in acquiring documents ordered by the staff. Professional indexer Elin Christianson advised on indexing procedures. Major F.E.G. Bageshawe, of Matlock, England, provided photographs of a wampum belt in private hands.

Office employees at various times included Nancy Kovitz; Peter Radke; Polly Strong, University of Chicago graduate student; Andrew Tobin, Bennington College student; Karli Erica White. Wesley Andrews arranged much of the final organization

of the archive files. The project was also helped by several students enrolled in undergraduate independent study seminars of the Association of the Colleges of the Midwest and the Great Lakes Colleges Association, whose wages were paid by the associations and the Newberry. David L. Ghere accomplished "last minute" tasks.

Volunteers included Claudette Alm; Jeanette Campanella; Lucy Caples; Herbert Furse; Ted Knutson; Nancy Kovitz; Dorothy Markowitz; Virginia Meyers; Noel O'Reilly; Mary Louise Ramsey; Mrs. Gerald Sivage. They sorted and identified the masses of documents arriving in the mails, and put them in order for editors' review.

Newberry Library staff. Special interest was maintained and special help provided by John Aubrey, Michael Kaplan, Steve Mandel, Terry Sullivan, and Michelene Fixico; and much gratitude is owed for the patience of Richard H. Brown.

Advice and information were exchanged with colleagues of the Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History project: Helen Hornbeck Tanner, Adele Hast, and Jacqueline Peterson. The members of the Conference on Iroquois Research and the American Society for Ethnohistory devoted three successive panel sessions to the project at annual meetings.

Institutions:

Special gratitude is owed to the Public Archives of Canada for its gift of copies of treaties and surrenders in its possession. Thanks must also be expressed to the Rochester [N.Y.] Museum and Science Center for its donation of photographs of its large collection of wampum belts. The University of Chicago made copyflo paper copies of microfilm at a minimal cost far below commercial prices. Research Publications sent a photographer without charge to film documents located at the Albany Institute of History and Art and at the New York State Archives in Albany. Work on the project was greatly facilitated by materials collected in research travel previous to the project and incorporated into project files. The American Philosophical Society made such research fellowship grants to Director Jennings

and Associate Director Druke. Through such generous contributions, as well as time and energy given by individuals, the project managed to stay within its budget despite its massive increase in size. When the project could not be finished within its allotted three years, the Newberry Library financed it to completion.

Thanks are due to each repository, publication, or individual source of materials listed below which made available copies of materials in its collections. together they have made this publication possible.

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My Lords

I do my self the honour to transmit to your Lordships my proceedings at the Treaty which lately held at Easton with the Delaware Indians in obedience to his late Majesty's Order to me to examine into the Complaint made by those Indians against the Proprietors of Pensilvania for defrauding them of their Lands. — for the particulars of which Treaty I beg leave to refer Your Lordships to the Minutes of the Proceedings, and my Report thereon herewith transmitted.

Together with my proceedings at Easton I likewise transmit to your Lordships my transactions with the Indians on my way to, and at the Detroit last Summer, which I was sent by Sir Jeffery Amherst, that Majesty might be in Arms, and enter into a Treaty of Alliance with the Western and Northern Indians: and as at that time a report had been spread of the disaffection of the Senecas, with their designs to excite the Western Indians to a revolt, I therefore delayed transmitting to your Lordships the before mentioned Transactions, until I should be likewise enabled to lay before you the Six Nations in my return Home, to enquire into the cause of such reports, the motives which induced them to such a proceeding, with their present resolutions thereon, which meeting having several times

The Right Honourable
The Lords Commissioners
for Trade & Plantations

Taken place, a Copy of the Minutes of the Transactions thereof are herewith likewise enclosed.—

An inspecting my Transactions of last Year, and those of the late Meeting, Your Lordships will observe that the Indians are not only very uneasy, but Jealous of our growing power, which the Enemy Hourly ase them firmly in their Interest, had always represented would prove their destruction, as we should hem them in, and in the end extirpate them;— This a People Jealous of their Liberty's as the Indians are the readier induced to believe, for the many Posts which we have erected throughout the Country during the course of, and since the War in these parts, for several of which according to their Ideas of these matters, they are led to think, we can have no other use at present, except to serve as checks upon, and at last surround them, neither are there wanting People in America to remind them thereof from a mistaken zeal, for the Interest of their Monarch, altho it can serve them, but to little purpose the Treatment they meet with from the more unthinking of our People, being very different from that to which they have been accustomed, does not a little strengthen them in this belief, and we cannot be surprised that a People who judge only from appearances and appearances, and who have been constantly treated with the greatest Friendships, and loaded with an infinity of Presents particularly by the French who owed all their Successes in a great measure to them should harbour doubts & Suspicions on a too sudden change. and I am very apprehensive that we who always met greatly short of the Enemy in presents and Kindnesses to them, may become too premature in a sudden retrenchment of some unnecessary expences, which on due consideration I flatter myself Your Lordships will be of opinion they should be gradually weaned from, and that by a prudent conduct, and due distribution of some little favours to them for a time, we may effect without much trouble, what we should find no small difficulty in compassing by force, namely a quiet possession of our distant Posts, and

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and an encrease of Settlements on the back parts of the Country so as within a few years to have a well settled Frontier, in order thereby to be enough to repel any sudden attempts from the Indians.

The great abuses in Trade with the Indians, of which they had frequently complained, occasioned my making Regulations therein for the prevention which I hope shall at all the principal Posts as mentioned in my Transactions of last Year, and I am hopefull of strictly attended to, and enforced at the several Garrisons, it will in a great measure contribute to make the Indians easy on a Head which they consider of the utmost importance.

I have likewise made the best use of your Majestys late Instructions to the Governors of this Province concerning the Indian Lands, thereby to convince them of his Royal intentions to do them Justice as this was a subject which had occasioned much Jealousy & uneasiness, & what I said thereon afforded them general satisfaction, except the Mohawks who still remain very dissatisfied on account of the Lands which they allege they have been unjustly deprived of, that is to say, a large Tract of about Six Hundred thousand Acres of Land called Kaiadarosseras, alias Queensborough patented in the year 1708. and due yet undivided & unsettled, comprehending great part of the Country lying between the Mohawk & Hudsons River, also the Low Land called the Mohawk Flatts, or planting Grounds whereon they live) claimed by the Corporation of Albany, also their Land at Canajoharie called the Upper Mohawk Castle, or Village: which Complaints of theirs I formerly laid before Your Lordships, and as they frequently solicit me for an answer, I hope to be honoured with Your Lordships Sentiments thereon — altho I am thoroughly convinced of the experience and discernment which Your Lordships and his Majestys Ministers have of the importance of keeping on good terms with the Indians, and of your sense of the ill treatment and frauds often used towards them, I am nevertheless induced to offer a few remarks on that subject, for which I humbly

praume

on Your Lordships favourable indulgence, and that You will believe they arise from no other Motive than a zealous desire to preserve Peace, & to promote his Majesty's Interest and the prosperity of his American Colonies. — The defenceless state of the back parts of each Province, and their importance towards promoting the flourishing state of the rest being duely considered, will no doubt incline Your Lordships to use every expedient which may prevent their receiving any check in their Growth, which must certainly put them back several years, the Evils of which can in no wise be effectually prevented but by preserving Peace and the Friendship of the Natives. For altho our Frontier Forts are erected in the best Manner, and most advantagious Situation for covering the Country, yet I cannot help observing to Your Lordships that tho they may prove a Means of retarding the progress of an Army or a powerfull European Force, they can in no wise prevent the Incursions of the Indians, who need not approach them in any of their Grounds, and can destroy the Inhabitants & their Dwellings with very little risque, which from their experience, and dread of Indian cruelty, will sufficiently alarm all the neighbouring Settlers and occasion their forsaking their places of abode. — I will be needless to detain Your Lordships with a representation of the many Ill consequences which must attend an Indian War among our Scattered Settlements, and the expences, Losses, & Difficulties to be sustained, together with the time it may require before a Body of Troops can be enabled to restore the Country to a State of Tranquility, it being a Subject of too much importance to have escaped Your Lordships observation. I shall therefore only beg leave to observe, that to effect so necessary an end as that of securing the friendships & esteem of the Indians, it will be expedient that we convince them by our Treatment we are determined to adhere firmly to all our engagements with them, that we indulge them with a free and plentifull Trade subjected to a proper Regulation, and that the Department of Indian Affairs which by our Acquisition of Territory is become very extensive be carried

on

be carried on with the utmost regularity and uniformity so as to promote his Majesty's interest, & removeing any misunderstandings & jealousies, without which, they will consider themselves as neglected, and that will tend to confirm their suspicions concerning us. —— with regard to the former I make no doubt of its being closely attended to, and as to the Indian Department I am now busied in rethenching such Expences as I can, and making some necessary alterations therein. with the consent of Sir Jeffery Amherst. a State of which, I shall within a short time be able to transmit to your Lordships for your approbation, hopeing for the same favourable indulgence which I have experienced whenever I had the honour of offering your Lordships my humble sentiments on Indian Affairs. ——

I have the honour to be
with the highest respect
My Lord
Your Lordships most obedient
and most Humble Servant

Jeffs Amherst

63

Proprietors
Pennsylvania.

Letter from Sr William
Johnson Bart. agent
for Indian affairs,
&c.
&c.

Read
Read 1st. 11. } 1762.

(X. 9.

To the Right Honourable the Lords
Commissioners for Trade and Plantations

May Lords,

His late Majesty having been pleased by his Order in Council of the 29th Day of August 1759 on the Petition of Benjamin Franklin Esqr Agent appointed by the Assembly of Pensilvania relating to the differences subsisting between his Majestys Subjects and the Indians bordering upon the said Province, concerning large Quantitys of Land which the said Indians alledge they have been deprived of without their Consent or satisfaction made them for the same, particularly of the Lands included within the Forks of the River of Delaware, and also of other Lands on both sides the said River, to direct his Agent for Indian affairs to examine thoroughly into the complaints of the Delaware Indians with respect to Lands which they alledge they have been defrauded of by the Proprietaries, and that for this purpose he do take the earliest Opportunity of signifying to them that he has in Consequence of what passed at the Conferences in July and August 1757 received his Majestys Orders to Inquire into their Grievances, and prest them to appoint such time and place as shall be most convenient to them for that purpose, That he do likewise give timely notice of such Meeting to the Commissioners appointed by the Proprietaries

to

to act on their part, to the End they may come properly instructed and prepared to support the Claims of their Constituents, and that when he shall have made a fully and particular enquiry into the circumstances of the Case, and heard what all parties may have to offer he do transmit his proceedings on this Business to your Lordships in order to be laid before his Majesty, together with his opinion of what may be proper to be done thereupon.

In pursuance of the above Order I have the Honour to represent to your Lordships, that having sequested Teedyuscung who stiles himself Chief of the Delawares at Wyoming his Majestys Orders, he nevertheless thought proper to put off the Meeting, until I had again applied to him for that purpose, when he by Letter dated the 21st of April last assured me expressing his satisfaction thereat, appointed to meet me at Easton on this subject on the 15th day of June then next, and to bring with him all such of his People as were concerned in the Lands in Question. Of this Appointment I gave Notice to the Governor of Pensilvania, that he might appoint Commissrs on behalf of the Proprietaries agreable to his Majestys Orders.

On the 13th of June I arrived at Easton, but could not proceed on Business before the 18th the Indians being until that Day drunk.

As I do myself the honour to transmit Copys of the

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the whole proceedings at this Meeting, containing the claims of the Indians at large in their own words, and also Copies of the Proprietaries defence, and of the Deeds and Evidences produced to me in support of the Claim of both parties, I shall confine myself with stating in a concise manner the claim of the Indians, and the Defence of the Proprietaries with such other Matters as I conceive necessary to lay before your Lordships

It appears by the Minutes of this Meeting on the Nineteenth of June that Tedeyuscung Present at the Lands about which he complains as laying from Easton up the River Delaware to Samuels Depuys at the Gap to the Kittatinny Hills or Blue Mountains, and along the Top of those Mountains to Allimingy, from thence to Mackaungie, and from thence to Shamony, and from thence across to Delaware River at Pilcocks Creek and from thence to Easton, also four several Islands within the above Described Limits

That Lands the Indians formerly possessed & never sold purchased from them or their forefathers, that if the Proprietaries have any Deed for those Lands it is fraudulent and a Forgery, and that neither they nor their Forefathers have ever been paid for the same

On the twenty first of June the Proprietaries Commissioners delivered in their defence in writing from which and the Deeds and Evidences therein referred to they insist it clearly appears that the first Proprietor of Pensilvania by himself and Agents duly purchased from

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

from the Indian Proprietors among other Lands a Tract in the Year 1682, and in the Year 1686 other Land in part bounded on those purchased in 1682, which last purchased Tract was by Deed dated 26th August 1686. conveyed to William Penn by Mankeeriehühe, Sayhoppy and Taughaughsey Indian Kings, or Chiefs the proprietors thereof: whose right to those Lands I do not find has been denied by the Indians, none claiming them —

This original Deed being lost, or mislaid, has occasioned the Propietaries much trouble to prove the Reality of this purchase, and the Truth of a Copy of that Deed produced before me in support of their Right to the Lands in Controversy —

The proofs of this your Lordships will observe are sundry Extracts from ancient Letters mentioning at that time a Treaty to be on foot for purchasing Lands above the Falls of Delaware from the Indians, and an acct of goods paid them 21st April 1686 which in Quality agrees with the consideration mentioned in the Deed of the 2d August 1686, and in quantity also in many Articles: and as the List agrees not with the Goods mentioned in any precedent Indian Deed, and also as the Letter mentioning this Payment says "We have another "Payment to make to the Indians of Christina then shall "be out of the Indians debt": the Proprietaries Commissr. infer it was the Residue of the Goods paid for the purchase of those Lands —

That this was really so, seems to be confirmed past

contradiction

contradiction by the Affidavit of the Honble William Allen Esq
Chief Justice of the Province of Pensilvania marked G, to
which I beg leave to refer your Lordships

This tract of Land is in the said Deed described as follows.
All that Tract and those tracts of Land lying and being in the
said Province of Pensilvania aforesaid beginning upon a Line
formerly laid out, or to be laid out from a corner marked Spruce
Tree by the River Delaware about Mackerick killen, and
from thence running along the Edge or foot of the Mountains
West Northwest to a corner White Oak marked with the letter
P standing by the Indian path that leadeth to an Indian
Town called Playwickey, and from thence extending westward
to Neshamoney Creek, from which said line the said Tract
thereby granted doth extend itself back into the Woods as far
as a Man can go in one Day and an half, and bounded on the
Westerly side with the Creek called Neshamoney or the
most westerly Branch thereof so far as the said Branch
doth extend and from thence by a Line to the utmost
extent of the said one Day and an halfs Journey, from thence by a
Line to the River Delaware, and from thence
down the several Courses of the said River to the first
mentioned Spruce Tree, together with all the Islands in
the said River lying over against the said Tract of Land
and also all other Islands &c.

I do not find by any proofs before me, there were any
Complaints made by the Indians relating to this Tract until
the Year 1734, Forty eight years after the Purchase.

When

When at a Meeting between Thomas Penn, & John Penn Esqrs the two Proprietors at Durham, with Tishcunk, one of the Delaware Chiefs and some others, they complained of some People having settled above the West Branch of Delaware, which they claimed as their Land, tho' at the same time they said that the purchases formerly made of their Ancestors being before their time they could not certainly know the bounds of the same, but if it appeared those Purchases were actually made they must be honest & content themselves with the Bounds and Limits thereof and appointed to meet the Proprietors at Coosbury with Spring to treat with them on that Occasion; as your Lordships will see by the Minutes of that Treaty marked F.

Pursuant to that appointment a Treaty was held with them at Coosbury in the Year 1735, when the Copy of the Deed of 1686 was shewn them, the Witnesses Examined before them, who proved the purchase and the Consideration paid, the Execution of a Deed for that purchase, and that Joseph Wood one of the persons Examined was a Witness thereto and subscribed his Name to the Deed as a Witness, and Tishcunck a Delaware Chief then there acknowledged himself to be present at the Execution of the said Deed and that he was satisfied about it, but nothing was then concluded on by reason of the Absence of Monockatuchen their Chief, but concluded to go home and consult their old Men, and

that

that if they found what had been told them respecting the said Purchase was true they would return and confirm it: This will more fully appear by the Affidavit of William Allen Esqr. before referred to.

Accordingly after two Years Monockahickon and other Chiefs and Indians of the Delaware Tribe came to Philadelphia where a Treaty was held with them on the twenty fourth Day of August 1737 to settle and adjust this matter, the Result of which was, that after the said Deed of 1686 and the Depositions of the said Joseph Wood and William Biles were read & explained to the Indians, and a map, or plan shewing in what manner the Lines in the said Deed mentioned were to run, had been said before and fully explained to them, they did with great Deliberation declare, that they were sufficiently convinced of the truth thereof, and that the Lands therein mentioned were sold by their Ancestors to William Penn, and that they had no objection but were willing to joyn in a full and absolute Confirmation of the said Sale: and accordingly on the 25th of August 1737 Monockahickon, Lappawinzoe, Sakacomen (alias Sakeunck) and Nutimus (alias Nutimus) Chiefs or Sachems of the said Delaware Indians, and a great number of other Indians of Inferior Rank executed a Deed reciting the said Deed of 1686 made by Maykannikahe, Sayhoppy, and Taughhasey, the Chiefs or Kings of the Northern Indians on Delaware, for large quantities of goods delivered by the Agents of William Penn to those Indian Chiefs for the Lands therein mentioned, and also reciting the several before mentioned Deeds respecting the said

Lands

Lands at Durham and Pensbury, and also that their old Men not being at the said Treaties they had taken time to advise with them, and reading that the said purchase appeared by the Depositions of Joseph Wood and William Biles, and declaring themselves fully satisfied that the said Tract or Tracts were truly granted to William Penn and his heirs by the said Mayhuickkirke, Sayhappy and Sawghkausey, did release, quit claim, and confirm the said Lands to the then Proprietors by the same Bounds Limits and Courses, and in the very Words by which the same are described in the said Deed of 1686.

And the Extent of the said Lands not being then settled so far as respected the Day and Half's Walk, it was agreed by them that it should be walked over by proper persons to be appointed for that purpose; as by the said Deed, the Minutes of that Treaty and the Affidavit marked G before referred to, will appear.

It may not be improper to remark here to your Lordships that it appears by that Affidavit that Tedyuscung the person now claiming to be chief of the Delawares and principally concerned in this Complaint, acknowledged that the Ancestors of Sishecunk and Nutimus / the two Chiefs that among others executed this last Deed / had been always esteemed to be the Chief original owners of the Land in and about the Forks of Delaware, and the adjacent Lands above Tohiccon.

Pursuant to the agreement before mentioned for the walking

walking the Journey of the Day and half. It appears by the Affidavits of Timothy Smith a person employed to superintend the Walkers, Edward Marshale one of the Walkers & the others being dead by the Affidavits of John Hyder, Ephraim Goodwin (and Nicholas Soulb, present at the performing the said walk, that the same was fairly performed in the Month of September 1737 in the presence of several Indians appointed for that purpose by the Chiefs of the Delawares, and terminated some Miles beyond the Kittatinny Mountains, To which Affidavits I take leave to refer your Lordships

About the latter end of the year 1740, & in the beginning of the Year 1741 appears by the Minutes of Council held at Philadelphia 21th March 1741 the Indians not discontented had sent a Letter directed to Jeremiah Langhorn and other Magistrates of the Province of Pensilvania, and another to the Governor complaining for their Lands in Bucks County, being taken and held from them without their having received satisfaction for the same. The Proprietaries Commissioners attending to this & understanding them say they cannot help observing that as the said Indians had in so solemn a manner ratified and confirmed by their Deed in 1737 the Lands which had been purchased of and conveyed by their Ancestors above 50 years before the Proprietor might reasonably have expected they would suffer them and those to whom they might grant any of the said Lands to remain in the quiet & undisturbed possession thereof, but to their great surprize after the Lapse of

Of the said Land to the Northward had been ascertained by the Walk of one Day and an half which was performed in the Month of September 1737 in the presence of the Deputys of the said Delaware Indians for that purpose appointed; according to the terms of the said Deed, some few disatisfied persons amongst the said Indians, who resided in the Forks of Delaware in the Year 1741 expressed some uneasiness that the said Lands should be granted by the Proprietors to the persons who about that Time began to seat and improve them; several Messages passed between them and Governor Thomas on the subject. The Result of which in the end was, that it was mutually agreed that the whole matter should be submitted to their Uncles the Six Nations, who were soon expected at Philadelphia——

It appears by the said Minutes of Council of 26 March 1741 that on the reading the said Indian Letters & other Papers therein mentioned & particularly a Letter from the Six Nations, wherein they declare that themselves the Delawares have no right to dispose of Lands, and pray the Proprietor, not to buy or accept of any Grant of Lands from them, it was the opinion of that Board that a Letter from the Governor be sent to the Delaware Indians, setting forth the former purchases & releases of the said Lands and the request of the Six Nations aforesaid, and exhorting and requiring them to live peaceably and friendly with the English Inhabitants as heretofore, and at the same time to inform them, that as the Chiefs of the Six Nations were to be at Philadelphia

in

on Mayneat unto whom this wholy affair will be made known
the Delawares may if they please at their own Expence come
down at the same time and be present.

In the year 1742 in July at a Treaty held with the Six
Nations and Delawares at the Proprietors, Governor
Thomas in Council laid this matter before the six Nations,
who after perusing the Proprietors Writings with a Draught
of the Land in dispute, declared the Delawares to be a very
unruly people & absolutely in the wrong, and after severely
rebuking them, peremptorily ordered them to remove instantly
off the Lands. The whole of these Transactions will
appear to your Lordships by the Minutes of Council of
26th March 1744 and the 9th and 12th of July 1742
transmitted to your Lordships. With this the
Proprietaries Commissioners say the Delawares acquiesced,
and never renewed their Claim till the said Teedyuscung
in the Year 1756 made his first complaints against the
Proprietors of Forgery.

In the Year 1761 in August it will appear to your
Lordships that at a Conference held by Governor Hamilton
at Bush Hill with the said Teedyuscung and his Company that
Teedyuscung declared he himself knew nothing of any
fraud or cheating the Proprietors had been guilty of,
That the French put in the minds of their foolish young
Men, and they forced him to mention it, and was sorry he
had troubled them so much, and owned that, he himself
told him that the Delawares had sold old Mr. Penn as much
Land as a Man could walk over in a Day and an half,

to

to begin at Pitchcocks Creek, and go up the River according to the course thereof, but complained that all the consideration for the same was not paid, and that the walk was not performed along the River according to the bargain, but upon a strait course, by which they had got more Land than the Indians intended, that in complaining about it they were threatned, & forbore at that time to say any more about it; - to the minutes of Barges I beg leave also to refer your Lordships.

Having stated to your Lordships the Facts and Transactions relating to this controversy antecedent to this present meeting collected from the Proprietors Defence of 21st June and supported by the Indian Deeds Affidavits and other proofs herewith transmitted, I pass to acquaint Your Lordships with the further proceedings at this Meeting.

The Proprietors defence of 21st June & Tedyuscung's complaint on the 19th being read, together with the Deeds and Papers therein referred to, Tedyuscung declared that he and the Indians well understood the purport or meaning of them.

And yet My Lords on the next Day at a continuance of this Conference Tedyuscung denied that he or any of his People understood what passed the Day before, in a Speech and Written paper by him delivered, which your Lordships will find at large in the Minutes of the 22d June, reflected on my Deputy Mr Croghan & on me as not intending to do them justice.

This

This behaviour so extraordinary gave me great reason to imagine the Indians were excited to this, and that some People present were so bad as to endeavour to prevent their controversy from being brought to a conclusion, to create further dissatisfaction in the Indians and to lessen their confidence in me.

Permit me my Lords here to lay before you, such proofs as I have been able to collect shewing that my warning on that occasion was not ill founded.

In the first place, my Lords it was endeavoured to prevent these Indians from coming to this Meeting, for proof of which I transmit to your Lordships a Copy of an Anonymous Letter sent to Teedyuscung, the original of which has been shewed me, & is as follows viz. "Brother Teedyuscung, We find the Allegheny "Indians are not likely to come so soon as we Expected, and that "the time and place you have appointed Sir William Johnson "to meet at Easton will not be so suitable as to meet him when "all the Indians are together, We have therefore informed William "Johnson that we shall be better to put off the intended Meeting "till that time, and to meet you all together and as our thanks "Brother if you will be willing to have the business well done, "We desire you not to come from Wyoming till you hear the "Western Indians are come to Shamokin and then come down "to them to the same place they do, where we shall order "provisions for you" This Letter was sent by one Miller a Messenger to Teedyuscung, and Joseph Hoxe John together with Saml. Rhoades, Edward Pennington, Joseph Galloway, John Morton, Isaac Pearson, Giles Knight and John Hughes were appointed as they say by the Assembly of Pensilvania to attend this Treaty and see Justice done) paid Ten pounds for a Horse to send Willis with this Letter

That

That Teedyuscung was stimulated to this behaviour by these Jealousies & Suggestions will appear to your Lordships by the Affidavits of Samuel Dupuis John Neal, and James Stillman, John Biddle, William Craig, and Henry Montour which I lay before your Lordships, by which it appears that all that Teedyuscung said on the 22d June was by the directions of Israel Pemberton a principal person among the Quakers, who (with several others of that Denomination) attended at this Treaty, and by the last Affidavit it further appears that Teedyuscung declared that the Quakers and Nutimus a Chief of the Jersey Indians, had made him a great Man, and persuaded him to say what he had heretofore said respecting the Proprietors of Pensilvania cheating the Indians, And my Lord Teedyuscung himself hath since declared to me, that he never should have troubled the Proprietors about these Lands had he not been instigated so to do by the Quakers.

I am sorry to observe that the behaviour of Israel Pemberton and some of the Committee of the Assembly of Pensilvania this Day, was such as too much tended to excite the worst suspicions in Minds Jealous as Indians, and to promote the worst consequences from persons so irascible, and such as seemed calculated to destroy all the good consequences to be expected from my future interpositions with them as Agent for Indian affairs, by instilling in their minds prejudices against my integrity, They openly supported Teedyuscung in the Denial of what he had said the

Day

Day before, charged me with untruths, That the Minutes were not fairly taken, of omitting many Material things said by Teedyuscung and misrepresenting others, and insinuated that I would not do the Indians justice, and this in publick before the Indians, with so much noise and clamour, that I was compelled to break up the Conference for that Day;- This whole transaction at large is entred in the Minutes from which your Lordships will more plainly see the indecent manner in which I was treated.

I need not make any remarks to your Lordships on the ill consequences that naturally must be expected from such proceedings, as I have the satisfaction to find from several Papers now before me, and particularly from a Letter of Governor Dennys in 1757 that your Lordships are not only well acquainted with, but disapprove of their intermeddling in these matters, but think I cannot omit observing to your Lordships that if Provincial Commissioners or any others continue to interfere in Indian affairs by calling Meetings and distributing the public money in presents amongst them, as they have done, it will be impossible for me or any other Superintendant of Indian affairs to preserve that weight with them necessary for his Majesty's interest, or to discharge the duty of that office by conducting our concerns with them with any Uniformity or regularity. The different views and interests of each Government, the general publick good, and the private advantages of self interested individuals frequently clashing must produce nothing but party & Confusion amongst the Indians, to the prejudice of his Majesty's interest, and that of

the,

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the Colonies in generals—

I therefore humbly submit to your Lordships consideration the great impropriety of any of his Majestys Subjects holding Meetings with the Indians or intermeddling in Indian affairs without the Royal Authority for so doing

After the Breaking up of the Conference of this Day I received from the Committee of the Assembly a Letter dated 22d June 1762 containing several things alledged by them as materials and necessary in this Controversy to be represented in behalf of the Indians, a Copy of this I have transmitted to your Lordships entered at large at the end of the Minutes, and I transmit also the Answer of the Proprietary Commissrs thereto of the 24th Inst, wherein your Lordships may observe they have explained, and cleared up several matters on which those of the Assembly laid much stress

On the 24th Inst I met the Indians again in pursuance of a message sent them, when Teedyuscung seemed to be in a good disposition by his Speech entered in the Minutes, and at the same time delivered a written paper containing his account of the Transactions relative to this controversy in support of his charge against the Proprietors, and also Copies of two Deeds the one dated 17th Day of September 1718, and executed by Sassoonan and other Chiefs of the Delawares, the other dated 22 Aug. 1749, and executed by Canassatego and other Chiefs of the Six Nations, together with some Chiefs of the Delawares

and

And other Nations which I also transmit, begging leave to refer your Lordships to Teedyuscungs remarks thereon together with his other observations and assertions as contained in the paper entered at large in the Minutes of 23d June; but think it proper to remark to your Lordships that some passages in that paper seem not to have been dictated with the same good Disposition as Teedyuscungs Speech —

The Proprietary Commissioners on the 20th of June delivered me their Answer thereto which is likewise transmitted & which I also beg leave to refer your Lordships —

I met not the Indians again until the 24th June when I spoke to them on the proceedings of the 24th as far as I conceived was proper as your Lordships will see by the minutes of that Day —

On the 26th June I met the Indians again in pursuance of a request from Teedyuscung and found them in a very friendly Disposition —

After a short Speech by Teedyuscung he delivered me a paper saying it came from his Heart, and he hoped would wipe out the stings from his Brothers Heart, This paper is entered at large in the Minutes of that Day and is in substance, that they had charged the Proprietaries with fraud and Forgery at a time when they were but come from the French and incensed against the English by them, that it appeared by sundry old Writings and Papers read at this Conference that this Charge was a mistake, into which they were led by the Accounts received from their Ancestors concerning the Lands sold to William Penn in the Year 1686. —

That as to the Walk; the Proprietary Commissioners Answer was

was reasonably performed, that they think otherwise, that this difference in opinion may happen without either being bad men, that it is a matter about which Brethren ought not to differ, that being desirous of living in peace & friendship they bury under ground all Controversies about Land, and offer to sign a Release for the Land in dispute.

The Governor of Pensilvania thanked them on the behalf of the Proprietaries but thought the Release not necessary to confirm the Proprietaries Title, and had promised them a present, and recommended peace and friendship to them.

Thus my Lord this dispute is at length brought to a Conclusion. The Indians appear satisfied that the Charge of fraud and forgery ascribed to the Proprietaries is a mistake, and nothing seems to remain of the truth and fairness of which the Indians do not acknowledge except the Walk of a Day and an half, and as they for the sake of peace & friendship have nevertheless given up that point, and as the Proprietaries have obtained this tract of Land for a trifling consideration in respect of the worth of the Lands, and the Tribe of Indians being very poor, I would beg leave to recommend that the Proprietors make them a handsome present as a token of their friendship for them, and this I conceive will make them effectually easy under this their concession.

I cannot my Lord close this Report without mentioning Teedyuscungs complaint that the People of the Colony of Connecticut were coming to settle at Wioming on the River Sasquehanna, of this I have had notice some time ago, that 100 Families were first to settle thereon and to be

followed

followed by a considerable number, and that they had appointed an Agent to negociate the same in England, falsely giving out that it is at the Indians request they come to settle those Lands.

It being of the utmost consequence to prevent any such Attempt, as In all probability the effects will be very fatal.

The Lands at Wyoming do not belong to the Delawares residing, but to the Six Nations who have only permitted them to settle there as they have no Lands of their own.

The 6 Nations are already greatly alarmed hereat, having made their complaints to me on this Subject last Spring as will appear to your Lordships from the Transactions at my hous herewith transmitted.

To put a stop thereto the Governor of Connecticut hath lately issued a Proclamation forbidding any persons from that Province to settle thereon, but should the New Englanders persist in their Design (which I am apprehensive they may) the Jealousies of the Indians, that they will be Deprived of their Lands, against their consents which I have with so much pains quieted, will again revive, the Six Nations, and their Numerous Allies & Dependants will be thereby irritated to fall upon our Settlements, and it is not improbable, that other Nations, not knowing how soon they may meet with the like treatment, will unite with them, as in a common cause, and thereby involve the American Colonies in an Indian War.

I have the honour to be with the greatest Respect

My Lords

Your Lordships

Most Obedient & Most

Humble Servant

Wm Johnson

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Enclosure

Report to the Right Honble the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations of The Proceedings of the Treaty held at Easton by Sir William Johnson Bart to examine into the Complaint of the Delaware Indians against the Proprietors of Pensilvania for defrauding them of their Lands

Fort Johnson Augt 1st 1762.

Read Nov. 11. 1762.

L. 10.

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Minutes of the Proceedings at a Meeting with Teedyuscung and other Delaware Indians, begun the 18th of June 1762, at Easton in Pennsylvania, concerning the Lands claim'd by those Indians.

Read Nov. 11. 1762.

X. 11.

At a Meeting at Easton in Pennsylvania on the 18th. of June 1762, with the Chiefs of the Delaware Tribes, pursuant to the order of His late Majesty in Council, directed to the Honourable Sir William Johnson, Baronet, dated the 29th Day of August 1759.

Present,

The Honble Sir William Johnson, Bart. Chief Agent for Indian Affairs &c. &c. &c.

The Honble James Hamilton, Esquire, Lieut. Governor of Pennsylvania, &c. &c.

Richard Peters & Benjamin Chew } Esqrs Commissioners for the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania.

George Croghan Esqr. } deputy Agent for Indian affairs.

Joseph Fox, John Hughes, Saml. Rhoads } Edward Pennington, William Moreton, Isaac Dickerson } Esquires a Committee of the Members of Assembly.

Teedyuscung, Chief of the Delaware Tribes with several Sachems & Warriors.

Isaac Stille, Interpreter.

And a great many Gentlemen, Inhabitants of Philadelphia, and other Parts of the Province of Pennsylvania.

(1.)

Sir William Johnson made the following Speaches of Condolance usual in the like Cases.

"Brethren of the Delaware Tribe, Sachems & Warriors;

I am glad to See you, and of having this
"Opportunity, with these Strings of Wampum, to wipe
" away the Tears from your Eyes, also the Sweat & Dust,
" that you may look chearful and friendly at your
" Brethren as here to fore: also that You may clearly
" See what Justice the Great King is resolv'd
" to do you.

Brethren,

"In the next place I shall cleanse and open
" the passage to your Hearts, that nothing evil may
" remain lurking there. — With these Strings I desire
" You will, at this meeting, Speak to me freely and candidly.

Brethren;

"With these Strings I take away the Blood
"from your Council Seats and Wigwams, and cover them
" with green Leaves, so as never more to be Seen, or
" thought of. . A Bunch of Strings delivered.

Brethren;

"As you have lost Several of your old and
" young People, by Sickness and otherwise, I do now,
" agreeable to the Custom of your Forefathers, with

" this Belt of Wampum lovel their Graves, so that
" they may no more be seen, or give their Friends
" Uneasiness." A Belt.

Brethren;

"As I have now finish'd the Ceremony
" usual on these like occasions, I propose to begin
" upon the Business I am come here for, as soon as
" You let me know You are ready: and I must
" recommend it to You to keep sober during the
" Meeting.

At a Meeting in the afternoon, at the
Bower in Easton, on the 18th of June,

Present as before.

Teedyuscung shaking Hands with Sir William Johnson, and the Governor, said

" Brethren;

"We are glad to see you here in Council, as
" Your Grandfathers and ours, us'd to meet.

Brethren;

"I desire to be heard.

"We the Delawares, Mohiccons and Opings,
" all speak to you as one Man.

Brethren;

"I am glad that We, who are yet living, are
" met here".

(Brethren

"Brethren

"By this Belt, I wipe away the Tears from your
"Eyes, and the Blood from off your Bodies: - You did not
"look so in former Days. - The French made you look so
"bloody. A Belt and String.

Brother, (addressing himself to Sir Wm Johnson)

"In former Treaties here, we received a friendship-belt,
"and were desired to Hollow loud, and shew it to all nations
"to the Sun-Setting. We took hold of it, and shewd it as far
"as the Twightwees, and told them that no Hurt should come
"to them, because We had a firm hold of you: and the Twight=
"wees have given us a Pipe to smoak, saying, if you see
"any Clouds, you must sit down and smoak this pipe of
"Peace, and then the Clouds will disappear.

"Brother;

"I shall speak to you to morrow. This is all I have
"to say at present. When I do speak to you, I shall put
"the largest Buck-Horns on your Head, that all the World
"may know I have spoken to you". Meaning that they
"would acknowledge Sir William Johnson to be one of the
"Chief Counsellors of their Nations, as He was of the Six
"Nations.

Sir Wm Johnson then desired to know if Teedy=
-uscung would hear him, before He spoke to morrow
Morning. Teedyuscung left that matter to Sir William,
who thereupon Spoke as follows.

"Brethren of the Delaware Tribe, Sachems & Warriors;

"In conformity to His late Majesty's orders to me
directed,

" directed, I now attend you to hear, and Examine into
" the particulars of your Complaint to Him, concerning
" your having been deprived of some Lands in this
" Province: and, that you may be the better acquainted
" with His Majesty's Royal Intentions to do you
" Justice therein, I desire your attention till the order
" is read and explained to you.

Here the order was read and explained.

A String.

" Brethren,

" By the Steps which I took immediately on
" Receipt of His late Majesty's order, you may easily
" perceive my desire and Inclination to Enquire into
" your Complaints, (which I am sorry to find have
" hitherto met with Delays) and, as I am fully im-
" powered, and authorized to hear the same, I expect you
" will now give me a circumstantial and clear detail
" of the affair, which gave Rise to your Complaints and
" His Majesty's order; with the best Description in
" your Power, of the Lands you allege to have been taken
" from you, without Satisfaction being made to you for
" the same: And I must recommend it to you, to make
" no claims to any Lands, but such as you have the
" most just Pretentions to; in which case, I shall not
" only be ready to serve you, but enabled to State, and
" Transmit your Grievance to London, with the answers
" of the Gentlemen-Commissioners there present to the same;

Con

" on Behalf of the Proprietaries, and to lay the whole
" before His Majesty for his royal Determination thereon.

a Belt.

" It is with pleasure I inform you of His present
" Majesty's friendly Disposition towards all His faithful
" Indian Allies, expressed as well in His Instructions
" lately transmitted to the Governor of New York, as in
" some orders lately receiv'd by his Excellency Sir Jeffry
" Amherst: in all which, He expresses His Inclination
" of doing them all possible Justice, and of Strictly ad-
" hering to the several Engagements, and Treaties, formerly
" entered into with the Indians; which protection, and
" Indulgence, I hope you will Study to merit: and as
" You can have no doubt of obtaining redress, if your case
" shall appear to deserve it, You may likewise be assur'd,
" that as well from the nature of my Employment, as my
" desire to Serve all good, and honest Indians, nothing
" shall be wanting on my part to Secure to you the
" possession of your just Rights, and promote your real
" Interest and Welfare.

a Belt.

Governor Hamilton's Commission to Richard Peters,
and Benjamin Chew, Esquires, appointing them to be
Commissioners on the Behalf of the Proprietaries
of Pennsylvania, was read by the Secretary openly,
by order of Sir William Johnson; after which He
Adjourn'd the Meeting till to morrow morning at
ten o' Clock.

Saturday

Saturday, June 19th in the Bower at Easton.

Present as yesterday.

Sir William Johnson desired the Interpreter to acquaint the Indians, that He was going to Say Something to them, in answer to their last Belt Spoke with yesterday; then proceeded:

"Brethren,

"I am well acquainted with all that has been
"Transacted at the several Treaties and Conferences held
"with your, and other Nations of Indians, at this Place,
"for several years past: and I now take this opportunity
"of thanking you for the pains you latterly took in
"promoting the Peace, which has been happily establish'd
"here three years agō; and I have only to Recommend
"to you a Strict observance thereof, as that will be
"the surest means of making you once more a happy
"People". A Belt.

Teedyuscung reply'd,

"Brother,

"I would speak a word, and desire
"You'll listen to what I say.

"About five years agō, or thereabouts, you
"told me about your Flesh and Blood, which we were to
"bring in. It was not our old Counsellors Faults that
"things happened so. It was the French who deceived
"our young men by telling them Lies; and that was the
"Occasion of your Flesh and Blood being made Prisoners.

"I have held our Friendship ever since. - Wherever
"I come across your Flesh and Blood, I will take
"care of them". Presented a Belt, as also a young
Woman, who had been a Prisoner amongst the Indians
beyond Pittsburg.

Sir William Johnson thank'd Teedyuscung
for the delivery of the Prisoner.

Then Teedyuscung continued, and said,
"Brothers;

"I can't tell you a great deal now, for I want
"a Clerk to take down what I may have occasion to say".

Sir William Johnson said,

"Here is the Secretary who is appointed by the
"King, and who will write every thing fairly down.

"It would be unprecedented to allow a Clerk, as
"no person writes but the Secretary, in all Treaties and
"Conferences with the Six Nations &c". yet Teedyus-
"cung persisted some time to have a Clerk, on account
"of his Grandchildren, who ought to have something to
"shew in writing as well as the English: but Sir Willm
told him, "He was surpris'd at his shewing any
"Diffidence of the Secretary, who was a sworn Officer";
and then order'd the Secretary only to take the Minutes,
and read them aloud to all the Auditors as He took
them, which was done.

Then Teedyuscung proceeded in his Speech, and
said;

"Brother;

"You may remember when you sent a Letter
"about two years ago by my Son Jacob: then you told

(me

" Me you would come to this Province, to hear my Complaint.
" likewise you let me know you had authority from the
" King to come here to see Justice done; and you and I are
" now come here for that Purpose. You likewise told me,
" if there was any wrong done to me, you would assist me
" in causing Justice to be done. You also told me what steps
" you would take in writing to London, and that all
" proceedings should be laid before the King."

"I do not want to say any more at present;
" but if you have any Deeds for the Lands, you may shew
" them."

Sir William Johnson said,

"Where do these Lands lye? Let them be described".

Teedyuscung answered,

"The Lands I complain about lye from this Place up
" the river Delaware to Samuel Dupuy's at the Gap, to
" the Kittatinny Hills, or blue Mountains, and along the
" Top of those Mountains to Allemingey; from thence
" to Mackcungee, from thence to Shamony, and from
" thence across to Delaware River at Pitcocks Creek,
" and from thence to Easton: also four several Islands
" within the above described Limits.

"Some years ago, Newhymas, (then Chief of the
" Delawares) made some Complaint to yr. James Logan,
" now deceas'd, who told Newhymas, it would not be worth
" his while to trouble himself about the Lands: if you do
" said He, you'll make the big Trees and Logs, and great
" Rocks and Stones tumble down into our Road"; and hinted,
" He did not value Newhymas, but look'd upon him as the
" little Finger of his left Hand; but that He himself was a
" great, big man; at the same time stretching out his arms.

(M.

(9.

Mr Logan added, that no Body dared to write any
"thing wrong, for if any one writes any thing out of
"his own Head, We hang Him.

Teedyuscung now Says, "Some body must
"have wrote wrong, and that makes the Land all
"bloody".

Sir Wm Johnson ask'd, "what Lands did Mr
"Logan mean?

Teedyuscung said; "The same Lands" as above
described.

Sir Wm Johnson. "How long is it ago since Mr Logan
"mention'd this affair?

Teedyuscung. "About 26 years ago, in my presence.

Sir Wm Johnson. "Where was the meeting with
"Mr Logan & Newtymas?

Teedyuscung. "At Pennsbury. What Mr Logan
"said to Newtymas has made me Travel greatly, and
"take much Pains for Six years, (and I am almost
"tired) in order to make up the Breach occasion'd by Mr
"Logan's Words."

Sir Wm Johnson then desired to know of Teedy-
uscung, "whether this was the whole of his Charge
"about the Lands?

Teedyuscung said, "it was all at present, but
desired Sir Wm to Consider of what He had said; and
when He had Consider'd, to bring out the Deeds.

Teedyuscung was again ask'd by Sir William, "if
"this was the whole of his Charge against the Proprietaries?
To which Teedyuscung reply'd, "it was the whole of
"his Complaint.

Then Sir Wm order'd the Interpreter to let
(Teedyuscung

Teedyuscung, and the rest know, that as soon as He had thoroughly examined into the nature of their Complaint, and was ready to meet them again, He would give them Notice. — Then the meeting broke up for this Time.

Saturday, 5, p. m.

Sir Wm Johnson sent his Interpreter Capt. Henry Montour to acquaint Teedyuscung, and the rest of the Indians, that as the next day was the Sabbath, or Lord's Day, He must defer meeting them until Monday at ten of the Clock, at which time the Proprietaries Commissioners would be ready to answer to the Charge relative to the Lands (which they had this day in Council made) and desired they would be ready to attend accordingly.

Monday, June the 21st. In the Bower at Easton, 10, a. m.

Present as before.

Sir William Johnson addressing himself to the Indians, Spoke as follows.

"Brethren of the Delaware Tribe;

"We are now met agreeable to the Notice "I gave you last Saturday Evening by Henry Montour,

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in order to hear what the Gentlemen Commissioners for the Proprietaries have to answer to the Charge made by you against the Proprietaries. And, in order to hear their Defence fully and clearly, I did last Saturday desire they would please to Commit it to Writing, wh. I presume they have done.

Here ackd the Commissioners if they were provided with their Defence; who then deliver'd it to Sir William.

Then Sir William addressing the Indians, desir'd their Attention while the Secy was reading it.

The Defence was read; also several Deeds original Letters Affidavits Affirmations, and other Papers were laid openly in the Hearing and in the presence of the Composing, and a great Number of Indians, both Mingoes, and Indians.

Sir William desired Capt. Montour to let Teedyuscung know, as well as the other Indians, what had been read on Behalf of the Proprietaries, which was done: also, that the Commissioners had deliver'd the several proofs, and papers to him (Sir William) which He would carefully peruse, and duly Consider.

Teedyuscung reply'd; that what had been read was very satisfactory to Him, and the Indians, for they very well understood the purport, or meaning of what had been said.

Tuesday

Tuesday, June the 22. 1762. in the House at Easton, p. m.

Present as before.

Sir Wm. Johnson open'd the Meeting with the following Speech:

"Brethren of the Delaware Tribe,

"Yesterday the Commissioners on behalf of the Proprietaries of this Province, delivered in their Papers in Support of their Right to the Lands you claim: Your Defence was openly, and distinctly read to you: as soon as at the same time several original Deeds & Papers relating to the Title of those Lands.

"I now meet you with Chearfulness, and assure you, with the utmost willingness to hear what you can further say, to Establish your Right to the Lands in dispute, or object to what has been yesterday offer'd by the Proprietaries Commissioners; and whatever you offer on that Head, shall be faithfully transmitted by me to the Great King, as well as the rest of the Proceedings of this Meeting.

"Brethren; If you have any thing to say, which you apprehend may be material to make good your Right, I wou'd recommend it to you, to have it put into Writing by the Secretary, and deliver it here, that it may be publickly read. This will prevent any Mistakes which might happen in taking down your Reply, or Objections,

" Objections from the Interpreter, and put what You
" have to say in the clearest Light."

Afterwards Sir William added,

That Teedyuscung, and any of his Counsellors, might peruse such Deeds, papers, &c, (as were deliver'd to Sir William by the Proprietaries Commissioners) with the Secretary, Mr. Croghan the Deputy Agent, the Interpreter, and any two indifferent persons, to make the best use of them they could.

A String.

" After Sir Wm. Johnson had finish'd his
" speech Teedyuscung stood up, and reply'd

" Brother;

" Please to hear me what I am going to
" say. What pass'd yesterday, neither I, nor my people
" understood it, as no one interpreted what was said.

" Brother;

" Now you tell me you have orders from
" the King to see Justice done me.

" Brother; About five years ago, when Mr. Croghan
" was here, he had orders to see Justice done me: now I
" desire you won't do as He did, for He went away,
" and did nothing at all.

" Brother;

" I desire you'll let me have the Writings
" which were read yesterday, that I may have time to

Consider

" Consider of them, as We did not understand what was
" read. — I told you another thing, which was to let
" me have a Clerk, to write down what I have to say.
" This is the request of us all.

A String.

"Brother,

I desire all my Brethren to attend to
" what I say. — I do not speak this only from my
" Mouth, but from my Heart."

A String.

Here He deliver'd Sir William a Paper, which
is as follows.

"Brother Simon;

"You promis'd to do Justice done, but
" when you refus'd to let me have a Clerk, I began to
" fear you intended to do as George Croghan did, who
" We were here five years since. — Him George has
" order'd you to hear me, and all the Indians fully. But
" how do you think I can make Answer at once to so
" many Papers as your Clerk was just reading
" in a Language I do not understand, and which has
" not been interpreted to me? I expect to have all these
" Papers deliver'd to me, that I may have time to consider
" them; and if you refuse this, I and all the Indians
" shall see you do not intend to do Justice, and We shall
" Complain to King George, who We are sure is our
" Friend; and from what orders you told us He had given

(The

(15.)

" the Governor of New-York, we know the King will
" do us Justice".

Sign'd, with the Marks of

Teedyuscung.	Moses.
Abram	Nemeham.
Augustus.	Mackcunoas.
Nauwalun	Tepisscoung.
Opelauwahun.	

The above paper Sir William read to himself, and then addressing himself to Teedyuscung, told Him, that He was very sorry, that after the repeated Declarations He had made, He should find by that Paper, that He, Teedyuscung, was suspicious of Him, as if He did not intend to do him Justice; but he did not believe what was Contain'd in that paper came from his own Heart, and therefore desired He would tell, who put it in his head, or who it came from? — Teedyuscung answer'd, that it did come from his own Heart, and was the Sentiment of all his people, but added, that He did not Entertain any Suspicions that He would do Him Injustice; which Declaration of Teedyuscung's, Sir William Johnson observ'd, and told Him, was directly repugnant to the paper which He had just before delivered to Him. Sir Wm Johnson said farther, that He was sorry to find, that what He, Teedyuscung, now said, was so different from what He said yesterday, and also so different from the Sentiments of the rest of the Indians, for that He,

(Teedyuscung

Teedyuscung, had after the Deeds and Papers were read, and Henry Montour, by his order, had told Him what they had been doing, and ask'd him if he understood What had been read, then declared, that He understood it well, and was very well satisfied with what had been done, as every one who was present must remember and could Evidence: and moreover that He told him so again in the afternoon, in the hearing of seven or eight Gentlemen.

Whereupon Israel Pemberton one of the Heads of the Quaker Society, Stood up, and speaking aloud with great warmth and Indecency contradicted Sir Wm. Saying, "that since Sir William had appeal'd to the "By-Standers for the Truth of this matter, He thought Him- "self oblig'd to declare that Teedyuscung said no such thing, "and that the Minutes were not fairly taken: that many "material things which Teedyuscung had said, were altogether "omitted, and other things misrepresented: that it was unjust "and unreasonable, to call on Teedyuscung to confirm a number "of Title Deeds and Proofs produced by Strangers on the part of the "Proprietaries, which took up three hours and an half in "reading, especially as they were wrote in English, not one "Sentence of which Teedyuscung understood to his certain "Knowledge; and He had known Him for many years: that "the Lives of the Inhabitants, and the Peace and Welfare of "the Province were concerned in having this matter fully "heard, and that if Sir William would not do them Justice,

(They

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"They could not expect this matter to rest here, but would
"Complain Home; where they did not doubt of being heard
"and redress'd"; with a good deal more to the same purpose.

Sir William then ask'd Israel Pemberton, what
"right he had to interpose in this matter, and said that, He
"was, by the Royal Order, to hear the Complaints of the Indians,
"and the Proprietaries Defence, and that no other person had
"any right to Intermeddle. That the Governor, and the
"Proprietary's Commissioners, who were by, did not at all
"interfere". — Israel insolently answer'd that, He was a
"Freeman, and had as much right to speak as the Governor.
"That it was unjust to deny Teedyuscung a Clerk, which was
"his natural Right. — That He had as much right to
"appoint a Clerk as Sir William". — Upon wch Mr. Marsh
"said, that He was not appointed Secretary by Sir William,
"but by the King".

Sir William then observ'd that, "He plainly
"saw thro' what Channel Teedyuscung conducted his
"Business, and had taken Notice that He was constantly
"treated and entertained at Pemberton's, or at the Lodgings
"of the Committee of Assembly": to which Israel reply'd,
"that Teedyuscung was as much with Sir William, as
"with Him".

As soon as Israel had done, Messrs. Fox,
Galloway and Hughes made another Attack upon Sir
William. — Mr. Fox warmly said that; "Teedyuscung
"did not understand a word of what was read yesterday,
"nor did He say, that He understood it": to which Sir
William reply'd that, "He did not at the time imagine that
"Teedyuscung understood all that was read to Him; and
therefore

" therefore was going to tell Him what He intended to do
" with respect to having the Deeds explained to Him, but
" was prevented in so doing, by his Teedyuscungs, repeating
" when asked by Montour, that He did well understand
" what had been read to Him".

Joseph Galloway then said, "that the Assembly
" had appointed Him, and some others, a Committee to attend
" this Treaty, and see Justice done, in which the Peace and
" Welfare of the Province was concern'd: that they had
" requested by a Letter to Sir William, that He would furnish
" them with a Copy of the State of the Proprietaries Title,
" which was presented Him by their Commissioners, and
" which He had not granted them; but they should have been
" glad of an Answer from Him in writing".

To this Sir William answer'd, that He had
" been apply'd to by other Persons on the same Head before,
" and that his reason for refusing them was — That He
" did not think it right to give any Copy of the proceedings
lest they should be in every Body's hands, before He could
make his Report to His Majesty .... Whereupon
Joseph Fox, another Quaker (and another of the Committee)
"said, yes, I and Mr. Hughes apply'd to you, and thought
" it our Duty, as we were appointed by the Assembly
" to attend, and see Justice done". — And then repeated what
the others had said about the Peace of the Province.

John Hughes muttered, and said, "He was not
" afraid of acknowledging what He had said to any Man".

Sir William then told them that matters would go on
" quietly, and He would do Justice, if they would let Business go

" go on in it's proper Channel, and desired they would not
" interpose; for He would not suffer, or put up with
" such Treatment.

Israel Pemberton again insisted on their right as Freemen, and pull'd out of his Pocket a paper, which He said was the King's proclamation, lately published in the New York Paper, and that His Majesty therein shew'd his paternal Regard and Affection for the Indians, and called them His Allies.

Sir William said, "He knew what was contain'd
" in the Proclamation, adding, that He had the opinion
" of the King's Ministers as to the Mischiefs of any
" Person's interposing, but the King's Agent, in Indian
" Affairs. Israel said, "He had the opinion of the
" ablest Man in America on that Point."

Sir William repeatedly requested that they would be silent; but they still continuing their Interruption, He rose up, and desired the Interpreter to tell Teedyuscung, and the rest, that He could do no more at that time, and so broke up the Conference.

As Sir William was going off the Bench, Joseph Galloway offer'd Him a Bundle of Papers, which He said were submitted to his Consideration by the Committee of Assembly; and would enable Him to represent the Dispute between the Proprietaries, and the Indians in a proper light. — Sir Will.m answer'd, that that was not a proper place: — He would do no Business in a Mob: on which Joseph Galloway said that the Committee would wait upon Him at his Lodgings. — Israel Pemberton said, that was the proper place and Business should not be done in a Corner.

Mr. Chew took that opportunity, in presence of Joseph Galloway, Fr. Hopkinson, Tho. McLean, and several others, of speaking to Sir William with respect to what He had said to Teedyuscung about the Secretary's meeting Him, and the Indians, in Council, to take down their answer in writing; and ask'd him whether He did not intend that, as Teedyuscung was now pleas'd to say, "that "He did not understand the Deeds and writings read "yesterday", they should be "again laid before, & interpreted to them, previous to their answering: to which He reply'd, "that this was what He intended".

After Sir William came from the Board, the Quakers delivered him two sheets of Paper written at their Lodgings, about the Indians Title &c, which will be inserted at the End of the Proceedings, as it answered on the 24th by the Proprietaries Commissioners, tho they did not deliver their Reply till the 28th

Wednesday, 23d June, at Easton

This Evening Sir William Johnson sent a written Message, and a String of Wampum to the Indians, by Mr McGee, and Daniel Broadhead; but as Teedyuscung could not be found, they brought back the same to Sir William.

Thursday, 24th June at Easton.

Sir William's Message in writing, but dated yesterday.

" Order to be laid before you such Deeds and Papers
" as you may Judge proper to have perus'd, and
" interpreted to you, whereby you may be enabled to
" make such use of them, as may conduce to making
" your right more clear; and to give you every advantage
" You yourselves can desire."

A String.

In answer to the above, Capt. Bull Son of Seedyuseung, waited on Sir William with a String of Wampum, and brought a Message from the Indians, requesting He would meet them after Dinner at the Bower; to which Sir William agreed.

At a Meeting, p. m. in the Bower at Easton. Present as before.

Seedyuseung rose up, and said,

Brother, (meaning Sir William) and Brethren, (addressing Himself to the Auditors)

"Take notice of what I am going to say.
" You have come here to make my Troubles easy;
" therefore I shall give you no Trouble, for I want to
" Behave and act in such a manner as two Friends
" ought to do. — I deliver up the Lands to you (meaning
He submitted the whole Dispute about them to Sir William)
" for I really desire to be Friends with you all."

Then

Then Seedyuseung delivered a long abusive paper to Sir William, which He desired might be publickly read.

Sir William perus'd part of the Paper, and said, Seedyuseung had not pursu'd the method mention'd in his Message sent to the Indians this morning; but had deliver'd him a writing reflecting upon Himself and the sworn Officers, meaning Mr. Deputy Croghan, the Secretary, and Capt. Montour the Interpreter: however, after making some Observations on the Calumnies contain'd in the Paper, Sir William order'd it to be read, and is as follows.

"Brother Onas;

"You told me the day before yesterday that I might see the Papers which were read the day "before, if I would look them over in some private place "with Croghan, Montour, and your Clerk.

"You know it would take a great deal of Time "to make me acquainted with what is in so many Papers "which have not been interpreted to me; and I cannot Trust "Croghan and Montour; and I do not know your Clerk: "so that if you will not let me have Copies of them, "and time with help of such men as I know, to consider "them, you cannot give the King a true State of the "matter.

"As I observed, when I spoke to you, you ask'd me "many Questions, which made me forget what I was saying;

" Saying; and as I cannot write my self, I have therefore
" employ'd a Clerk the other day, to write what I then
" deliver'd to you, which I observ'd you did not read in publick,
" and, I now, by the same way, tell you my whole mind.

" When I spoke to you five days since, I knew there
" was some part of the Land I claimed which the Proprietaries
" had a Deed for; but I thought it best to make them pay all
" they could about all the Lands above Neshaminey. This
" I can assure you, from my Heart, I did without the Knowledge
" or advice of any white man. Neutimus told me to do so,
" when He gave me his place of Chief man of the Delawares.
" I, and many of our Old men know that our Fathers told us
" they were never paid for the Lands they agreed to Sell at the
" Treaty held at Pennsbury more than 70 years since, and
" therefore they thought it was no Bargain.

" When I was here five years since, many of my Old
" Men were here, who are now dead. All of them said, That
" the Agreement they made, was to walk up the River side;
" and in order that William Penn might know what he bought,
" They walk'd the Land before they agreed to Sell it, and the
" Walk ended in Cusho-hoppen, which they knew to be no
" further than belong'd to the Indians that made the
" Agreement: But the year William Penn died, Several of
" the Chiefs who lived below the Le-high Hills, that we
" might live in peace, gave a Deed, by which those Hills
" were fixed as a Boundary, and I now give you a Copy
" of that Deed. Eight or nine years afterwards, Neutimus
" Sold James Logan, and some other Gentlemen, 6 Miles
(square

" Square of Lands, where Durham Iron-Works is built. —
" About seven years afterwards, Nutimus, and some
" other Indians, were invited to meet the two young Pro-
" prietors at Durham. I was then there; and in the next
" Spring they met again at Reading, where a paper was
" shown to Nutimus and other Chief men who were there,
" which they were told was the Deed our Fathers had
" signed, but they knew it was not, and therefore said
" so: upon which they were threatened in the manner I
" told you before. — I was there present, and heard it
" with my own Ears. — After this, the Minquas threatned
" us; so Nanachekon, and some more Chief men came
" to Philadelphia, and signd a Deed; soon after which,
" two men walk'd over the Forks of Delaware, up beyond
" the Pehoqualin Mountains, by the course of a Compass,
" different from what was ever intended; and thus they
" took away our Lands, which made us very uneasy: and
" soon afterwards our people threatned to Drive the
" white People away from the Forks, and sent Letters
" to the Governor, and Jeremh Langhorne. Soon after
" which, the Minquas being at Philadelphia, the
" Governor shewd them the same paper, which they said
" was the Deed Signed by our Fathers; but tho it was
" not, the Minquas believd them, and telling us we
" were women, they took us by the Hair of the Head,
" and removed us off of the Land: upon which, many of
" our People went to Allegheny, and others high up
" Susquehanna, very uneasy and displeas'd. About 12
" years afterwards, when the War with the French was
" over, and the Minquas came down to see Governor
" Hamilton, they agreed to sell some of their Land on
Susquehanna

" on Susquehanna, below Shamokin, and were perswaded,
" with it, to sell some of our Land on Delaware, to which
" they had no Right, and Pax Sinosa, Neutimus, and
" Qualpaghach Signed the Deed with them, they did not
" know what they Signed, for it was only interpreted to the
" Minquas, by Conrad Weiser, who cou'd not Speak our
" Language. — Pax Sinosa own'd no part of these Lands,
" and what He lived on, had been before taken away by the
" Walk; and the other Two had no right at all to them Lands,
" nor the Consent of the Owners to Sell them. — I never knew
" that Neutimus received any money in pay for Land; but
" when We were here, 4 years Since, an Indian then told,
" He had out of the 4 Dollars, which He declared to me, He
" He received as a present from our Uncles the Minquas,
" and that He does not yet remember he had any Left.
" Tho' I did not now insist on the Claim I had before made
" for these Lands, but I must tell you, that the chief Owners
" of them now live at Wehaloosing, and are peaceable good
" People, and several of them are now here. — They say, they
" will give their Brethren no Trouble, if the Governor will
" not pay them for their Lands, nor help them to get other Lands
" for them from the Minquas, beyond where the Proprietors
" have bought, they will leave their Right to be settled when
" they both appear before that Judge above that knows they
" are wrong'd.

" Hearken to me Brother, did you never know any
" Nations of Indians, who had Sold their Lands, and received
" the money, or Goods for it, ever go from their Bargain? I
" never did. — The Copy of this last Deed, I also now deliver
" to you. Before We Struck our Brethren, and tried to

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" Drive them off these Lands. We heard many bad Stories from
" the French, and were told that our Brethren intended to Strike
" us. We sent a Messenger to them for news, and waited for
" some time, for his Return; but he not coming, some of our young
" men struck some of our Brethren who lived on the Land
" next to us. Our old men were sorry for it; and as soon as
" We heard our Brethren desired to keep hold of the Covenant
" Chain, and Brighten it, We came to them in this place.
" We Brighten'd the Chain, made a great Fire, which they
" helped us to so much Wood upon, that the Light has been
" since seen to the Indians near the Sun-Set.

" We desire to live in peace with our Brethren,
" and to let our good Brother the Great King George,
" know this. We are ready, as many of us that are here,
" to make a Bargain with the Governor immediately,
" and Sign a Deed for all the Lands we have been disputing
" about: And as there will be some others, Who have a
" right in these Lands, in a short time at Lancaster,
" We will let them have some part of the Money, and do
" all we can to persuade them to Sign the Deed; or if the
" Governor will not pay us now, let King George, who
" We know is just, say, whether we shall have any thing
" for these Lands, or not, and how much. But that the
" thing may have a right knowledge of the Affair, I desire
" now, as I did five years since, that the Speaker, and
" Assembly of this Province, may take care to send the
" King copies of all the Deeds, and of all they can find about
" it: and if you intend to act like a Friend to the Indians,
" You will let them see all the Papers which were read here.

(Brother,

Brother,

"This is all I have to say to you, unless you
" will let me have Copies of the Papers, which you know
" is my Right; and if I can have them, I will, with the
" Assistance of the Assembly-men, who are now here, give
" you such further Answer, as I may think proper: —
" but I do not think your wanting to do Things in the —
" dark, looks well".

Easton, 24th June 1762.

Signed by

Teedyuscung,	Joseph Neitymus
Tepiscauen.	Abraham Smalley.
Philip Compass.	Tenguatana.
Opelawahend.	Shapelanguanahund,
Mackuess.	

Who made their several Marks. —

Together with the aforementioned Papers, Teedyuscung presented to Sir William the Copy of a Deed from Canasatego, and other Indians, to Wm. Penn, dated the 22d. of August 1749; and also the Copy of another Deed from Sassoonan, and other Indians to Wm. Penn dated the 17th. Septem.r 1718, which were read, and are transmitted with these Minutes.

Mr. Commissioner Chew, after the above Deeds were read, made some cursory Observations upon them, and desired time to set the matters contain'd in 'em, in their true Light.

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Sr Teedyuscung had intimated a Suspicion that Sir William Johnson would not do him Justice, to wch He must have been instigated by the false Insinuations of some evil-minded Persons; and tho' Mr Teedyuscung was convinced, as it will afterwards appear, that the Aspersions cast by him on Sir William, and the Officers, were without Foundation, yet there was no further Meeting till the Sunday following being

June the 27th when were present at the Bower as before.

Sir William order'd the Interpreter to ask the Indians whether they were ready to hear what He had to say to them.

Teedyuscung reply'd,

"We are ready to hear you".

Then Sir William taking three Strings of Wampum, and holding them in his Hand, Said,

"Brethren of the Delaware Tribe,

"With these Strings of Wampum "I desire you will listen, and hear with your own "Ears what I am going to say; and also desire that "when you speak to me, it may be from your own "Hearts.

"When assembled in the Bower on Tuesday, "I told you I met you with the warmest Affection, to "do all in my power for your Service, and to hear "every thing you could object against the Defence made by

" by the Proprietaries Commissioners the day before. With
" this view I met you on Thursday in the Bower, and
" waited for your Replication to what the Commissioners
" said, expecting you would particularly confine your-
" selves to your Claim: But to my great surprise,
" and, I believe, to that of the greatest part of the Audience,
" Teedyuscung delivered me a most abusive and scurrilous
" Paper (which at his Desire was publickly read) reflecting
" upon my self, as if I wanted to settle your Business
" in the Dark; calumniating my Deputy Mr. Croghan,
" and the Interpreter Capt. Henry Montour; at the same
" time insinuating a Suspicion of the Secretary for Indian
" Affairs, (whom you are pleased to call my Clerk) and that
" only, because you did not know Him.

"I must observe to you, that by abusing me, and
" the sworn Officers now with me, you shew a Contempt
" to the Appointment of the Great King, to whom
" you have appealed for a Decision in the Dispute
" between you and the Proprietaries; and with which
" Appointment, by your Letters to me, as well as by
" your Declarations here, you seem well pleased.

"I must add, that as I have been many years
" employed in Indian Affairs, and never had any Objections
" that I have yet heard, made to my Conduct in all my
" Transactions with any Indians before, it now gives me
" great Cause of wonder that you, who are only Cousins to,
" and Dependents on the Six united Nations, should so
" peremptorily charge me, and the Officers, with Injustice,

(when

(3)

" when I have proceeded so candidly, and openly, in
" your Disputes with the Proprietaries of this Province.

" In the last part of Teedyuscung's paper, He
" desires that the Speaker, and Assembly of this Province,
" may take care, (as they are said to have done five years ago)
" to send the King Copies of all the Deeds, and all they can
" find about the Lands.

" To this I answer, that no Speaker, or Member
" of Assembly of this province, or any other person whatever,
" has any thing to do with sending Deeds, or papers, to
" His Majesty, relative to this affair, but my Self; as
" the whole Enquiry into the Dispute betwixt you and the
" Proprietaries, is solely delegated to me; and conse-
" quently I am the proper Person to lay every thing
" before the King. — As to giving Copies of papers,
" which Teedyuscung says is his Right to have, I must
" tell you again, you have already had my Sentiments. —
" Teedyuscung also tells me, that if He can have Copies
" of the Deeds, papers, &c.ª He would, with the Assistance
" of the Assembly men then present, give me such
" further Answer, as He might think proper. — I must
" again repeat, that no Assembly-man, or any other, is to
" be a Judge of, or interfere in the Business for which
" I meet you, but my Self; and I will not suffer the
" Royal Appointment, and the power arising from it,
" to be further invaded, or lessend, by any person whatever;
" as I think too great a Contempt has been cast upon it
" already, by certain Persons, who have too officiously
" interfered, notwithstanding they heard the Royal
" Authority read to a numerous Audience. (Teedyuscung

"Teedyuscung says lastly, He does not think
" my wanting to do things in the dark looks well.

"To confute this malicious Aspersion, I refer
" You to my Message of the 23d. instant, where no mention
" is made that a clandestine Meeting was desired by me.—
" I scorn so mean a Thing,—as I likewise do his base
" Insinuations:—yet, to Evince the Sincerity of my
" Heart, and for the Sake of doing you Justice, I am still
" ready to hear every thing You can say for your own
" Advantage, and will faithfully Transmit the same to
" the Great King; but I will permit no farther Abuse,
" nor any thing in Diminution of the King's Authority.

A large Belt.

"Brethren:

"I shall conclude with saying, that as We
" have been here a long time, I must desire you to
" hasten to a Conclusion of the Business we are met
" upon, as soon as you possibly can."

A String.

After the above Speech, Sir William added,

"The Gentlemen Commissioners have been so
" busy, that they cannot give in their Replication to what the
" Indians delivered last Thursday, but will be able to give
" it in to morrow morning; and hoped the Indians would
" stick closer to Business for the future."

Then Teedyuscung told his People "to observe
" what Sir William had said in his Speech, as it was
" for the Benefit of them all."

Sir William asked Teedyuscung if he knew
" the Contents of the paper which he delivered to him

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on Thursday last.

Teedyuscung replyd,

"My Cousin wrote it. — I did not come —
"to have any Difference, but to settle matters upon a good —
"Footing. — I did not come to put my hand into your
"Purse, or to get Cloathing. — I give up the Land to —
"You, and the white People".

Monday June the 28th 1762, in the Bower
at Easton.

Present as before.

Sir William Johnson order'd the Interpreter to tell Teedyuscung, He was ready to hear what He had to say to Him agreeable to his Message, receivd this morning to meet Him at ten o' Clock.

Teedyuscung then Said, to Sir William,

"Brother, (and to the Audience Brethren,)
"Take notice of what I am going to —
"say. — (Brothers;) (Speaking to Sir Wm & the Governor)
"The Governor, and We, have been Six years —
"in some Trouble about Land Affairs. You Brother, (to —
"Sir William) have been sent by the Great King, and —
"We look upon you, as if the King was present, and We —
"are very thankful to the Great King for his appointment". —

Then Teedyuscung delivered a Paper to Sir William, and said, "what was contain'd therein, came from his — Heart, and desired it might take out the Stings from his — Brothers Hearts. — Two Belts. —

(Then

Then Sir William ordered the Secretary to read the Paper aloud, which was accordingly done, and is as follows.

"Brother;

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"What I am now about to say, I had determin'd "on, and intended to say yesterday, before you spoke to Me.

"At a Treaty held about six years ago, I made "a Complaint against the Proprietaries, and charged "them with Depriving us of our Lands by Forgery "and Fraud, which we did at a time when We were "just come from the French; by whom, we were very much "incens'd against our Brothers the English.—This Matter "was afterwards, by our mutual Consent, refer'd to the "Great King George over the Water, who directed "You, Brother, to enquire into the Circumstances of the "Case, and make a Report to Him that He might do "what was just therein.

"You have taken the Trouble to come here for "this purpose, and many Days have been spent in this Affair. "It now appears by sundry old Writings and Papers, which have "been shewn by the Proprietary Commissioners, and read at this "Conference, that the said Charge of Forgery, was a "Mistake; into which Mistake, we were led by the "Accounts We had receiv'd from our Ancestors concerning "the Land sold by Mayhkerrickkhsho, Sayhoppey, and Taughhaughsey, to old William Penn, in the year 1686.

"As to the Walk, the Proprietary Commissioners "insist that it was reasonably performed, but We think "otherwise: which Difference in opinion may happen without "either of us being bad Men; but this is a Matter that

(Brethren

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" Brethren ought not to Differ about. — Wherefore, being
" desirous of living in peace and Friendship with our Brothers —
" the Proprietaries, and the good People of Pennsylvania,
" We bury under Ground all Controversies about Land; and —
" are ready, such of us as are here, to Sign a Release for —
" all the Lands in Dispute: and will Endeavor to perswade —
" the rest of our Brethren, who are concerned, to Sign the same.

A Belt.

Teedyuscung his Mark.

After the above Paper was read by the Secretary, Sir — .
William order'd the Interpreter to ask Teedyuscung, whether —
" He understood the meaning of it? who reply'd yes. all the —
Counsellors acknowledged the same, for it had been —
interpreted to them by Isaac Stil, before they came to the —
Bower. Teedyuscung added, "that the Paper was his Cousin's —
writing: then He pointed to a young Indian Man, and
told Sir William, that was the Person who wrote it. —

Then the Governor said to Sir William, "that He shou'd —
" be glad to Speak to the Indians within an Hour, or two, —
" in answer to what was mentioned in the above Paper". —
Sir William reply'd, "He would be ready to attend the —
" Governor, and Indians, at the time desired; and shou'd —
" then say a few words to them Himself".

Monday, June 28th 1762, in the Bower at Easton. —
At 12 Sir William Johnson met the Indians.

Present as this morning.

Governor Hamilton order'd the Interpreter to tell —
" Teedyuscung, "that as some part of his Speech to Sir
" William this morning, related to Himself, therefore He was —

going

"going to speak to the Indians", which was done, and then
" the Governor began.

"Brother Teedyuscung, and all our Indian Brethren now present;
"Take notice of what I am going to say.

"It gives me great Pleasure to hear, that
" You are now satisfied that the Charge you made against
" the Proprietaries of Forgery, at a time when you were
" incensed by the French against your Brethren the English,
" was founded on a Mistake, and owing to your being
" misinformed by your Ancestors.

"The Proprietors knowing their own Innocence,
" and that their Father William Penn had fairly bought, and
" paid for the Lands convey'd in the Deed of 1686, were
" pricked to their Hearts, when they heard that their
" Brethren, with whom they sincerely desired to live in
" Friendship, had charged them with Forgery; and it will
" give them much pleasure to be informed, that you did them
" the Justice to acquit them of the Charge, as soon as You
" were made sensible of your Error.

"Brothers;

As to the Walk, you say, you think it was
" not reasonably performed, and the Proprietary Commissioners
" on the contrary contend, that it was. Whether it was, or
" was not, is mere matter of Judgment and Opinion; it
" being an uncertain Thing, at best, how far a Man can, or
" should go in one Day and an half's Walk.

"It is no uncommon thing for the wisest and
" best men to differ in Judgment, but this ought not to cause
" ill Blood, especially among Brethren; wherefore I heartily

C 3 " Join with you, and Bury all Disputes about Land —
" under Ground, so deep, that neither We, nor our Children, —
" shall ever hear of them again.

" You shew your good Disposition in offering to —
" Sign a Release for these Lands your Selves, and to —
" Endeavour to perswade the rest of your Brethren to Sign —
" it also. — However prudent it might be to take a —
" Release, in order to shew your Children that this matter —
" was fully Settled, and cleared up at this Time; yet I —
" do not think a Release at all necessary to Confirm the —
" Proprietaries Title, as they have already two Deeds for —
" the Land executed at different Times; and what further —
" Convinces me it would be improper at any rate to accept —
" such a Release as you offer, is that you have said, —
" many of the People, who you Suppos'd were the owners —
" of the Lands, about which you have Complain'd, were —
" absent, and are not now here.

" Brothers;

" When I first return'd from England, I had it —
" in charge from the Proprietors, to be kind to you, and —
" to give you proofs of their Regard, as soon as their —
" Characters were set right, and cleared from the heavy —
" Charges made against them. — This End being now —
" happily obtained, I propose, as a Mark of their —
" Reconciliation with you, and a Token of their Affection —
" for you, to give you a Present to supply the wants —
" of your Wives and Children.

" I expect shortly to meet at Lancaster the —
" rest of your Brethren the Delawares, who live near the —
" Ohio, and shall then give them the like marks of the —

(good

" good Disposition of the Proprietors towards them. And
" now, Brethren, I hope that all Heart Burnings and
" Animosities are at an End, and will be Buried so deep
" in the Earth, as never to rise again; and that We, and
" our Children may live in perfect Peace and Friendship
" together as Brethren, as long as the Sun Shines and the
" Rivers run. In confirmation whereof I give you this
" Belt. "This is all I have to say." A Belt of 12 Rows.

When the Governor had finish'd his Speech (which was receiv'd with great Approbation by the Chiefs) Sir William order'd Isaac Stille, the Interpreter, to tell the Indians, He had a small matter more to say to them in addition to what he had spoken this Morning. This being interpreted, Sir William said,

"Brethren of the Delaware Tribe;

"I am glad that the Business of this Meeting
" is so happily concluded: and tho' some warm Expressions have
" been made use of here, yet I shall part with you with
" a sincere and brotherly affection.

"Brethren;

" You may assure your selves, as I think I
" have now a full State of the Case, with all necessary
" Proofs, I will faithfully transmit the same to the Great
" King, my Master, for his Royal Determination.

"Brethren;

"The Openess of Heart you have shewn in the
" Paper deliver'd me this Morning, gives me great
" Satisfaction.

"Brethren;

I have now only Strongly to Recommend to
"You, to preserve a Strict and fast Friendship with your
"Brothers the English, who will never do you any Injury,
"whilst you Behave as Brethren ought to do: and you
"may rest assured, We have so good a King, that He will
"never suffer any Injury to be done to his faithful Indian
"Allies; but is determin'd to Treat them with the same Humanity,
"as He does his own Subjects."

A Belt.

The Speech being finish'd, it was greatly approv'd
by the Indians.

Then Mr. Commissioner Chew said,

"When Teedyuscung deliver'd his paper of Thursday,
"We intended to have answer'd it yesterday, but the rough
"Draught was hardly then finish'd. If Teedyuscung
"will have it, We'll finish and Sign it; and it shall
"be read in Publick". — Which being interpreted,

Teedyuscung said, "There was no Necessity to
"read the Paper, as He was well Satisfied; and every thing
"was at an End". — To this Sir William Johnson added,
"That He was very glad every thing was so amicably
"Ended"; which was very much approved by the Indians.

Afterwards Teedyuscung taking a String of
Wampum, said

"Brother; (meaning Sir William, & the Governor.)
"I desire to let you know something about some
"New Englanders, who we hear are coming to Wyoming.
"You both have a power to do good. If these people
(40.) (chuse to

" should come there, neither I, nor my People will Stop them.
" but as you are in Authority, I desire you'll Endeavour to
" prevent their Coming, as that may breed Mischief between
" Us, and them". A String.

To this Sir William answer'd,

"Brothers; As I am going to New York, I shall speak
" of this matter to General Amherst and Governor Monckton.
" and do every thing in my Power to make you easy."

Governor Hamilton Said, "He would write not only to
" General Amherst, but to the Governor of New-England and
" in the mean time desired the Indians would not Strike the
" People who were coming. — If these Gotts should come, I desire
" your People may tell them to go away peaceably, and not sit
" down on your Lands. A String.

Then Wine was brought in, and the Governor drank to
Sir William, and then to the Indians, wishing them a good
Journey Home. — Sir William returned the Compliment to
the Governor, and wish'd the Indians well, and then this
Meeting Ended.

The above is a true Copy of the Minutes of the
Proceedings at a Meeting with the Indians at Easton in
Pennsylvania, begun the 18th of June 1762, and continued to the 28th
of the same Month.

William Smith
Secretary for Indian Affairs.

(41.)

Copy of a Paper delivered to Sir Willm. Johnson by the Quakers, and others, a Committee from the House of Assembly in Pennsylvania, on the 22d. June, which is mentioned in the preceding Minutes, page, 21st.

Sir, Easton 22d. June 1762.

In our Letter to you of last Evening, we informed you by what Authority we attend this Conference with the Natives. And now we beg leave to assure you that We have no other Motive in adding to what we then offer'd, but the future peace and Tranquility of the Province, which will greatly depend on the Fairness and Impartiality of the Representation of the Indian Complaints, and the Justice that shall be done in consequence thereof by the Crown. We should have been glad if the Trust repos'd in us, would have excused us from giving you any farther Trouble on this Occasion. But as we could not help observing yesterday, that numbers of Facts very material to a just Determination of the Dispute depending before you, were omitted, and some misrepresented, that from the Ignorance of the Indians it was impossible you shou'd procure such Evidences on their Parts as are necessary to Enable you to represent their Case to the Crown with Justice, we are obliged by the Trust reposed in us, to point out to you the following facts necessary to be laid by you before His most gracious Majesty.

1. The Deed made by the Natives on the 17th. September 1718 herewith deliver'd to you, by which it will appear that the several Grants for the Lands from Duck Creek, to near the Forks of Delaware, made by the Ancestors of the Delawares, were then taken into Consideration,

and

" and that that Deed was intended as a full and final
" Settlement of the Bounds of all the Lands between the
" Rivers Susquehannah & Delaware, from Duck Creek to
" the Mountains on the South Side of the Lehigh, and of
" Consequence of the Purchase of 28th August 1686, even
" admitting there was such a Purchase.

2. "The Treaty of June 1728 at Philadelphia, should also
" be laid before the Crown, from which it will appear that
" the said Indians complaind of the Settlement of their
" Lands at Tulpehocken, Situate on the North Side of the
" Lehigh Mountains, which were established as the
" Northern Boundaries of the former Indian Purchases
" between them and the proprietaries by the said Deed of
" 1718, upon which the same Deed was produced by the
" then proprietary Agent, as a final Settlement of the
" Bounds between the Proprietors & Natives; and it is
" there declared to have been made upon mature Consideration
" of the Indian Purchases, and in full Council. And no
" pretence of Claim was mentioned or Set up either in 1718 or
" in 1728 to the Lands in the Forks, or to the lee Board of the said
" Mountains, which undoubtedly would have been done by the
" Proprietary Agents, had it ever been the Intent of the
" Purchase in 1686, to have extended over the said Mountains.

"It may not be amiss to observe for your further Information
" that the Deed of 1686, either was, or was not considered at that
" time, and made part of the Consideration of that Release. If it
" was not, then the Indians must have been grosly imposed
" on, as it is not alledged that there ever was any other Deed for
" the Lands _____ in Dispute between Pitcock's Falls and
" the Mountains aforesaid if it was, as it seems to be
" positively confessed and declared by the preamble and
" granting part of the same Deed, then certainly that Deed

(ought

" ought, and must operate as a full Settlement of the Northern
" Boundaries of the Purchase of 1686, as well as the other
" Purchases to the westward, which are expressly confined to the
" South side of the said Mountains.

3. "The Deed of 1732 not recorded, but in the Hands
" of the Proprietary Commissioners, should be produced, as it is
" apprehended it will fully demonstrate that the Lands now
" claimed by the Indians to the Eastward of that Purchase, were
" not at that time included in any Deed of Sale, but deemed and
" taken to be not purchased from the Natives. By this Deed We
" expect it will appear, that the Lehigh Mountains were held
" by the Proprietaries to be the northern Bounds of the Lands
" theretofore purchased otherwise We would not have made the
" Purchase of the said Tulpehockin Lands.

4. "To confirm what we have already offered, we also lay before
" You a Copy of a Letter, compared with the original, now in
" our Hands, wrote by James Logan Esq.r formerly President
" of the Council of this Province, Secretary to the Governor, &
" near 40 years Commissioner of Property under the Proprietaries,
" directed to Thomas Watson declaring that the Lands four miles
" above Durham on the Lehigh Mountains, and to the South
" of the Forks of Delaware, were not on the 20.th November 1727,
" nine years after the Deed of 1718, and 41 years after the
" Deed of 1686, purchased from the Indians and therefore forbade
" the said Watson, who was then the Proprietary Surveyor for
" Bucks County, to Survey the same for one Joseph Wheeler.
" This Letter, from a Gentleman, who had the principal direction
" of the Indian Affairs, and one, who in Behalf of the Pro-
" prietors, and as their Agent in 1718 settled the Boundaries
" of the former Purchases, and was present at the Treaty of 1728,

(where

" where said Bounds were again determined, certainly
" demonstrates that the Lands conveyd by the Deed of 1686
" were taken into Consideration at those Times, and their
" Boundaries settled and ascertained, to be the South Side
" of the Lehigh Mountains; to which may be pertinently
" added, that the same Gentleman, conscious that the
" Durham Lands situate on the said Mountains, were not
" included in any former Purchase, on or about the year
" 1727, bought the said Lands of which He was a part-owner
" under the Proprietary Survey, of certain Indians to whom
" it belonged, and had shewn great Dissatisfaction at it's being
" Settled.

5. " From the Courses of the Deed 1686, when rightly con=
" =sidered, it seems clear that the Lands thereby Sold, were
" not understood by the Indians to Extend over Delaware
" River, or either Branch thereof, otherwise it would have
" certainly been mentioned. Can it be presumed that so
" material a Land Mark as the River, would not have
" been inserted by the Parties as intended to be crossed if
" such was the Design of the Contract: But so far from it
" that the Bounds are to run to it, and not over, or a-cross it;
" And that the western Branch, into which the small Creek
" called the Lehigh empties itself, has been ever known by
" the name of Delaware will appear from all the Draughts
" of that part of the Country, and particularly from the Draught
" produced in Evidence to you, as made at the time of the
" Release in 1737.

6. " We cannot think it necessary to make many remarks
" on the Extravagance of the Walk, & the manner of per=
" =forming it. However, we must observe that 55 Statute
" miles (supposing the proprietary Account thereof to be true)

 never

" never could be what the Indians in those early Times
" meant & understood by a Day & an half's Journey on foot
" through a very mountainous Country over Creeks, Swamps,
" & every other Impediment to be met with in a Wilderness;
" and that when the Distance between Wright's Town & the
" Lehigh Mountains, where the Bounds were settled by the
" Deed of 1718, is rightly considered, it will be judged not too
" small for a Day & an half's Journey on foot in the Indian Sense,
" if not in the Sense of the other party. This will appear manifest
" when it is compared with the Deeds for the Lands between Upland
" and Neshaminey, dated 30th July 1685, & 5th July 1697,
" herewith produced. For by these Deeds the Proprietor purchas'd
" of the Natives 2 Summer Days Journey on Horse back from
" Delaware, back in to the Woods, the northern Boundary
" whereof hath ever been acknowledged, & is settled by the Deed
" of 1718 to be the South Side of the Lehigh Mountains not
" more than 45 miles distant from Delaware. If then 45 miles
" have been allowed and received by the Proprietary in former
" Purchases as two Summer Days Journey on Horse-back,
" certainly 35 miles the distance between Wright's Town and the
" Forks must be allowed no inconsiderable one & half days
" Journey on foot. If this be fact, as it certainly will appear
" to be, how very unreasonable must 55 statute miles be for
" one & half Days Journey? These Facts appear to us very
" necessary to be laid before you, as We know of no better Construction
" of the Deed & purchase of 1686, than by the same Rule which
" has prevail'd between the Parties both before & since, viz.,
" in 1685 & 1697.

7. " We shall Conclude these Remarks with Observing, that
the Facts on which they Depend, all confirm the Boundaries
settled between the Proprietary & Indians by the Deed of 1718,
& shew that the Lands on the North Side of the Lehigh mountains

(were

" were never intended to be included in the purchase 1686.
" And that consequently the Deed of Confirmation procured
" from the Delawares in 1737, without any Consideration for
" the same Lands to be measured according to the directions
" of the first Deed cannot vest the Proprietaries with a right
" which they did not hold before, & that the Natives had good
" reason to make those repeated Complaints which appear in
" the several Treaties, & particularly that of 1742, respecting
" the Settlement of their Lands in the Forks of Delaware,
" without their having ever received any Consideration for
" them.

Thus We have given you such an Account of the
" Facts necessary to be laid before the Crown in Behalf of
" the Indians, as the shortness of the time will permit. many
" other material Proofs might, & ought to have been exhibited,
" had We been furnished with Copies of such minutes of
" Council as We requested, & a Copy of the Proprietary Agents
" State of their Case, the former whereof has been refused
" by the Governor of this Province, and the latter by your Self.
" However imperfect as it is, & under all it's disadvantages
" We cannot doubt you will think it necessary to lay it, with
" the Facts therein referred to, before His Majesty, as they
" are Facts which have not been mentioned by the proprietary
" Agents, and are of the utmost Importance to a right Decision
of the present Controversy.

" But if from this view of the Facts, you should be of
" Opinion that the present Dispute may be amicably accommo-
" dated, either now, or at the approaching Treaty at Lancaster,
" We shall chearfully contribute all that is in our Power, towards
" so necessary & salutary a Work.

Signed by: John Morton. Edwd Penington. Jos. Galloway.
Jsa. Pearson. Giles Knight. Jos: Fox.
Samuel Rhoads. Jno Hughes.

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The Honble James Hamilton Esquire
Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of his Province
of Pensilvania and Counties of Newcastle Kent & Sussex upon
Delaware &c
To the Honble Sr William Johnson
Baronet His Majesty's Agent for Indian Affairs

Whereas Richard Peters and Benjamin Chew Esqrs were
by my Commission, dated the ninth Day of this Instant June under the Great
Seal of this Province, appointed and constituted Commissioners on the part of
the Honble Thomas Penn and Richard Penn Esqrs Proprietors of this Province
to attend you at a Meeting of the Delaware Indians at Easton this fifteenth
of this Instant to inquire into this Indians Complaints with respect to the
Lands in the Forks of Delaware in this Province, of which they alledge
they have been defrauded by the Proprietors, without their Consent or
Satisfaction made them for the same; in order that the Commissioners
might, at the Meeting, lay before you all such Deeds, Papers, Proofs and
Evidences as they should judge necessary and proper to support and manifest
the Right and Title of the Proprietaries to the Lands, and to shew and
demonstrate that the Charge exhibited against them by the Indians is
groundless and unjust. As by the same Commission appears. And
Whereas the Commissioners have now represented to me that they have
accordingly laid before you the State of the Proprs Title to the Lands in
dispute, and the several Deeds, Papers, Proofs and Evidences which they
judge proper and sufficient to evince and shew that the Proprietors have
a fully just and compleat Title to the Land and have fairly and fully paid
the Indians for the same; together with their Answers to the Objections
and Observations made and exhibited to you, by the Committee of the
Assembly of this Province and by Vindicating the Speaker on his part
of the Indians, upon and against the Title and Proofs; And that
they having hereunto annexed Copys of the said Deeds, Proofs, Papers and
Evidences, do now request me to exemplify and authenticate the same
under the Great Seal of this Province, upon due Proof being made before
me of the Truth of the annexed Copys: I do Hereby Certify that
Richard Hockley and Francis Hopkinson of the City of Philad

Pray Hiss Say made Oath on the Holy Evangelists that they Pray
carefully compared and examined all the Sd Copys to annexed
Copys of Deeds, Proofs, Papers and Evidences, marked Severally
and Successively with the Letters (a.) (b.) (c.)(d.)(e.) (f)(g)
(i)(k)(l)(m)(n)(o)(p)(q)(r)(s), with the respective
Originals whereof they purport to be Copys, and say that the same
severally and respectively are true Copys of such Originals.

In Testimony whereof I have set my Hand
and caused the Great Seal of the Sd Province
to be hereunto affixed at Easton this twenty eighth
Day of June in the Second Year of the Reign of our most
gracious Sovereign Lord George the Second of Great
Britain, &c. King Anno Domi 1762.

James Hamilton

This Indenture

Made the fifteenth Day of July in the Year of our Lord according to the English Account one Thousand six Hundred eighty and two Between Jaquagh[on], Jaronowee, Jequoqueyon, Sahoppe for himself Chomichon, Merkhowon, Orchton for Nannacussey, Shawwaughon Swanwic, Nahoosey, Tomachkichon, Wesketitt & Towhaw Indyan Sachamakers of the one part and William Penn Esq[r] Chief Proprietor of the Province of Pennsylvania of the other part witnesseth that for and in Consideracon of the Sumes & particulars of Merchandizes and Utensils herein after mencond and expressed (that is to say) three hundred and fifty Fathams of Wampum, Seven White Blanketts, twenty Fathams of Strawed Wampum, sixty Fathams of Duffields, twenty Kettles four whereof large, twenty Guns, twenty Coates, Forty Shirts, Forty payrs of Stockings, forty Hoes, forty Axes, two Barrells of Powder, two hundred Barrs of Lead, two hundred Knives, two hundred small Files, twelve paire of Shooes, forty Copper Boxes, forty Tobacco Stopps, two small Barrels of Pipes, forty paire of Sissers, forty Combes, twenty foure pounds of red Lead, one hundred Awles, two Handfulls of Fish Hooks, two Handfulls of Needles, Forty Pounds of Shott, Tenne Bundles of Beades, Tenne small Saws, Twelve ~~pound~~ drawing Knives, four Anchors of Rumme, two Anchors of Cyder, two Anchors of Wine and three hundred Gallons of English Beere by the said William Penn his Agents or Assignes to the said Indian Sachamakers for the Use of them and their People at and before the sealing and Delivery hereof in hand paid and delivered whereof and wherewith they the said Sachamakers doe hereby and every of them acknowledge themselves fully satisfyed contented and paid, the said Indyan Sachamakers Parties to these Presents as well for and on Behalfe of themselves as for & on the Behalfe of their respective Indyans or People for whom they are concerned have granted bargained sold and delivered and by these Presents do fully clearly and absolutely grant bargayne sell and deliver unto the said William Penn his Heires and Assignes forever all that or those Tract or Tracts of Land lying and being in the Province of Pennsylvania aforesd Beginning at a certaine white Oake in the Land now in the Tenure of John Wood and by him called the gray Stones over against the Falls of Dellaware River and soe from thence upp by the River Syde to a Corner marked Spruce Tree with the Letter P at the Foote of a Mountaine and from the said Corner marked Spruce Tree along by the Ledge or Foot of the Mountaynes West North West to a Corner White Oake Marked with the Letter P standing by the Indyan Path that leads to an Indyan Towne called Playwicky and near the Head of a Creek called Tawisinck and from thence Westward to the Creek called Neshaunmoneys Creek And along by the said Neshamoneys Creek unto the River Dellaware alias Makericke Kitton and soe bounded by the said Maine River to the said first mencond White Oake in John Woods Land, and all those Islands called or known by the severall names of Matinicunck Island Sapassincks Island, & Orchtons Island lying or being in the said River Dellaware, Together alsoe with all and singular Isles Islands Rivers Rivolets Creeks Waters Ponds Lakes Plaines Hills Mountaines Meadows Marishes Swamps Trees, Woods, Mynes, Minralls and Appurtenances whatsoever to the said Tract or Tracts of Land belonging or in anywise appertaining and the Reversion and Reversions Remaind[r] and Remaind[rs] thereof and all the Estate Right Title Interest Property Clayme and Demand whatsoever as well of them the said Indyan Sachamakers party to these Presents as of all and every other the Indyans concerned therein or in any Part or Parcell thereof To Have and to hold the said Tract & Tracts of Land Islands and all and every other the said granted premises with their and every of their Appurtenances unto the said William Penn his Heires and Assignes forever To the only proper Use and Behoofe of the said William Penn his Heires and Assignes forevermore And the said Indyan Sachamakers and their Heires & Successors and every of them the said Tract or Tracts of Land Islands & all and every other the said granted premises with their and every of their Appurtenances unto the said William Penn his Heires and Assignes forever against them the said Indyan Sachamakers their Heires and Successors and against all and every Indyan and Indyans and their Heires and Successors claymeing or to clayme any Right Tytle or Estate into or out of the said granted premises or any Part or parcell thereof shall and will warrant & forever defend by these Presents In Witness whereof the said Parties to these Presents Indentures interchangeably have set their Hands and Seals the Day & Yeare first above written 1682.

Sealed & delivered in the Presence of
The marke of Howyochichon
The marke of Allowichan
Sapo Cock
Peter Crobom
Richd Noble
Tho Revill

The mrke of Jequaghon
The mrke of Jaronowee
The mrke of Jequoqueyon
The marke of Sahoppe
The mrke of Merketowee
The mrke of Orchton for Eastern side by the River
The mrke of Shawwy
Eastern side by the River
The mrke of
The mrke of Nahoosey
The mrke of Wesketitt
The marke of
Eastern side by the Ma

Pennsylvania ss. (b)

125 73

On the Twelfth Day of June in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven hundred and Sixty Two before The Honorable James Hamilton Esquire &c Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of New Castle Kent and Sussex upon Delaware personally appeared Isaac Shippen of the City of Philadelphia Esquire William Peters the present Secretary of the Land Office of the said Province and Richard Peters one of the Governors Council and late Provincial Secretary and Secretary of the said Land Office and severally made Oath on the Holy Evangelists as follows, That is to say, First the s.d Deponent Richard Peters on his Oath saith, That great Numbers of the Deeds and Writings for and relating to the Lands within the Limits of the said Province purchased from the Indians by the late and present Proprietaries of the said Province with many ancient Papers and Letters which passed between the late Proprietor William Penn Esq.r and his Officers and Agents for a long Course of Years respecting the Purchases of the s.d Lands have for Twenty Years last past and upwards been and still are committed to the Custody and Care of this Deponent, And that amongst the said Deeds, Writings, Letters and Papers this Depon.t did some Years ago (but the particular Time he does not now remember) find deposited the hereunto annexed ancient paper Writing purporting to be a Copy of an original Deed for Lands purchased by the late Proprietary William Esq.r from the Delaware Indians situate in and near the Forks of the River Delaware bearing Date the Twenty Eighth Day of August in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Six hundred and Eighty six. And all the said Deponents each severally for himself on their Oath aforesaid say, that they have inspected and perused several Papers which appear, and these Deponents verily believe to be ancient original Warrants granted for Lands in the said Province under the Upper Seal thereof dated respectively between the Years One Thousand Six hundred and Eighty Three, and one Thousand Six hundred and eighty six and have carefully compared the hand writing of the Body of such Warrants with the hand writing of the s.d hereto annexed ancient Copy of the s.d Indian purchase Deed of 1686, and say they verily believe that the hand writing of the said Warrants and the hand writing of the s.d annexed Copy of the s.d Deed of 1686 is one and the same; And further that they these Depon.ts have also seen and inspected many Deeds which appear to be ancient and these Deponents verily believe to be Originals bearing Date respectively between the Year 1682 and the Year 1686 to which the Name of Philip Thelehnman is subscribed as a Witness and say that on comparing the hand writing of the s.d Name so subscribed as a Witness to the s.d ancient Deeds with the hand writing of the Body of the s.d ancient Deeds, they do verily believe and are well satisfied that many of the said Deeds were wrote by and are the proper hand writing of the s.d Philip Thelehnman, and that on comparing the s.d annexed ancient Copy of the s.d Indian Deed of 1686 with the Name Philip Thelehnman so subscribed to the s.d ancient Deeds, and with the hand writing of the Body of the same Deeds which they believe to be the hand writing of the s.d Philip Thelehnman and also with the s.d original Warrants for Land under the Upper Seal, they also believe and are well satisfied that as well the said Name Philip Thelehnman subscribed to the s.d ancient Deeds and the Body of the same Deeds as also the s.d original Warrants under the Upper Seal and the s.d ancient hereto annexed copy of the s.d Indian Deed are all the proper hand writing of the s.d Philip Thelehnman. And the s.d Deponents William and Richard Peters say, that the s.d Philip Thelehnman was as appears to these Deponents from the ancient Books, writings and Papers of the s.d Land Office [illegible] and other ancient writings and Papers which they have seen in the s.d Land-

office in or about the Year 1686 and for several Years before, and that he sometimes wrote as Clerk or Assistant to Thomas Holme the then Surveyor General of the said Province and also as Clerk or Assistant to the provincial Secretary there. And the Deponents William and Richard Peters further Say that on their comparing that Part of the Indorsement wrote on the said annexed ancient copy which follows in these Words [Copy of the last Indian Purchase] with the Hand writing of the Name Tho: Holme which the said Deponents find subscribed to many ancient original Papers and Returns of Surveys in the Surveyor Generals office and Land office of the said Province and with many original Letters and other ancient written Papers (which they believe and are well satisfied are the proper and genuine Hand Writing of the said Thomas Holme) they verily believe and are convinced the said last mentioned Indorsement is the proper handwriting of him the said Thomas Holme: And the said William and Richard Peters say further that they have searched and examined the Register Generals office at Philadelphia and there found the Testament and Last Will as well of the said Philip Theshommaras of the said Thomas Holme and the Probates of them by which it appears that the said Philip Theshomman died so long ago as the Year 1657, and the said Thomas Holme in or about the Year 1694.

Sworn and sworn before me
this 12th of June 1762.
James Hamilton

Edw. Shippen jr.
Wm. Peters
Richard Peters

We Maycheeziekhishsho, Sayhoppey, Taughhaugsey Indian Kings & right Owners of the Land hereafter mentioned for & in Consideration of the Sum & particulars of Goods merchandizes & Utensils herein after mentioned & expressed, that is to say, Forty Blankets, forty Guns Forty Kettles, Forty Fathoms Strowdwaters, Thirty Coats, fifty fathom Duffels, Fifty Shirts, four hundred Gilders of Wampum, fifty Pounds weight of Powder one hundred and fifty Pounds weight of Lead, one hundred Knives, fifty Howes, fifty Axes, Twenty Pair of Shoes, fifty Pair of Stockings, fifty Tobacco Boxes, one hundred Scissars, fifty Tobacco Tongs, Twenty Pounds of red Lead, Ten Pound of Beads, one hundred Awls, Five hundred Needles, fifty Combs one hundred Looking Glasses, one hundred Fish hooks, fifty Pound of Tobacco, Two hundred Tobacco pipes, Three Anchors of Beer, one Anchor of Liquor, fifty Glass Bottles, one hundred Bells, six handsaws, six drawing Knives, six Gimblets by William Penn Proprietary and Governour of the Province of Pennsilvania to us the said Kings in hand paid and delivered the receipt whereof & wherewith we the said Indian Kings do hereby acknowledge ourselves fully satisfied & contented. And we the said Indian Kings as well on the Parts & Behalves of ourselves as for & on the Behalf of our respective Indians or People for whom we are concerned have granted Bargained Sold & confirmed & by these Presents for us, our Heirs & Successors Do fully clearly & absolutely grant Bargain Sell & confirm & Possession deliver unto the said William Penn his Heirs & Assignes forever all that Tract & those Tracts of Land lying & being in the said Province of Pennsilvania as follows Beginning upon a Line formerly layd out or to be layd out from a corner marked Spruce Tree by the River Delaware about Makoseick Kitton & from thence running along the Ledge or Foot of the Mountains West North West to a corner White Oak marked with the Letter P standing by the Indian Path that Leadeth to an Indian Town called Raywickey & from thence extending Westward to Neshameny Creek, from which said Line the said Tract or

Tracts

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Tracts hereby granted Doth extend itself back into the Woods as far as a Man can go in one Day and an half & bounded on the Westerly Side with the Creek called Neshaminey or the most westerly Branch thereof so far as the said Branch doth extend and from thence by a Line to the utmost Extent of the s.d one day & an halfs Journey & from thence by a Line to the aforesd River Delaware & from thence down the several Courses of the s.d River to the first mentioned Spruce Tree. together with all the Islands in the s.d River lying over against y.e s.d Tract of Land, as also all other Islands, Rivers, Rivolets, Creeks, Waters, Ponds, Lakes, Plains, Hills, Mountains, Meadows, Marshes, Swamps Trees, Woods, Mines, Minerals & Appurtenances whatsoever to y.e s.d Tract or Tracts of Land Belonging, or in any wise appertaining, & all the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Use, Property, Claim and Demand whatsoever as well of us the s.d Indian Kings as also of all & every other y.e s.d Indians concerned therein or in any part or parcele thereof. To have and To hold y.e s.d Tract or Tracts of Land, Islands and all and every other y.e granted Premisses with their & every of their Appurtenances unto y.e s.d William Penn his heirs & Assignes for ever to the only proper use and Behoof of y.e s.d William Penn his heirs & Assignes for ever. And we the s.d Indian Kings our heirs and Successors and every of us y.e s.d Tract & Tracts of Lands Islands & all and every other the s.d granted Premisses with their & every of their Appurtenances unto the s.d William Penn his heirs & Assignes for ever against us y.e s.d Indian Kings our heirs & Successors & against all & every other Indian & Indians & their heirs & Successors claiming or to claim any right Title or Estate in or out of the s.d granted Premisses or any part or parcele thereof shall and will warrant & for ever defend by these Presents. In Witness whereof we the s.d Indian Kings have hereunto set our hands & Seals y.e eight & Twentieth Day of y.e sixth Month called August according to the English Account One Thousand six hundred & Eighty Six.

Mayhkeerichkisho [Seal] Sayhoppey [Seal] Taughhaughsey [Seal]

Copia vera

Sealed & delivered to Thomas Holme to the use of y.e within named William Penn Proprietary & Governour of y.e Province of Pennsylvania & Territories thereunto Belonging in y.e presence of us

Great Men of the Indians
Swampis
his Mark
Canoatris
his P Mark
Tenenee
his Mark
Ahvates
his Mark
Hacoquittes
his Mark
Peree
his Mark

Christians
Lasse Cock
Phineas Pemberton
Charles Pickering
Wile. Yardley
Manns Cock
Joseph Wood
John Saxby

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

The within Deed endorsed thus
Copy of the Last Indenture of purchase

N. 45

1759

On this twelfth Day of June in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand seven Hundred and fifty two, before me William Coleman Esq: one of the Judges of the Supream Court of the Province of Pennsilvania, personally appeared the Hon:ble James Hamilton Esq: Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsilvania and Counties of Newcastle Kent and Sussex on Delaware, Richard Peters of the City of Philadelphia Esq: late Secretary, one of the Members and Clerk of the Provincial Council and late Secretary of the Land Office of the s:d Province and William Peters and Robert Greenway of the s:d City Gentlemen, and severally made Oath on the Holy Evangelists or (that is to say) He the said deponent James Hamilton deposeth and saith that in the Month of August One thousand seven hundred and fifty nine the Hon:ble Thomas Penn Esq: one of the Proprietaries of the s:d Province delivered to the Deponent at the s:d City Mr. Penn's Secretary the three to annexed Papers marked severally and respectively No: 1, No: 2, No: 3, No: 4, No: 5, No: 6, No: 7, & No: 8; three marked No: 1, No: 2, No: 3, & No: 4, purporting to be Original Letters to William Penn Esq: his late Proprietor of the s:d Province, from in England, from William Markham Esq: who by the Provincial Council was ordered and other ancient Books and Papers kept in the Secretary and Surveyor Generals Office of the s:d Province (which this Deponent has seen) appears, at the time of his writing the s:d Letters, to have been the Secretary and Clerk of the Governor's Council of the s:d Province and one of the principal Agents or Commissioners of Property of the s:d old Proprietor and to have been afterwards Lieutenant Governor of the said Province; and the s:d annexed Paper, marked No: 5 purporting to be the List or Account of Goods then due to the Indians, which is referred to or mentioned in the s:d No: 4 annexed Letter marked No: 4; And the s:d annexed Papers marked severally No: 6, No: 7 & No: 8, purporting to be Original Letters of Mr Penn's, Which by the Provincial Council was ordered and other ancient Books and Papers in the Secretary & Surveyor General's Office were kept this Deponent has also seen appears to have been at the time of his writing the s:d Letters the Surveyor Gen:l & another of the s:d old Proprietor's Agents in the s:d Province This Deponent Hamilton saith that at the time of his receiving the s:d several three to annexed Letters & Papers from the s:d Mr. Penn he acquainted this Deponent that he had found the same amongst the ancient Writings and Papers which belonged to his late s:d old Proprietor relating to the Affairs of the s:d Province; and that as he apprehended the same would be useful and necessary in making their Defence against Disputes & Controversies respecting his Father's Purchases from the Indians of the Lands in the said Province he therefore desired this Deponent to carry the same annexed Original Letters and Papers over with him to Philadelphia to be deposited amongst the rest of the s:d Proprietaries Deeds and Papers there; and the better to satisfy this Deponent that the s:d annexed Paper marked No: 5, was a genuine Original Paper the s:d Thomas Penn then delivered to this Deponent an ancient Book intitled or purporting to be a Particular Catalogue of

Pennsilvania

Pensilvania Letters, Papers and Affairs, in which his Deponent saw an Entry which he believes to be a true Copy of his s.d List of Goods No. 5, and on this Deponent's carefully comparing his Handwriting of his Indorsement on his s.d annexed Paper No. 5, in these words and figures ["Goods due to his Indians 21. 2. 11 to 38 "Indians Goods"] with his Handwriting of his s.d ancient Catalogue, particularly with his said Entry or Copy of his said List No. 5, his Deponent is well satisfied and verily believes his Entry of his Title of his Goods and Papers in his said Register Book to be wrote by his same Person who wrote his said Endorsement on his said annexed Paper No. 5. And his Deponent Hamilton further saith that he then also saw in his said Catalogue an Entry of a Copy of his Indian Purchase Deed of his twenty eighth of August One Thousand six Hundred and Eighty six, which Entry he verily believes to be his same Handwriting with his rest of his said ancient Catalogue. And his s.d Deponent Richard Peters on his Oath saith that his Eight Letters to annexed Papers marked No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, & No. 8, were delivered to him by his said Governor Hamilton on his Return from England in his said Year One Thousand seven Hundred and Fifty nine. And his said Deponents Richard Peters, William Peters and Robert Greenway severally say and depose that they have carefully inspected, perused and well considered all his said Eight annexed Papers, and find that five marked severally No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, and No. 4, are or purport to be genuine Original Letters, all wrote as these Deponents verily believe to his said Proprietor William Penn by William Marshall Esquire who (as appears to them by his s.d Provincial Council Journals and other ancient Public Papers and Evidences kept in his Secretarys and Surveyor Generals of the s.d Provinces Offices which these Deponents have seen) was, at or about the Time when his said Letters severally bear date, his Secretary and Clerk of his Provincial Council and one of his principal Agents and Commissioners of Property of his said William Penn Esquire and was afterwards Lieutenant Governor of his said Provinces; and that his s.d annexed Paper marked No. 5 is as they verily believe a genuine ancient Original Paper wrote by his said William Marshall, and is as they verily believe his identical List or Account of the Goods paid to his Indians mentioned and referred to,

to in his ye Wm Markham's hereto annexed Letter of the 2d of May 1688, marked No 5. & Wm his Deputy say they also believe and are fully satisfied that his ye other hereto annexed ancient Papers marked severally No 6, No 7, & No 8, are all genuine Original Letters wrote and sent by Thomas Holme his then Surveyor General and another of the Proprietary Agents, to his ye Proprietor William Penn Esqr in England. & Wm for reasons of their said Deputy's Belief that his ye several hereto annexed Letters severally marked No 1, No 2, No 3, & No 4, and their Paper marked No 5 are genuine and his proper Handwriting of his ye William Markham their Deputy say they have carefully compared the same with several ancient Papers which appear and these Deputy severally believe to be Original Letters remaining under his proper Seal of his ye Province in his ye and Office and Surveyor General's Office at his ye City & bearing date in and about the times of the Dates of his ye annexed Letters and Papers, and whereto the Name of his ye William Markham is subscribed, and say the Handwriting of their Original Letters under his proper Seal and the Handwriting of his ye hereto annexed Letters No 1, No 2, No 3, & No 4, & his ye Paper No 5, appear and these Deputies severally believe to be the same, and to be the proper Handwriting of their William Markham. & Wm & his ye Deputy say they have also compared their hereto annexed Letters No 6, No 7, and No 8, with several ancient Papers in the Surveyor General's Office at his ye City which appear and these Deputies severally believe to be Original Returns of Surveys wrote and signed by his ye Thomas Holme as Surveyor General, and say the Handwriting of the Original Returns of Survey and the Handwriting of his ye annexed Letters No 6, No 7, and No 8, appear and these Deputies severally believe to be the same and to be the proper Handwriting of his said Thomas Holme.

Sworn and Sworn —

Before me

J. Allen

James Hamilton

Richard Peters

Jos. Growden

Extracts from the Original Letters of William Markham Esq.r and Thomas Holme, authored to the Original Proprietor Wm. Penn Esq.r (Affidavit whereof this foregoing is a true Copy) and referred to in the Proprietaries Vote of Hisr Answer to Jo. Dyer's Complaint about the Lands in the Forks of Delaware.

viz.t

No. 1. Extract from Wm. Markham's Letter No. 1, dated 22.d Aug.st 86.

"But Here we must all the Lackawaccan that belongs to the
"Indians above the Falls and other Parts of Bucks County
"they had Hesitated to Fill Israel Taylor if he surveyed any more
"before it be bought, we appointed a Day of Meeting Them at the Falls
"to pay them the Land of Them, tomorrow is the Day Herefore must close
"this Letter tonight, and if the Deed be not gone before my Returns will
"give an Acco.t of our Proceedings Here".

Extract from Wm. Markham's Letter No. 2, dated Dec.r 5.th 1686.

No. 2. "On the 23.d of Aug.st I gott to the Falls and continued Here and at your
"Plantation until the 27.th the Ind.s being not come in according to Promise
"I was come to do my Business in my Absence, left Capt. Holme & Jam.s
"Harrison to treat with Them, and that night got Home".

Extract from Tho.s Holme's Letter dated 25.th 9.mo 1686.

No. 3. "I have had acco.t of my Transactions with the Bucks Indians
"about the Purchase there, it was long and chargeable, but could not
"be avoyded, I wrote to Wm. Penn to send the Things for them against Spring
"being Due to pay them off, & till all is paid, we can have no Title,

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Extract from Tho.s Holme's Letter dated 24.th 3.mo 87.

No. 4. "I wrote 2. or 3 times last Year about Goods to pay the Indians
"for their Land, they were to have them this Spring, if they come not
"Spring, I know not how to answer and satisfy them".

Extract from Wm. Markham's Letter dated 16.th Feb.y 1687/8

No. 5. "I hear nothing more than what I writt by my last of the Indians
"present of a Belt of Wampam. but Seditious Suggestions of the
"Quiet Trade are not Rare; but endeavours to Deceive Indians from
"Dealing with the Governm.t, having Jealousies & Suggestions Civil
"You of [illegible] Acres to their Plantation where I heard several
"Indians were to be, it was on the 17.th Inst.t & it seems the Birth Day, were
"there several that were Delaware Indians, who had been several Years
among

" amongst his Enemies, but was now since his Warr with his French,
" settled upon us again, I made what Observations I could, and
" finds Strengthned my former Opinion, I told President soe of it,
" and advised that when his Indians were paid, it would be very necessary
" his Government should be together, to discourse them. ——

No. 8. Extract from Sr. Holmes's Letter No. 8, dated 2d 1st mo 88.

" —— I hear his Pay is come for his Indians to Capt Markham, but
" what or how much I know not." ——
" —— when the Indians are paid there will be Charge to get his
" respective Men forward and backward." ——

No. 9. Extract from Wm Markham's Letter No. 9, dat 2d May 1688.

" —— The Indians being lately paid by Govr Cox & sent down
" to us before they appointed to have what was due them we have sent
" all the Cargo you sent was not able to discharge. I have inclosed sent
" an Accot what was due to them, and what we purchased for his Honr
" Bills and Guns we had of Jacob Wolstenholme, wch must be paid in
" Money here or Bills of Exchange for England, wch we ought to pay, as
" Powder, and I see no other Method of paying it here, but shall not omit
" till the last Extremity forces us. Capt Holmes and Lieut Crispin went
" up to pay them which was done the 21 April, we have another Payment
" to make to the Indians of Conestoga, then shall be out of the Country &c.

No. 10. Copy List of the Goods paid to the Indians referred to in Wm Markham's Letter No. 9 dated 2d May 1688, & in ye foregoing Affidavit.

Goods Due to the Indians.		Goods wanting in ye Store.	
Blankitts	40.	Do.	40.
Guns	28.	Do.	09.
Muskets	28.	Do.	31 ye.
Hatchetts Tomahs.	24.	Do.	
Coates	30.	Do.	30
Shirts	50.	Do.	50.
Hampain Gilders	400 ℔	Do.	400.
Gunn Powder	50.		
Lead Pounds	100.		
Knives	100.		
Hoes	50.		
Axes	16.		
Hoes	20.	Do.	20. brics each.
Tobacco Tongs	50.	Do.	50.
Tobacco Boxes	50.	Do.	50.

Flints.

Sizors	100.		
Red Lead	Pounds 50.		
Files	100.		
Boring Vises	11.		
Iron Hoops	100	£	100.
Tobacco	Pounds 50.		
Beer cast up two Barrels			
Ale cast up one Barrel			
Gradirons	6	£	6.
Carving Knives	6	£	6.
Gimblets	6	£	6.
Needles	500.	£	500.
Tobacco Pipes	200.	£	200.
Pint Bottles	50.	£	50.

All the goods above mentioned as well what was wanting in the Store as what was had were paid to the Indians at Plimouth the twenty first day of this Instant Nov: 1688.

Wm Partridge

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PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

(d) 157 79

To all to whom these Presents shall come, I Sir Charles Asgill Knight Lord Mayor of the City of London do hereby Certify That on the day of the date hereof personally came and appear'd before me Richard How of London Merchant, One of the People called Quakers, being a person well known and worthy of good credit, and did upon his solemn Affirmation or Declaration made according to the Form prescribed by an Act of Parliament in that behalf, solemnly, sincerely, and truly Declare and Affirm to be true, the several matters and things contain'd in the Affirmation hereunto Annexed. —

In Faith and Testimony whereof I the said Lord Mayor, have caused the Seal of the Office of Mayoralty of the said City of London, to be hereunto put and Affixed, and the several Papers Mark't A. B. C. D. and E. mention'd in the said Affirmation, to be also hereunto Annexed. Dated in London the twenty third day of March in the thirty first Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord — George the second by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and in the Year of Our Lord One thousand seven hundred and fifty eight. —

Locus Sigilli

Hodges

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

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Richard How of London Merchant of the Age of sixty eight Years or upwards being one of the People called Quakers upon his Solemn Affirmation doth declare and say that many Years ago he was Apprenticed unto, and then and for several Years after lived with Theodor Eccleston then of London Merch.t but since deceased during which time this Affirmant was well acquainted with one Mark Swanner who was imployed by the said Theodor Eccleston to write for him and did write for him And this Affirmant saith that the said Mark Swanner appeared then to be a person of 50 Years and is since (as this Affirmant hath heard and believes to be true) dead above forty years ago and what the rather confirms this Affirmant in his belief of such the death of the said Mark Swanner is that this Affirmant hath search.d y.e Register or Entry Book kept at the Quakers Meeting House in White Hart Court in Grace Church Street in London and therein finds an Entry of the said Mark Swanners Burial written in the Words and Figures contained in the upper part of the Sheet of Paper hereunto Annexed and Mark.t with the letter A. and this Affirmant saw Robert Bell (who he knows to be the Person that keeps the said Register or Entry Book) sign the Certificate under the said Coppy of Entry hereunto annexed, and this Affirmant along with the said Robert Bell did carefully compare and examine the said coppy of Entry hereunto Annexed with the Originall Entry in the said Register or Entry Book whereof y.e same purports to be a Coppy) and found the same to agree therewith, And this Affirmant upon his Affirmation further saith that there hath been shewn unto him a Quarto paper Book containing more than thirty leaves very neatly written quite throughout, the Outside Title thereof being in the Words and Figures contained in the paper mark.t B. hereunto annexed and the Title thereof on y.e first leaf within side being in the Words and Figures contained in the paper mark.t C. hereunto annexed and one of the pages of which Book (and which page is very fair without any Razure alteration interlineation or other addition appearing therein) is in the Words and Figures contained in the paper mark.t D. hereunto annexed and this Affirmant hath carefully examined the said coppye respectively mark.t B. C. and D. hereunto annexed with the Titles and with the one particular page of the said Quarto paper book whereof they severally and respectively purport to be coppys and find the same to be true coppys thereof And that there hath also been shewn unto this Affirmant an half sheet of written paper with some words and figures endorst thereon a true coppy of the Writing on which half sheet (both on the inside and outside of the same) carefully examined by this Affirmant is hereunto annexed and mark.t with the Letter E. And this Affirmant further saith that the said last mentioned Quarto Paper Book and the said last mentioned half sheet of Paper were both of them shewn unto this Affirmant by and in the Custody of Thomas Penn Esq.r one of the Sons of the late William Penn Esq.r who in his Life time was (as this Affirmant is informed and believes) the first Proprietary and Governor in Chief of the Province of Pensilvania in America and which said Thomas Penn is one of the present Proprietarys and Governors in Chief of y.e said Province in order that this Affirmant might give such account as he was able to give of whose hand writing the said Quarto Paper Book and the said half sheet of Paper or some parts of them

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themselves and were, whereupon this Affirmant carefully perused and considerd the same at
leisure; and on such perusal and consideration it doth appear to this Affirmant and he
assuredly believes that the said Quarto Paper Book and the Entrys therein are and is generally
or for the most part thereof wrote by the proper hand of the said Mark Swanner and
that the Indorsements on the back side of the said half sheet copyed and hereunto
Annexed and markt E. were and are also of the hand writing of the said deceasd
Mark Swanner and doth further and more particularly say that upon such his
perusall and consideration as aforesaid he doth verily believe that the following Words
and figures being part of the outside Title of the said Quarto paper Book that is to
say [an alphabetical Catalogue of Pennsilvania Letters, papers and Affairs
1699] and also the following Words and figures being part of the inside Title
of the said Quarto paper Book that is to say [an Alphabetical Table of ye Letters
Papers transactions and Accounts of the Council and Assembly at Philadelphia
in Pennsilvania & Wormingburst the 9th 3m^o 1699] and the whole page of
the said Original Quarto paper Book the Copy of which page is hereunto annexed
and markt with the Letter D. are also the following Words and figures indorsed on
the back side of the said half sheet and markt E. that is to say [Indians Goods
Goods due to the Indians 21. 2m^o 88 — 17] was and were each and every of ye same
and every part of each and every of the same of the proper hand writing of the said
deceased Mark Swanner.

Richard How

Affirmed this 23rd Day of March
1688 before me at ye Mansion House London

Chas Asgill Mayor

161 81

Mark Swanner of the Parish of Leonard, Shoreditch in the County of Middlesex, Aged about Eighty Years, Died the 22d day of September 1713. Searchers Report of Age, and was buryed near White Chapell. Mount the 25th of the same.

A

I Robert Bell, who have in my Custody the Register or Entry Book, kept at the Quakers Meeting House in White Hart Court in Grace Church Street London, do hereby Certify and Attest that the above written is a true Coppy of the Entry in the said Book relating to the Burial of Mark Swanner. Witness my hand this 14th day of the second Month called February 1758

Robt. Bell

Witness

Richard Howe

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B.

An
Alphabetical Catalogue
of
Pennsilvania Letters
Papers and
Affairs
1699.
With an Account of 87.
Manuscripts

C.

An
Alphabetical Table
of the
Letters, Papers, Transactions
& Accounts
of the
Council and Assembly
at
Philadelphia
in
Pennsilvania &c

And the
Evidences from the Ancient
Inhabitants thereof since
the Year 1629. to 1698 of the
planting of it ag.st the Preten-
tions of Lord Balt.

Worminghurst
the 9.th 3.d Month 1699

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

D.

I

adhuc

Jersey West

	m.				
1693.	9.	7.	—). Shuter Wm & Kutey. to W.P.	39	I
			Imprest.) Bill of I. for Govr, see Lr B	40.	I
			Indenture) printed with blanks. 2 Sheets	11	I
			d.to	12	I
1681.	8.	18.	Indians.) Wm P s Lr to yt Indian King. Lond	13	I
1684.	7.	11.	—). Acct of a Mohack cond Wars. Canada	14	I
1686.	6.	28.	—). Indian Purchase yt last copy of it	15	I
1687.	5.	15.	—) Indian trade, Dungans pass to yt French	16.	I
1688.	3.	21.	—) Goods due to the Indians	17.	I
		18.			
	7.	19.	—). A Conference of yt Indians with Govr Andross	18.	I
		21.			
1692.	3.	25.	—). A Treaty with the Indians	19	I
			) Lands bought of the Indians. see Holmes		
			see before 11. 8mo 91:	50	I
1685.	5.	1.	Ingelo (Nich.) the Minute of Council for him	51	I

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Goods due to ye Indians		Goods wanting in ye Store	
Blankills	10.	D^{o}	10
Gunns	28.	D^{o}	9
Kettles	28.		
Broudwaters ffatt	24.	D^{o}	3½ 9^{ds}
Coates	30.	D^{o}	30
Shirts	50.	D^{o}	50
Wampum Gilders	100.	D^{o}	100
Gun Powder	50. 8^{ds}		
Lead Pounds	100.		
Knives	100.		
Rowls	50.		
Axes	16.		
Shoes	20.	D^{o}	20. prise 5. each
Tobacco tongs	50.	D^{o}	50
Tobacco Boxes	50	D^{o}	50
Scissars	100.		
Red Lead pounds	20		
Awles	100		
Looking Glasses	16		
Fish Hook	100	D^{o}	100
Tobacco Pounds	50		
Beer sent up two Barrels			
Syder sent up one Barrel			
Hand Saws	6	D^{o}	6
Drawing Knives	6	D^{o}	6
Gimletts	6	D^{o}	6
Needles	500	D^{o}	500
Tobacco Pipes	200	D^{o}	200
Glass Bottles	50	D^{o}	50

All ye Goods above mentioned as well what was wanting in the Store as what we had, were paid to the Indians, at Pennsbury the twenty first day of the second m^{o} 1688.

Wm Markham

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17

On the twelfth Day of June in the Year of our Lord 1762, before me William Coleman Esq[r] one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Province of Pennsylvania personally appeared Richard Peters of the said City Esquire one of the Members of the Provincial Council and late Secretary of the said Province and of the Land Office there and Lynford Lardner of the said City Esquire one of the Members of the said provincial Council and late Receiver General of the said Province; and severally made Oath on the Holy Evangelists as follows

(Copy)

(1st) The said Richard Peters on his Oath saith that great Numbers of the Deeds, Writings and Papers for and relating to the Lands within the Limits of the said Province purchased from the Indians by the late and present Proprietors, have, for Twenty Years and upwards last past been and still are committed to the Custody and Care of this Deponent, and that amongst the said Deeds, Writings and Papers, this Deponent did some Time ago find (but the particular Time he cannot now set forth) find deposited the hereunto annexed (2) Paper purporting to be Minutes of the Transactions in a Journey of the said Proprietaries to Durham in the Year 1736 & of a Conference then & there held between them and certain Indians therein mentioned.

And the said Deponent Lynford Lardner on his Oath saith that he this Deponent was, in the Year 1760 an Assistant to James Steel the late Receiver General since deceased and whom this Deponent succeeded in the said Office; and that James Steel the younger (who was the Nephew of the said James Steel and is since deceased, also assisted and attended the Business of the said Receiver Generals Office for upwards of Twelve Months, to wit for Part of the Year 1760 and Part of the Year 1761. And during which Time this Deponent also attended the said Office and very frequently saw the said James Steel the younger write and became well acquainted with his Hand Writing and saith that he this Deponent hath carefully inspected read and considered

the Contents

the hereunto annexed Paper entituled "The Proprietaries Journey to Dur-
ham" and purporting to be the Minutes of a Conference between the
Honourable the Proprietaries of the said Province and certain Indians therein mentioned;
& verily believes and is well satisfied that the said hereunto annexed
Minute is all of the Hand Writing of the said James Steel the Younger.
And this Deponent further saith that he very frequently saw the
said James Steel the Elder write, and was well acquainted with his
Hand Writing, and saith he verily believes and is well satisfied
that the Endorsement on the said annexed Paper of Minutes, in
these Words following Viz.t ["The Proprietaries Journey to Durham"]
is the proper Hand Writing of the said James Steel the Elder

Richard Coles

Lynford Lardner

Sworn & subscribed
Before me
Wm Coleman

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The Proprietaries Journey to Durham

1734
Oct. 7th.

Upon the Proprietaries Arrival at Durham on the 6th Oct. 1734 Mr Fisher was asked if Notice had been sent to the Indians of the Proprietors coming thither according as was requested by J. Langhorne's Letter sent to him about a Week before for that Purpose. He answered that he had sent them Word by an Indian named Jacob and also to the Place where Nutimus dwells but he not being from Home did not come to Durham until the 10th at Night and on the 11th Instant came also the Interpreter Barefoot Brandon being present the Indians were told that the Proprietors were come a great Way to see them & admired that they had staied so long before they came, they received themselves the first of this being Sabbath in the Evening and the other saying he had not the Notice said to be sent him by Jacob as above —

The Proprietaries took these two into their Room and treated them civilly all the Evening without saying any thing about the Land claimed by them, but the next Day the Indians told B. Brandon that some People (and especially one Man settled above the West Branch of Delaware) had seated themselves on their Land and had said that they were ordered so to do by the Proprietor which they the Indians could not suffer till their Lands were purchased by the Proprietaries.

This being related to them they thought it proper to take the Proprietors [of letting] the Indians know that the Bounds of the Purchases formerly made of their Ancestors not being certainly fixed and known they ought not to disturb the People settled by the Proprietors who had always taken Care that none should at any Time be suffered to make Encroachments upon them.

The Indians were also told that the Proprietaries having the absolute Grant of the whole Province from the great King, and that by a Law of this Province no Person or Persons can presume to purchase or Lease any Lands of them, they the Proprietors could not allow that any besides themselves should be suffered to deal with them in Respect of those Lands and therefore as soon as all their chief Men could be brought together they [were] ready to treat and agree with them.

The Indians replied that the Purchases formerly made of their Ancestors being before their Time they could not certainly know the Bounds of the same but if it appeared that those Purchases were actually made they must be honest and content with the bounds and Limits thereof; and thereupon requested that the Proprietaries would appoint some proper Time the next Spring the Season of the Year being now far spent and many of their People far back in the Woods on Hunting for treating with them and upon timely Notice given they would punctually attend at such Place as the Proprietaries should think fit for that Purpose. Whereupon it was agreed that Notice of such a Treaty should be sent by the Proprietaries to Tiohiconock and Notingus thirty Days before the Time of Meeting which was proposed and agreed to be held at Pennsbury some Time in the next Spring. Upon this Conclusion the Proprietaries the next Morning being the twelfth Day of the Month set out from Burlington and in Return for Philadelphia reached Pennsbury the Evening of the same Day the next being stormy and Wet they stayed there and on the 14th came well to Philad.a

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La: R: H

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To all to whom these Presents shall come, I Benjamin Chew Recorder of the City of Philadelphia and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in all and every of the Counties of the Province of Pennsylvania do hereby certify, That on the Date hereof personally came and appeared before me, the Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenat Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province aforesaid, William Allen Esquire, Chief Justice of the said Province and Richard Peters Esquire one of the Members of the Provincial Council for the said Province, and did upon their solemn Oaths declare to be just and true the several Matters and Things contained in the Affidavit hereunto annexed.

In Faith and Testimony whereof I the said Benjamen Chew Recorder do have caused the Seal of the said City of Philadelphia to be hereunto put and affixed and the several Papers marked No. 1. No. 2 and No. 3 mentioned in the said Affidavit to be also hereunto annexed, at the City of Philadelphia the Twelfth Day of June in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty Two and in the Second Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third of Great Britain, France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith &c.

Loco Sigilli.

Benjamin Chew

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

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On the Twelfth Day of June in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty Five before Benjamin Chew Esquire Recorder of the City of Philadelphia, and also one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in all and every of the Counties in the Province of Pennsylvania, personally appeared the Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, the Honourable William Allen Esquire Chief Justice of the said Province and Richard Peters of the City of Philadelphia Esquire late Secretary of the said Province, a Member of the Provincial Council and late Secretary of the Land Office, and severally made Oath on the holy Evangelists, as follows —

And first, the said Deponent Richard Peters on his Oath saith that the several Deeds, Writings and Papers for and relating to the Lands within the Limits of the said Province which were purchased from the Indians by the late and present Proprietaries of the said Province have been for Twenty Years and upwards and still are committed to the Keeping and Care of this Deponent: And that amongst the said Deeds, Writings and Papers this Deponent did some Years ago (but the particular Time he cannot now set forth) find two written Papers which appear to relate to an Indian Purchase made by William Penn Esquire, the late Proprietor of the said Province, in the Year of our Lord 1685; and being marked N.o 2 and N.o 3 respectively are hereunto annexed —

And the said William Allen deposeth and saith that in or about the Year 1734 he well remembers that John Penn and Thomas Penn, with sundry Gentlemen of the City of Philadelphia, set out from Philadelphia for Durham in the County of Bucks to hold a Treaty, as he was informed, with the Chiefs of the Delaware Indians, who had expressed some Uneasiness and Dissatisfaction about the settling the Lands in the back Parts of Bucks County, which they alledged and gave out had never been purchased of them by the Proprietaries or their Father William Penn: But this Deponent, not being present at the said Treaty or Conference, cannot declare of his own Knowledge, what was the Result thereof. This Deponent further saith that afterwards he was present at another Treaty or

Conference

Conference held by the Honourable John and Thomas Penn Esquires, Two of the Proprietaries of the said Province, with Sasheacomen, alias Sisheecunck, (who then lived in the Forks of Delaware and whose Ancestors, this Deponent saith, were deemed and reputed to be the Owners of the Principal Parts of the Lands lying between Tohickon and the Kittatinny Mountains) Nootames, alias Nutimus, and Lappawinzoe, who were then Sachems or Chiefs of the Delaware Indians, and others of that Nation at Pennsbury in the County of Bucks in the said Province, in and about the Spring of the Year 1735 (to the best of this Deponents Remembrance as to the Time) and well remembers that James Logan Esquire (who had been Provincial Secretary and agent and Commissioner of Property for many Years to the said William Penn Esquire and afterwards to his Sons and Successors, and was then Chief Justice and President or first Member of the Provincial Council) made a Speech to the said Indians: In which, among other Things, he mentioned to them the Purchase made from their Ancestors of the Lands in and near the Forks of the River Delaware by the said William Penn Esquire or his Agents in the said Year 1686; and that that Purchase had been fairly made by the said old Proprietor for a large Consideration paid to the Ancestors of the said Indians, and a good Deed executed by them for the said Lands: That the Indians had allways found and knew the old Proprietor to be an honest good Man, and that he allways was kind to and used them well, and never would permit any Lands to be settled till he had purchased and fully satisfied the Indians for them; and that his Sons the then Proprietaries were therefore not a little surprized and concerned that they should now (as he understood some of them did) make Objections to or entertain any Doubts about that Purchase: That they, the said Indians used to be esteemed an honest People, and that he hoped they would now shew themselves so, and not raise any Disputes about that Purchase which had been so fairly made of their Ancestors by the said old Proprietor or his Agents on his Behalf — or Words to that Effect. That, in order to give them full Satisfaction respecting

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-ting the Regularity and Fairness of the said Purchase. Joseph Wood (who was an Anabaptist Minister) and William Biles Esquire (who had long been a Justice of Peace, and had been Speaker of the House of Assembly of the said Province, and were both well known to the said Indians) were at that time attending, and would prove that they were present in the Year 1686, and saw the said Purchase fairly made, and part of the Goods mentioned in the Deed for it delivered to the Indians, and that he the said Joseph Wood was a subscribing Witness to the said Deed. The said Deponent further saith that during the Course of the said Treaty at Pennsbury he well remembers a Paper was produced by the said James Logan and shewn to the said Indians which he, this Deponent, then understood to be a Copy of the before mentioned Purchase Deed dated in the Year 1686; and the said Joseph Wood and William Biles were brought and examined (but whether on Oath or Affirmation this Deponent cannot with absolute Certainty declare) in the Presence and Hearing of the said Indians, respecting their Knowledge of the Purchase of the said Lands made of the said Indians in the Year 1686, and the Execution of a Deed for the same to the late Proprietor William Penn; and that the said Joseph Wood and William Biles then and there did both declare and say that they were personally present at a Treaty held with the Delaware Indians in 1686, at which Treaty the Lands lying in the back Parts of Bucks County were purchased of them for the said late Proprietor; that a Deed was at the same time executed by them to the said Proprietor for the said Lands; and that they saw part of the Goods mentioned in the said Deed as the Consideration for the said Lands delivered to the said Indians. And this Deponent further remembers that the said Joseph Wood then and there also declared that he, among others, did sign and subscribe his Name as a Witness to the said Deed. And this Deponent saith that after the said James Logan's Speech to the Indians, he, this Deponent, took a Walk on the Banks of the River Delaware at Pennsbury, where Tishe-cunck, with whom this Deponent was well acquainted, and the other Indians were sitting; and that he well remembers that another elderly Man an ancient Inhabitant of the said Province (but his Name this Deponent does not now recollect) who was also present at the said Con-ference at Pennsbury, came up to Tishecunck, and after taking him by

the

the Hand, told the said Tishcaunck that he was present in the Year 1686. when the said Purchase of the said Lands was made of the Delawares, and saw part of the Goods delivered to them: And the said elderly Man, further addressing himself to the said Tishcaunck, said "I saw your there present". On which the said Tishcaunck laughing acknowledged it to be true, but said "tho I am "satisfied about it, there are others who are not, but desire further "Time to consider about it". And this Deponent saith that the said Indians afterwards, in Answer to the Speech so aforesaid made to them by the said James Logan respecting the Purchase of the said Lands, said, that "what he had told them might be true "— they did not take upon them to deny it— but as Monawkey-"hickon their Chief was then absent, they could at that Time do "nothing about it; but that on their returning Home they c-"would consult their old Men about it; and that if they found "what he, the said James Logan, had told them respecting the "said Purchase was true, they would come and confirm it". And saith that he further remembers the said Indians afterwards at the said Treaty said — The old Proprietor used to "be kind to them and they hoped his Sons would be so too". And that the said Deponent then saw a considerable Present of Goods made and delivered by the Proprietaries to them; but it was, at the same Time, expressly declared by the said James Logan for the Proprietaries that the said Present was made them, not as any additional Consideration for the Purchase of the said Lands, but merely in Compassion to their Poverty and from the Proprietaries Generosity — or to that Effect. And this Deponent saith that the said Tishcaunck then lived in the said Forks of Delaware, and Nutimus not far from Durham Iron Works at a Place called Nockamixon: And that the Ancestors of Tishcaunck and those of the Wife of Nutimus, but principally Tishcaunck's, were reputed to have been the original Owners of the chief Part of the Lands above Tohiccon Creek, and the Lands within the said Forks of Delaware.

And

And the said Deponent William Allen further saith that he was also present at the Treaty or Conference held afterwards with the Delaware Indians at Philadelphia in the Summer 1737: That he hath seen read and considered the two Papers now produced and hereunto annexed marked N°2 and N°3. One of them, that marked N°2, purporting to be the Minute of the Proceedings at that Treaty at Philadelphia, and the other marked N°3, purporting to be the rough Sketch or Draught of the Land mentioned in the said Minute; and saith he verily believes the same to be genuine, and that the said annexed Sheet of Minutes is all the proper Hand-writing of Robert Charles the then Provincial Secretary and Clerk of the Council, with whose Hand-writing this Deponent was well acquainted, and that the same Minute contains the Substance or Heads of what passed at the said Treaty, and that the said rough Sketch or Draught, as this Deponent believes, is the same identical Draught mentioned in the said Minute, then made to shew and explain to the Indians the Boundaries of the said Land and the Course of the One and Half Day's Walk which was to determine and fix the Extent or Head Line of that Purchase to the Northward. And saith that he was well acquainted with the Hand writing of Andrew Hamilton Esquire (who was then Speaker of the House of Assembly and formerly Attorney General of the said Province, and died in August 1741) having often seen him write, and saith he verily believes that all the Words wrote upon the said rough Sketch or Draught of the said Land are the proper Hand-writing of the said Andrew Hamilton, who was then present at the said Treaty at Philadelphia. And this Deponent saith that he also remembers that two ancient Deeds or Writings were then laid before and explained to the said Delaware Indians, and that the Depositions of the said Joseph Wood and William Biles were then also read and explained to the said Indians to the best of his Remembrance and Belief; and saith that after the said Indians had deliberated and fully considered what had been then shewn and said to them, they declared themselves fully satisfied and convinced of the Truth thereof, and that the Lands mentioned in the said Deed had been fairly sold by their Ancestors to the said William Penn; and that they were willing to join in a full confirmation thereof to the said Proprietaries.——

And

And this Deponent William Allen further saith that he being a Native of Pennsylvania and well acquainted with that and the neighbouring Province of New Jersey, had an Opportunity of seeing and personally knowing the Chiefs or principal Indians of those two Provinces, by Reason of their Intercourse and frequent Dealings with the Christian Inhabitants of the said Provinces. And that he, this Deponent, having frequent Occasions to go to Durham Iron Works, of which he was Part-Owner, was personally acquainted with the said Sishecunick who was allways esteemed and reputed to be an honest upright Man, and with Nutimus and several other Chiefs and Indians both of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and particularly with the Indian now called Teedyuscung whom this Deponent hath known for upwards of Thirty five Years, and who now pretends or is set up and reputed to be the King or Chief of the Delaware Indians; and with that he, the said Teedyuscung, at the Time this Deponent first became acquainted with him and for many Years since was a Jersey Indian, and had resided there during the former Part of his Life, as he has often informed him this Deponent. And that he was never, till very lately and since the Commencement of the Ravages and Mischiefs committed on the Frontiers of the said Provinces by the said Delaware Indians, to the best of this Deponents Knowledge or Belief, reckoned a Chief or of any Consequence amongst the Indians, or to have any Right or Claim to any Lands in Pennsylvania. And that in a Conversation which this Deponent had with the said Teedyuscung at Philadelphia about Five Years ago, this Deponent mentioning to him that the Ancestors of the said Sishecunick and Nutimus had been allways esteemed to be the chief original Owners of the Land in and about the Forks of Delaware, and the adjacent Lands from above Tohiccon, the said Teedyuscung assented to it and allowed that they were.

And these Deponents William Allen and James Hamilton severally depose and say that on or about the said

25th

25th Day of August 1737 (being the next Day after the said last mentioned Treaty or Conference) they were present and saw the said Deed of that Date, now produced and whereof an exact Copy is hereto annexed, marked N.1, signed and sealed as therein mentioned by Monawskychickon, Lappawinzoe Sishecomen, or Sishecanck, and Nootamis or Nutimus the Indian Chiefs mentioned as Parties to the said Deed, and by the other Indians who appear to have signed or set their Marks thereto to signify their Approbation & Consent thereto: And that the Names Will: Allen and James Hamilton, subscribed amongst the other witnesses thereto, are the proper Hand-writing of these Deponents respectively. And the said Deponent James Hamilton further saith that he was well acquainted with the several Hand-writings of the said Andrew Hamilton (who was this Deponents Father) and of the said Robert Charles (who in the said Year 1737 was Clerk of the Council and Secretary of the said Province of Pennsylvania) this Deponent having frequently seen them write; and that the hereto annexed Paper N.2 purporting to be the Minute of the said Treaty or Conference held with the Delaware Indians at Philadelphia on the 24th of August 1737 is all, as this Deponent verily believes, the proper Hand writing of the said Robert Charles — except the Indorsement in these Words and Figures viz. ["Minute of the "Indian Land Treaty August 24th 1737"] which this Deponent believes is the Hand Writing of the said Thomas Penn, with whose Hand writing this Deponent is also well acquainted. — And this Deponent James Hamilton saith, he having seen and well considered the other annexed Paper N.3 purporting to be the Draught, Sketch or rough Map of the Land mentioned in the said Minute, is of Opinion and verily believes that all the Words wrote on the Draught or rough Map to illustrate and shew the Names Turnings and Bearings of the several Rivers, Creeks and Waters, and to the dotted Line for the supposed Course of the Day and half Journey back into the Woods, and other the remarkable Objects and Places delineated and laid in the said rough Sketch or Map, are all the proper Hand writing of this Deponents said Father Andrew Hamilton deceased. ——

Sworn June the 12th 1762 before me
Benjamin Chew

James Hamilton
Will: Allen
Richard Peters

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

No. 1.

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We Teeshakomen alias Tisheecunick and Nootamis alias Nutimus two of the Sachemas or Chiefs of the Delaware Indians having almost three years ago at Durham began a Treaty with our Honourable Brethren John and Thomas Penn, and from thence another Meeting was appointed to be at Painsbury the next Spring following, to which we repaired with Lappawingoe and several others of the Delaware Indians. At which Treaty several Deeds were produced and shewed to us by our said Brethren concerning several Tracts of Land which our Forefathers had more than Fifty Years ago bargained and sold unto our good Friend and Brother William Penn the Father of the said John and Thomas Penn and in particular one Deed from Mayhaerickhitho, Sayhoppy and Taughhaughsey the Chiefs or Kings of the Northern Indians on Delaware, who for large Quantities of Goods delivered by the Agents of William Penn to those Indian Chiefs did bargain and sell unto the said William Penn all those Tract or Tracts of Land lying and being in the Province of Pennsylvania Beginning upon a Line formerly laid out from a Corner Spruce Tree by the River Delaware about Mackerickhitton and from thence running along the Ledge or Foot of the Mountains West North West to a Corner White Oak marked with the Letter P standing by the Indian Path that leadeth to an Indian Town called Playwickey and from thence extending Westward to Neshameney Creek, from which Line the said Tract or Tracts thereby granted doth extend itself back into the Woods as far as a Man can goe in one Day and a Half and bounded on the Westerly side with the Creek called Neshaminey, or the most Westerly Branch thereof so far as the said Branch doth extend, and from thence by a Line to the utmost Extent of the said One Day and a half's Journey; and from thence to the aforesaid River Delaware and from thence down the several Courses of the said River to the first mentioned Spruce Tree. And all this did likewise appear to be true by William Biles and Joseph Ford who upon their Affirmations did solemnly declare that they well remembered the Treaty held between the Agents of William Penn and those Indians.

But

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

But some of our old Men being then absent we requested of our Brethren John Penn and Thomas Penn that we might have more Time to consult with our People concerning the same, which Request being granted us, we have, after more than Two Years since the Treaty at Pennsbury now come to Philadelphia together with our chief Sachema Monockyhickon and several of our old Men and upon a further Treaty held upon the same Subject We do acknowledge ourselves and every of us to be fully satisfied that the above discribed Tract or Tracts of Land were truly granted and sold by the said Mackkenickkithsho, Sayhoppey and Taughhaughsey unto the said William Penn and his Heirs And for a further Confirmation thereof we the said Monockyhickan, Lappawinzoe, Sithecunck and Nutimus do for ourselves and all other the Delaware Indians fully clearly and absolutely remise, release and forever Quit-claim unto the said John Penn, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn all our Right Title Interest and Pretension whatsoever of in or to the said Tract or Tracts of Land and every Part and Parcell thereof, so that neither we nor any of us or our Children shall or may at any Time hereafter have challenge claim or demand any Right, Title Interest or Pretension whatsoever of in or to the said Tract or Tracts of Land or any Part thereof, but of and from the same shall be excluded and forever debarred And we do hereby further agree that the Extent of the said Tract or Tracts of Land shall be forthwith walked travelled or gone over by proper Persons to be appointed for that Purpose according to the Direction of the aforesaid Deed In witness whereof we have hereunto set our Hands and Seals at Philadelphia the twenty fifth Day of the Month called August in the Year according to the English Account One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty Seven

Seshacomin his Smark (L.S.)

Nesharnes his mark (L.S.)

Manawkyhickon his mark (L.S.)

Lappawingoe his O mark (L.S.)

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The above Deed being read and explained to all the Indians at this Treaty, the following Persons on behalf of themselves and all the other Indians now present have agreed to sign or put their names to the same as Witnesses in Token of their free and full Consent to what the above named Monockghickan, Lappawinzoe, Tisheecunch and Nutimus have signed and sealed

Oochquealgtoe	Neeshalinecka	Chichagheamy
his Mark	his Mark	his Mark
Wayshaghinickon	Neepaheeloman al'	John Hunt
his Mark	Joe Tachnum	his Mark
Neetolaylemet	his Mark Aysha laghoe al's	Shawlagh
his Mark	Cornelius his Mark	his Mark
Taarlichigh	Aysolickon	
his Mark	his Mark	

Sealed subscribed and delivered
in the Presence of us

James Logan	Edw.d Shippen	Jame Peel
A.r Hamilton	Wm Logan	Bearefoot Brunson
Ja Tilghman	James Le Tort	Interlor
Thomas Griffitts	Robert Charles	
Will.m Allen	James Steel Junr.	
Tho.s Freame	Jameehapa	
John Georges	X	
James Hamilton	his Mark	

Be it remembered that on the twenty third day Anno Domi 1757 before me William Allen Esquire Chief Justice of the Province of Pennsylvania personally appeared James Hamilton of the City of Philadelphia Esq.r and made Oath on the holy Evangelists that after the above written Deed had, as above mentioned been read and explained to the several Indians present, the same was, on or about the Day of the Date thereof signed and sealed by the four Delaware Sachems or Chiefs above named viz.t

Monawhychickon

Marawhighichon, Lappawinzoe, Teshacomein and Wootames severally and respectively in Presence of this Deponent, the said William Allen and the several other Witnesses whose names are thereto above subscribed, and also of the several other Indians who have thereto set their Marks to signify their Approbation of and Assent to the said Deed. And that the Name James Hamilton subscribed thereto as above is the proper Hand writing of this Deponent. And I the said William Allen do also certify that the said Deed was executed as aforesaid in my Presence, and that the Name Will. Allen subscribed as a Witness thereto is my own proper Hand-writing. Witness my Hand and Seal the said Twenty third Day of September 1757.

Will. Allen Chief Justice (S)

Recorded in Book G. Vol. 1st
Page 111 &c
C Brockden

At Phil.a Aug.t 24.th 1737 195

Present

The Honble Tho.s Penn Esq.r Prop.rs
J. Logan Esq.r Presid.t
J. Preston — R. Assheton
C. Plumsted — P. Hasele
J. Lawrence — J. Griffits
} Esq.rs of the Council
A. Hamilton
W.m Allen

The Prop.rs informed the Gentlemen present that his elder Bro.r and himself having sometime since had two meetings with the Delaware Indians, one at Durham and the other at Pennsbury, not only for the Renewal of Friendship with those People, but likewise to adjust some Matters relating to Lands lying in the County of Bucks, which tho' formerly fully and absolutely released by the Indians their inhabiting those Parts to his Father yet they had of late made some Claim to them. That the Indians who met at Pennsbury having represented that some of their Chiefs were then absent who ought to be consulted on the Occasion, nothing was then concluded on, but that now a great Number of those Indians with several of their Chiefs and ancient Men were come hither to proceed on the Business, and he (the Prop.r) had given the Gentlemen the Trouble of meeting to hear what is offered: But that the whole might be the better understood, several Papers containing what had passed at Pennsbury were read

The Indians being then called in and seated, they were thus spoke to; Bearfoot Brandon being Interpreter.

That on the Prop.r Tho.s Penn's coming into the Country he was very desirous of seeing his Brethren the Delaware Indians, that on his elder Brother John Penn's coming hither, he had likewise the same Inclination; and they the Proprietaries together had once met those Indians at Durham and afterwards at Pennsbury; that they could have wished to have seen those old Men who are now here, at those Meetings, that nevertheless they are now pleased to see them, and are always glad of such Opportunities to renew the old League and Friendship that had been established with them.

That

That all the Indians must be fully sensible as well of the Justice of William Penn as of his great Love for all the Indians, since he made it a Rule constantly to be observed, neither to take Possession himself nor suffer others to possess themselves of any Lands without first purchasing them from the Indians who had a Right to them.—

That when W.m Penn's Sons saw the Indians at Durham they mentioned the old Friendship w.ch their Father had established w.t all the Indians & entered into some Discourse about the Lands lying

That at Pennsbury these Matters were again spoke to fully, but as several of the Indians now here were not then present, it might be convenient that they should hear what then passed.

And the Speech of May 8.th was read and interpreted to them. Upon producing the Deeds referred to in that Speech, to wit one from Wayhkeerikkitho & dated the 23.d of Aug.t 1686. And the other from Sekaquohon and sev.l other Southern Indians dated 15.th July 1682.

The Indians now fully acknowledged and owned the last mentioned Deed to be true, and added that they had not a sufficient Knowledge of it when they were at Pennsbury, but having since conferred w.t some of the ancient Men of the Southern Indians, they are convinced of the Truth of it.—

As to the other Deed, the Indians making some Hesitation the same was not only read and fully interpreted to them but likewise the Deposition of Joseph Wood who was present at the said Sale and has signed as a Witness to the Deed, and likewise the Deposition of William Biles who was present at the Transaction & remembers well all that then passed; and the whole Matter being fully stated to the Indians, they desired till the Afternoon to consider of the same.—

P. M.

The Prop.s President & sev.l Gent.n of the Council being met the Indians came, and being seated & Silence thereon their Speaker delivered himself thus by the Interpreter

That

197

That he is much rejoiced to see the Proprietor, whose Father was a good Man, and in his Stead his Son now stands; that being desirous to preserve & continue the same Love and Friendship that had subsisted between Wm Penn & all the Indians he now presents the Proprietor with a Belt of Wampum of four Rows.

That he should be sorry if after this mutual Love & Friendship any thing should arise that might create the least Misunderstanding, which they will carefully endeavour to avoid.

That the Pro.r knows well how the Lines mentioned in the Deed from Onas, Kekuckhickon &c are to run, but they do not fully understand them

Hereupon a Draught was made & the same being explained to the Indians & they conferring together their Speaker proceeded and said

That upon considering all that they had heard touching the said Deed and now seeing the Lines in it laid down they are sufficiently convinced of the Truth thereof, and that the Lands mentioned therein were sold by their Ancestors to Wm Penn, and that they have no Objection, but are willing to join in a full and absolute Confirmation of the said Sale.

That nevertheless as the Indians & white People have ever lived together in a good Understanding, they the Indians would request that they may be permitted to remain on their present Settlements & Plantations tho within that Purchase, without being molested

In Answer to wch the Assurances that were given on the Head at Pennsbury were repeated & confirmed to them. And the Pro.r told them he would speak further to them Tomorrow

No. 3. 100

199

North Branch

Lackawaxen River

The supposed Bay and a half Journey back into the Woods

Great Fuckers Blackberry Swamp

Spruce marked P

Delaware River

Johnsons falls

Delaware River

Neshaminie Creek or River

Neshaminie

(Copied Dora)

(m) 1701

Philadelphia

Loco Sigilli.

To my very loving Friends Wm Thompson Secaning Malebore Tangorys Indian King & and to Nassecanis Wowerin Tenoughan Tarreeka Nesowiacken Indian Sachamackers and the rest Concerned.

Whereas I have purchased & bought of you the Indian Kings & Sachamackers for the Use of Govern.r William Penn all your Land from Tenapecka Creek to Upland Creek & so backward to Chesapeake bay and Susquehanna two days Journey y.t is to say as far as a Man can go in two dayes as under the hands & Seales of you the s.d Kings may appeare & to the End I may have a certain Knowledge of the Lands backward & y.t I may be Enabled & be provided against the Time for running the s.d two dayes Journey I do hereby appoint & authorize my loving Friend Benjamin Chambers of Philadelphia with a convenient Number of Men to assist him to mark out a Westerly Line from Philadelphia to Susquehanna that so the s.d Line may be prepared & made ready for going the s.d two dayes Journey backward hereafter when Notice is given to you the s.d Kings or some of you at the time of going the s.d Line. And I do hereby desire & require in the Name of our s.d Governor Penn that none of you the s.d Kings Sachamakers or any other Indians whatsoever that have formerly been concerned in the s.d Tract of Land do presume to offer any Interruption or Hinderance in marking out the s.d Line but rather I expect your Furtherance & Assistance if occasion be herein, and y.t you will be kind & loving to my s.d Friend Benjamin Chambers & his Company for which I

Shall

5 shall on his Governors behalf be kind and loving to
you hereafter as occasion may require. Witness my
Hand & Seale this 7th Day of his 5mo called July bein
his fourth Year of his Reign of our Great King of England
&c and 8th of our Propriatario William Penns Govern
=ment.

Tho Holme

1683 —

Endorsed in these words & figures
viz: "Thomas Holme — — — —
" To the Sachkill Indians &c
" 1683 July 7th — — — —

Thos. Holme's Commission to
Benj.a Chambers. July 4.th 1688.
referred to in the Commissioners Letter
to Sr Wm Johnson of June 24. 1762

Copy

Ex. Fitch
Ex. Hutt

C 1

On the 24th. Day of June in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty Two before me Benjamin Chew Esquire Recorder of the City of Philadelphia and one of his Majestys Justices of the Peace in all and every of the Counties in the Province of Pennsylvania personally appeared the Honourable William Allen Esquire Chief Justice of the Province aforesaid aged 79 Years and made Oath on the holy Evangelists that he was born in the said Province and from the Observations he hath made from his Youth on Indean Affairs, his Acquaintance, Intercourse & frequent Conversations, in his Journeys into the Woods to take up large Tracts of Land & other Occasions during a long Course of Years with many of the Sachems or Chiefs and others of inferior Rank amongst the Indians of this and the neighbouring Province of New Jersey, who understood and could speak English, and by this Deponent's early Friendship and Intimacy with Jeremiah Langhorne Esquire who (as he acquainted this Deponent) came to settle in this Province in or about the Year 1685 or 1686, and was Speaker of the Assembly and Chief Justice of the said Province, and understood the Language of the Delaware Indians, and was personally and well acquainted with most of their Sachems or Chiefs who lived in his Time, and frequently introduced this Deponent amongst them; and also by his frequent Attendance at many of the Treaties and Conferences that have been held with them in their Government he hath acquired some Knowledge of the Policy and Government of the Nation of Indians called the Delawares; And saith, there never was at any Time to his Knowledge and Belief One Head, Sachem, King or Chief who presided or pretended to preside or exercise a Power over the whole Nation aforesaid; but that there were allways (as this Deponent understood and believes) several Sachems, sometimes called Kings of particular Tribes both in Pennsylvania & New Jersey who

who resided in and claimed particular Tracts of Country, Ter-
-ritories or Districts, which were bounded or reputed to be cir-
-cumscribed or distinguished by certain natural Bounds of
Hills, Rivers and Waters; and that in such larger Territories
or Districts there were often under or inferior Sachems and
Owners of smaller Tracts. And that he, this Deponent under-
-stood and believes it was the constant or general Usage a-
-mongst the Indians of North America, particularly the
said Delaware Nation, that all Bargains or Treaties for
the Purchase of any of their Lands must be with the parti-
-cular and proper Sachem and under Sachem of the Territory,
District or Tract in which such Lands treated for, lay. And
this Deponent saith that he knew and was acquainted with
the Sachem or Chief among the Delaware Indians called
Sassoonan alias Allumapies, and has seen him several Times
at Philadelphia, and saith he was allways (as this Deponent
understood and believes) reputed and deemed to be the Sachem,
King or Chief of the Schuylkill Indians, among whom he
resided; and that the District or Territory claimed by him
and his Ancestors (as this Deponent allways understood and
believes) was upon that Part of the Delaware Country which
is situate on the River Schuylkill and its Branches and the
Rivulets that empty themselves into that River, and on a
Part of the Lehigh Hills, and from the said River Schuyl-
-kill, * * * * * * * * stretching easterly * * * * * * * * * *
* * * * * towards but did not (as this Deponent understood
and believes) extend to or come near to the River or Creek called
Neshaminey or that called the Lehigh or West Branch of Dela-
-ware * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * And further saith
that Monockahiccon was, (ever since this Deponents Acquain-
-tance with Indian Affairs) as this Deponent understood & believes,
reputed to be the ~~the~~ Head Sachem or Chief of the Territory or
Tract of that Part of the Delaware Country lying to the East-
-ward of the said Sassonan's said Territory or District; in-
-which said Territory or District of Monockahiccon ~~the Land~~

the

the Lands within the Forks of Delaware are included: And saith that Tishcocanck, Lappawinzoe and Nutimus were then Sachems and reputed Owners of particular Tracts of Land within the said Territory or District whereof Monockatticcon was Head Sachem or Chief: And that the said Monockatticcon, Tishcocanck, Lappawin-zoe and Nutimus were all Cotemporaries with the said Saboonon.

Will: Allen

Copy

Sworn June ye 24th 1762
Before
Benjamin Chew

Pl: 7. 11
Fig. 9. 10.

We Sassacomen alias Sishecunk and Nootamis alias Nutimus two of the Sachema's or Chiefs of the Delaware Indians having almost three Years ago at Durham begun a Treaty with our honourable Brethren John and Thomas Penn and from thence another Meeting was appointed to be at Pennsbury the next Spring following to which we repaird with Lappawinzoe and several others of the Delaware Indians at which Treaty several Deeds were produced and shewd to us by our said Brethren concerning several Tracts of Land which our fore Fathers had more than fifty years ago Bargaind and Sold unto our good Friend and Brother William Penn the Father of the said John and Thomas Penn and in particular one Deed from Mayhkeerick-kishsho, Say hoppy and Laughhaughsey the Chiefs or Kings of the northern Indians on Delaware who for large quantitys of Goods delivered by the Agents of William Penn to those Indian Chiefs did Bargain and Sell unto the said William Penn All those tract or tracts of Land lying and being in the Province of Pennsilvania Beginning upon a line formerly laid out from a corner Spruce tree by the river Delaware about Makeerickkittan and from thence running along the ledge or foot of the Mountains West north West to a corner White Oak marked with the letter P. standing by the Indian Path that leadeth to an Indian Town called Playwickey and from thence extending Westward to Neshaminey Creek from which said line the said Tract or Tracts thereby granted doth extend it self back into the Woods as far as a Man can go in one day & a half and bounded on the Westerly side with the creek called Neshaminey or the most Westerly branch thereof so far as the said branch doth extend and from thence by a line to the utmost extent of the said one days Journey and from thence to the aforesaid river Delaware and from thence down the several courses of the said River to the first mentioned Spruce tree And all this did likewise appear to be true by William Biles and Joseph Wood who upon their Affirmations did solemnly declare that they well remembred the Treaty held between the Agents of William Penn and those Indians, but some of our old men being absent then we requested our Brethren John Penn and Thomas Penn that we might have more time to consult with our People concerning the same which request being granted us, We have after more than two Years since the treaty at Pennsbury now come to Philadelphia together with our Chief Sachama Monockyhickan and several of our old men and upon a further Treaty held upon the same subject We do acknowledge ourselves and every of us to be fully satisfyed that the above described Tract or Tracts of Land were truly granted and sold by the said Mayhkeerickkishsho Sayhoppy and Laughhaughsey unto the said William Penn and his Heirs And for a further confirmation thereof We the said Monockyhickan Lappawinzoe Sishecunk and Nutimus Do for ourselves and all other the Delaware Indians fully clearly and absolutely Remise, Release and forever Quitclaim unto the said John Penn Thomas Penn and Richard Penn All our right Title Interest and Pretensions whatsoever of in or to the said Tract or Tracts of Land and every part and parcel thereof so that neither We or any of us or our Children shall or may at any time hereafter have challenge Claim or demand any right Title Interest or pretensions whatsoever of in or to the said Tract or Tracts of Land or any part thereof but of and from the same shall be excluded and forever Debarred And We do hereby further Agree that the Extent of the said Tract or Tracts of Land shall be forthwith walked, Travelled or gone over by proper Persons to be appointed for that purpose according to the direction of the aforesaid Deed In Witness whereof We have hereunto set our hands and Seals at Philadelphia the twenty fifth day of the Month called August in the Year according to the English Account One thousand seven hundred and thirty seven.

Monockyhickon his Mark
Lappawinzoe his Mark
Seeshacomin his Mark
Nootamis his Mark

The above Deed being Read and Explained to all the Indians at this Treaty the following Persons on behalf of themselves and all the other Indians now present have agreed to Sign or put their Names to the same as Witnesses in token of their free and full consent to what the above named Monockyhickan Lappawinzoe Sishecunk and Nutimus have Signed and Sealed.

Temakappa his Mark
Oothquesahgher his mark
Wayshaghkickon his Mark
Neelotaylemet his Mark
Saarlickigh his Mark
Neeshalineeka his Mark
Neepaheeloman als Jo Sunum his Mark
Ayshataghoe als Cornelius his Mark

Seald, Subscribed, & Delivered
In the Presence of Us.

Aysolickon his Mark
Chickageway his mark
John Hans his Mark
Shawtagh his Mark

James Logan. Will.m Logan
J. Hamilton Jame Letort
Ja.s Asheton Rob.t Charles
Thomas Griffitts James Steel jun.r
Will.m Allen James Steel
Tho.s Greame Barefoot Brunson the Interpreter
John Georges
James Hamilton
Edw.d Shippen

Recorded in Book G Vol. 1st page 111. &c.
C. Brecken Rec.r

Be it Remembred that on the twenty third day of Sept.r Anno Dom. 1757 before me William Allen Esq.r Chief Justice of the Province of Pennsilvania personally appeard James Hamilton of the City of Philadelphia Esq.r and made Oath on the Holy Evangelists that after the above written Deed had as abovementioned been read and explained to the several Indians present, the same was on or about the day of the date thereof Signed and Sealed by the four Delaware Sachems or Chiefs above named Viz.t Monockyhickon, Lappawinzoe, Seeshacomin and Nootamis severally and respectively in presence of this deponent the said William Allen and the several other Witnesses whose names are thereto above subscribed and also of the several other Indians who have thereto set their Marks to signify their approbation of and Assent to the said Deed and that the name James Hamilton subscribed thereto as above, is the proper hand writing of this Deponent And I the said William Allen do also Certifye that the said Deed was Executed as aforesaid in my presence and that the Name Will. Allen subscribed as a Witness thereto is my own proper hand Writing Witness my hand and Seal of said County this twenty third day of September 1757.

Will. Allen Chief Justice

C.O. 5/1270 PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

At a Council held at Philadelphia March 26th 1741.

Present

The Hon.ble Thomas Penn Esq.r Proprietary
The Hon.ble George Thomas Esq.r Lieut.t Governor
Samuel Preston } Clement Plumsted } Esq.rs
Thomas Lawrence } Samuel Hazell }
Thomas Griffits }

The Governor laid before the Board sundry Papers and Instruments relating to the Delaware Indians viz.t

A Copy of a Letter from sundry of the said Indians directed to Jeremiah Langhorne Esq.r and others the Magistrates of that Province complaining of certain Lands in Bucks County being taken and held from them without their having received Satisfaction for the same. Dated Nov.r 21st 1740.

A Letter to the Governor from the same Indians and to the like Purpose. Dated Jan.y 3d 1740.

Absolute Deeds of Conveyance of all the said Lands from the Chiefs of the six Nations to the Proprietors Dated October 11th & 25th 1736

An absolute Deed of Release and Quit Claim of all the said Lands from the Chiefs of the Delaware Indians to the Proprietor Dated August the 25th 1737 and a Map of the said Lands made on that Occasion.

And a Letter from the Chiefs of the six Nations wherein they declare that their Cousins the Delawares have no Lands to dispose of and praying the Proprietor not to buy or accept of any Grant

Grant of Lands from them

Which being read

It is the Opinion of the Board that a Letter from the Governor be sent to the Delaware Indians setting forth the former Purchases and Releases of the said Lands and the Request of the six Nations aforesaid and exhorting and requiring them the Delawares to live peaceably and friendly with the English Inhabitants as hereto fore and at the same Time to inform them that as the Chiefs of the six Nations are to be at Philadelphia in May next unto whom this whole Affair will be made known the Delawares may if they please at their own Expence come down at the same Time and be present.

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C.O. 1770
PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

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At a Council held at the Proprietors
the 9th of July A.D. 1742.

Present

The Hon.ble George Thomas Esq.r Lieutenant Governor

James Logan, Robert Strettle, Samuel Preston, Abraham Taylor } Esq.rs

The Chiefs of the Six Nations
Sassoonan & the Delawares
Nutimus and the Shak Indians
Conrad Weiser Interpreter

The Governor spoke to the Chiefs of the six Nations as follows:

Brethren

The last Time the Chiefs of the Six Nations were here, they were informed, that your Cousins, a Branch of the Delawares, gave this Province some Disturbance about the Lands the Proprietor purchased from them and for which their Ancestors had received a valuable Consideration above fifty years ago as appears by a Deed lying on the Table — Sometime after this, Conrad Weiser delivered to your Brother Thomas Penn your Letter wherein you request of him and James Logan that they would not buy Land &c — This has been shewn to them and interpreted, — notwithstanding which they have continued their former Disturbances, and have had the Impudence to write Letters to some of the Magistrates of this Government, wherein they have abused your good Brethren our worthy Proprietaries and treated them with the utmost Rudeness & ill Manners — Being loath from our Regard to you to punish them as they deserve, I sent two Messengers to inform them that you were expected here and should be made acquainted with their Behaviour — As you on all Occasions apply to us to remove all White People that are settled on Lands

by you

before they are purchased from you, and we do our Endeavours to turn such People off, we now request from you that you will cause these Indians to remove from the Lands in the Forks of Delaware, and not give any further disturbance to the Persons who are now in Possession."

To enforce this we lay down a String of Wampum

Then were read the several Conveyances, the Paragraph of the Letter wrote by the Chiefs of the five Nations relating to the Delawares, the Letter of the Fork Indians to the Governor and Mr. Sanghorne, and a Draught of the Lands; which then delivered to Conrad Weiser, who was desired to interpret them to the Chiefs when they should take their Affairs into their Consideration.

Eiy

At a Council held at the Proprietor's

July 12th 1742

Present

The Hon.ble George Thomas Esq.r Lieutenant Governor

James Logan } Esq.rs
Thomas Lawrence
Robert Strettle
Clement Plumsted
Abraham Taylor

Richard Peters

Canassatego
Shick Calamy } and sundry Chiefs of the Six Nations
Sassoman and Delawares
Nutimus and Forks Indians

Pisquetomans
Cornelius Spring } Interpreters to the Forks Indians
Nicholas Scull

Canassatego said

Brethren The Governor and Council

The other Day you informed us of the Misbehaviour of our Cousins the Delawares with respect to their continuing to claim and refusing to remove from the same Land on the River Delaware notwithstanding their Ancestors had sold it by Deed under their Hands and Seals to the Proprietors for a valuable Consideration upwards of Fifty Years ago and notwithstanding that they themselves had about 40 Years ago after a long and full Examination satisfied that Deed of their Ancestors, and given a Release under their Hand and Seals; and then you requested us to remove them enforcing your Request with a String of Wampum. Afterwards you laid on the Table by Conrad Weiser our own

Letters

Letter ~~Letter~~ Some of your Cousins Deeds and the several Writings to prove the Charge against your Cousins with a Draught of the Land in Dispute— We now tell you we have perused all these several Papers We see without our own Eyes that they have been a very unruly People and are altogether in the Wrong in their Dealings with you— We have concluded to remove them and oblidge them to go over the River Delaware and to quit all claim to any Lands on this Side for the future since they have received pay for them and it is gone through their Guts long ago— To confirm to you that we will have your Request executed we lay down this String of Wampum in Return for yours

Then turning to the Delawares holding a Belt of Wampum in his Hand he spoke to them as followeth

Cousins

Let this Belt of Wampum serve to chastize you; You ought to be taken by the Hair of the Head and shaked severely till you recover your Senses and become sober you don't know what Ground you stand on nor what you are doing— our Brother Onas's Case is very just and plain and his Intentions to preserve Friendship on the other Hand your Case is bad your Heart far from being upright and you are maliciously bent to break the Chain of Friendship with our Brother Onas we have seen with our Eyes a Deed signed by nine of your Chiefs above fifty Years ago for this very Land and a

Release

Relation Sighed not many Years since by some of your relations and thiefs amounting to the Number of 15 or upwards—
But how came you to take upon you to sell Land at all? we conquered you we made Women of you you know you are Women and can no more sell Land than Women! nor is it fit you should have the Power of selling Lands since you would abuse it. This Land that you claim is gone through your guts you have been furnished with Cloaths and Meat and Drink by the Goods paid you for it and now you want it again like Children as you are— But what makes you sell Land in the Dark, did you ever tell us that you had sold this Land did we ever recieve any Part even the Value of a Pipe Shank from you for it— You have told us a Blind Story that you sent a Messenger to us to inform us of the Sale but he never came amongst us nor we never heard any thing about it— This is acting in the Dark and very different from the Conduct our six Nations observe in their Sales of Land on such Occasions they give publick Notice and invite all the Indians of their united Nations and give them a Share of the Present they receive for their Lands— This is the Behaviour of Shenwise united Nations but we find you are none of our Blood you act a dishonest Part not only in this but in many other Matters, your Ears are ever open to slanderous Reports about our Brethren you recieved them with as much Greediness as lewd Women recieve the Embraces of lewd Men and for all those Reasons we charge you to remove instantly we dont give you the Liberty to think about it, You are Women take the Advice given you and remove immediately you may return to the other side of Delaware where you came from but

not dont

we dont know whether considering how you have Demeaned yourselves you will be permitted to live there or whether you have not swallowed that Sand down your Throats as well as the Sand on this Side we therefore assign you two Places to go either to Wyoming or Shamokin — You may go to either of these Places and then we shall have you more under our Eye and shall see how you behave — Dont deliberate but move away and take this Belt of Wampum —

This being interpreted by Conrad Weiser into English and by Cornelius Spring into the Delaware Language Canassatego taking a String of Wampum added further

After our first Proposall and absolute Order to depart from the Land you are now to take Notice of what we have further to say to you! This String of Wampum serves to forbid you, your Children and Grand Children to the latest Posterity forever, meddling in Land Affairs, neither you, nor any who shall descend from you are ever hereafter to presume to sell any Land: For which Purpose, you are to preserve this String, in Memory of what your Uncles have this Day given you in Charge — We have some other Business to transact with our Brethren, and therefore depart the Council and consider what has been said to you!

(g) (Copy) 223

Examination of Timothy Smith of Bucks County Yeoman aged 67 Years, who being of the People called Quakers on his solemn Affirmation this 15th March 1767

112

Saith

That this Affirmant being employed by Thomas Penn Esqr one of the Proprietors of this Province and James Steel their Receiver General to superintend the going a Day and an Half's Walk, which was to be performed in Pursuance of a Purchase that the said Proprietaries had made of the Indians, he accordingly attended for that Purpose on the twelfth Day of September 1737, at Wrightstown Meeting House in the said County, together with James Yeates, Edward Marshall and Solomon Jennings, who were appointed to go the said Walk on the Part of the said Proprietaries and with Two Indians, Viz.t one Guimbeah, and another Indian whose Name he has forgot, who were appointed on the Part of the Indians to see the Walk fairly performed and who were also accompanied by Jo.s Tuneam, another Indian, on Horseback. That this Affirmant with the said Walkers, and other Company, set out on the said Walk at Sunrise of the said twelfth Day of September, from a Chesnut Tree near Wrightstown Town Meeting House aforesaid, which was the Place, as this Affirmant understood, that was first upon between the said Proprietaries and the Indians for the Place of beginning the said Walk; That they kept the main Durham Road till they came to a Place near Gallows Hill, and from thence leaving Durham Road they went on by an old Path to the Plantation of Widow Wilson, where they halted and dined, and after staying there about a Quarter of an Hour proceeded, crossing the West Branch of Delaware near one Ebenezer Pittits and near where Bethlehem now stands, to near the Indian Town called Hockyandocy aught, by an old Indian Path, and there stopt for the Day, about Sunset, and stayed all Night. But this Affirmant saith that the said

we dont know whether considering how you have demeaned yourselves you will be permitted to live there or whether you have not swallowed that Sad'd down your Throats as well as the Sand on this Side/ we therefore assign you two Places to go either to Nyomin or Shamokin— You may go to either of these Places and then we shall have you more under our Eye and shall see how you behave/ Dont deliberate but move away and take this Belt of Wampum—

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Ex: 7-74

(g) (Copy) 223

Examination of Timothy Smith of Bucks County Yeoman aged 67 Years, who being of the People called Quakers on his solemn Affirmation this 15th March 1757

112

Saith

That this Affirmant being employed by Thomas Penn Esqr one of the Proprietors of this Province and James Steel their Receiver General to superintend the going a Day and an Half's Walk, which was to be performed in Pursuance of a Purchase that the said Proprietaries had made of the Indians, he accordingly attended for that Purpose on the twelfth Day of September 1737, at Wrightstown Meeting House in the said County, together with James Yeates, Edward Marshall and Solomon Jennings, who were appointed to go the said Walk on the Part of the said Proprietaries and with Two Indians, Viz one Lumbath, and another Indian whose Name he has forgot who were appointed on the Part of the Indians to see the Walk fairly performed and who were also accompanied by Jo Tuniam, another Indian, on Horseback. That this Affirmant with the said Walkers, and other Company set out on the said Walk at Sunrise of the said twelfth of September, from a Chesnut Tree near Wrightstown Meting House aforesaid, which was the Place, as this Affirmant understood, that was first upon between the said Proprietaries and the Indians for the Place of beginning the said Walk; That they kept the main Durham Road till they came to a Place near Gallows Hill and from thence leaving Durham Road they went on by an old Path to the Plantation of Widow Wilson, where they halted and dined, and after staying there about a Quarter of an Hour proceeded, crossing the West Branch of Delaware near one Ebenezer Pettits and near where Bethlehem now stands to near the Indian Town called Hockyondocy aught, by an old Indian Path, and there stopt for the Day, about Sunset, and stayed all Night. But this Affirmant saith that the said

said Solomon Jennings gave out in the Forenoon at or near the
place called Hut Hill: That the next Morning the said two Walkers,
Yeates and Marshall, with one Indian whose Name he does not now
remember, but who, as this Affirmant understood, was appointed by
the Indians at the said Town to accompany the said Walkers to the
End of the Walk, set out again about Sunrise as this Affirmant
thinks; and kept an old Indian Path till they came to a Place
called Pochopaghcunghk where a noted Indian called Capt Harrison
then lived; that from thence they proceeded through the Woods by
a Compass which was carried by Benjamin Eastburn or Nicholas
Scull, two Surveyors who attended the said Walkers to the end of
the six Years, and then stopt at the Top of a Mountain where
they marked five Chesnut Oaks by laying some Stones at the
Roots of them, as the End of the said one and half d. Days
Walk; And saith that the said James Yeates growing lame and
tired, stopt about a Mile before they finished the said Walk;
and also saith that after the said Indian, who set off with
them in the Morning as aforesaid, had accompanied them
for about Two Miles he told this Affirmant that as it seemed
to threaten a good Deal of Rain he would not go no further
with them, and accordingly then left them and returned, and
soon after it came on to rain very hard for the Rest of the
Day: and this Affirmant further saith that he being
employed in the Day preceding the going of the said Walk, to go
some Persons to try the Course in Order that the said Walk
might go by a straight Line as near as it could, he accordingly
did with some other persons try the proposed Course by near a
straight Line as they well could, but it leading them over
Mountains and this a very rocky broken Way, which as this
Affirmant conceived could not answer, he therefore advised
that

that in going the said Walk they should keep the great Road and old Paths as much as might be. Being asked whether Benjamin Eastburn and Nicholas Scull or any other Person of the Company went to the Indians at the said Town called Hockyondocqua upon any Message relating to the said Walk and whether in their Return from such Message they mentioned that the Indians were under any uneasiness about the said Walk, and whether the Indians then or at any other Time during the said Walk expressed any Dissatisfaction or Uneasiness about it, this Affirmant answered that he does not remember that the said Eastburn, Scull or any other Person went upon any Message to Hockyondocqua or elsewhere to any Indians, nor does he remember that any Indians then complained or expressed any Dissatisfaction or Uneasiness whatsoever either about the Place of Beginning, the Course, or the Manner of performing the said Walk or otherwise relating to it. And this Affirmant further saith that previous to the going of the said Walk he was acquainted by the said James Steel by the Direction of the said Proprietor to acquaint the Persons who were to be employed to perform the said Walk that he the said Proprietor was desirous they should not overwalk themselves, as he was not ambitious or covetous to have so much Land beyond the Mountains, as that it should occasion their hurting themselves, but that they should walk moderately, and not overdoing themselves. And this Affirmant saith he did accordingly acquaint the said Walkers therewith or to the Effect aforesaid. And that accordingly the said Walkers did keep constantly to a Walk, and never during the said one and an Half Day, whilst they were performing the same, broke into a Run or beyond the Speed of a Walk, this Affirmant keeping almost constantly for the whole Way in Sight of them. And this Affirmant

further

further saith that the said Walk was fairly performed in eighteen Hours with the Intermissions aforesd by a Watch which this Affirmant carried for that Purpose. And the said Affirmant being further asked whether he had at any Time since the going of the said Walk heard any Indians complain of any Unfairness or Injustice being done them in performing the said Walk; he answered that altho' he was for several Years after in several public Offices in the said County of Bucks viz. the Sheriffs and Treasurer and had very frequent Opportunities of seeing and conversing with the Chiefs of the Delaware Indians yet that he never heard any of them, or any other Indians whatsoever make any Complaint, or express any Dissatisfaction about the said Walk, till about the Time of the Defeat of General Braddock, and the Beginning of the present Indian War.

Affirmed the 15th Day of March 1757

Before

William Denny

Tim: Smith

Exd. Pa. Exd. Pa.

Copy of Edward Marshalls Deposition 27 h
114

(h)

£22 115

The Examination of Edward Marshall of Mount Bethlehem Township in Northampton County Husbandman aged forty two Years, taken the First Day of March 1757. Who being one of the People called Quakers on his solemn Affirmation according to Law saith

That on the twelfth Day of September in the Year One Thousand seven hundred and Thirty seven, as this Affirmant believes as to the Year, it being as he believes about eighteen or nineteen Years ago, this Affirmant was employed by Timothy Smith of Bucks County for the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, as he understood together with James Yeates and Solomon Jennings both since deceased, to perform a Walk of one Day and an half in Pursuance of a Purchase which the said Proprietaries had made of some Land from the Delaware Indians, as this Affirmant was then informed and understood in Company with four Delaware Indians viz. Jo Juneam, John Cumbush, Nequihilah, and another Indian called Capt. Harrison, who were appointed by Lappawinzeah, then the King or principal Chief of the Delaware Indians, to attend and see the said Walk fairly and regularly performed. That they set off and began the said Walk at six a Clock in the Morning of the said twelfth Day of September from a Chesnut Tree on the Land of John Chapman in Wrights Town in Bucks County: That they kept the main Durham Road from Wrights Town aforesaid, being near the Course which they were directed to go, N. 56 about N. North West

and continued Walking by the said great Road to Gallows Hill and from thence by a lesser Road till Twelve a Clock at Noon, and then halted at the Widow Wilsons Plantation on a Branch of Coochs Creek, in Order to dine, and stayed there Fifteen Minutes, and then set off again continuing about the same Course by an old beaten Indian Path, and crossing Saucon and the Sepheigh where Bethlehem now stands, continued their Walk by the same old Indian Path till Fifteen Minutes past Six a Clock in the Evening, when they halted near an Indian Town called Hockyndorhquah, and there staid all Night, And saith that the Reason of their continueing their Walk Fifteen Minutes after six a Clock was to make up the Time which had been taken up in their halting as soon as aforesaid. That the next Morning, some of the Company's Horses being strayed away they spent about Two Hours in looking for them, and then returning to the Station where they had first, and left their Staves when they stopt the Evening before, they began their Walk again without any Indians with them at eight a Clock from the said Station or Place where they left off, and continued it by the said old Indian Path for about one Hour till they came to Coopoghenick, where the said Path ending, they then continued their Walk thro the Woods about the said Course of North North West, by a Compass which this Affirmant then carried in his Hand but had observed before that Course, it raining hard all the Time, and the said Yeates having gave out, and stopt at

Tobyhanah

Toby Hanah Creek, this Affirmant continued the Walk in Company with Alexander Price who carried the Watch and Enoch Pearson the said Alexander and Enoch being both on Horseback till two a Clock Afternoon, and then stopt, in Order to close and determine the said Walk on the North side of Pohanoh Mountain where they marked Five Chesnut Oaks by setting a Stone up in the Form of them; and this Affirmant saith that the Reason of his continuing to walk two Hours after twelve a Clock at noon was to make up for the same Time which they had lost in the Morning in waiting the stayed Hours as aforesaid And this Affirmant further saith that they having Directions and being told before they began the said Walk that it should be performed in eighteen Hours, this Affirmant positively avers that the said Walk was accordingly performed in eighteen Hours, with the Intermissions of the Times of their resting and stopping as aforesaid, and that he this Affirmant during all the said Time of going the said eighteen Hours Walk, did not turn or go out of the Track from the Beginning to the End thereof; And this Affirmant being asked why the Indians, who went with them the first Day, did not continue to do so on the second Day, he saith that the Indians, who set out with them in the Morning of the first Day, as aforesaid having left them on their stopping at Twelve a Clock, Nicholas Scull and Benjamin Eastburn with another Person, whose Name this Affirmant does not now remember, went early the next Morning to the Indian Town, about half

half a Mile Distance, where the said Delaware Chief Lappa-
winsah then lived, to desire he would send some other In-
dians to accompany the Walkers for the Rest of the Walk but
the said Nicholas Scull, Benjamin Eastburn and the other
Person returned with the following Answer from the said
Chief which was delivered by the said Benjamin Eastburn
in the Presence of the said Nicholas Scull, viz. That they sup-
ing the said Walkers had got all the best of the land, and that
they might go to the Devil for the rest, and that he would
send no Indians with them or to that Effect, And being
further askt if he had ever heard any of the Indians
express any Uneasiness about the said Walk, he said,
that about eight Weeks after the performing the said
Walk this Deponent happened to be in Company with
the said Indian Chief Lappawinsa, at the said Indian Town
Bethlehem where Nisbamuck, and some other
Indians being the first Time he had seen them after
the Walk, he then heard the said Lappawinsa say that
they were dissatisfied with the said Walk, and that they
would go down to Philadelphia the then next May,
with every one a Beaver Skin, to reqest the Proprietor
what they received from him and to take their Land again, and
the said Indians then complained that the said Walk was
not fairly performed nor the Conveyance as it should
have been, and that he has heard the said Lappawinsa
and other Delaware Indians frequently say that the

said

~~that~~ the said Walkers did not go the Course agreed upon between them the Indians and the Proprietors for that they should have walkt along by the River Delaware or the next Indian Path to it; And being also asked whether the said Indians, who were appointed to attend & see the said Walk fairly performed, and continued with the Walkers for the first six Hours as aforesaid made any Complaint about the Walk, he saith, that they the said Indians did not make any Complaint or express any Dissatisfaction either at the Course they walkt or in any other Respect relating to the said Walk, and that the said Indians were so during the whole Time they staid. And this Affirmant further saith, that the Place where the said Walk ended, at the said Three Chesnut Oaks was as this Affirmant believes Twenty Miles or thereabouts beyond or to the Northward as aforesaid of the Kittatiny Hills. And this Affirmant further saith, that in the Discourse which he had with Lappawinsahuhen he complained or expressed his Dissatisfaction and Uneasiness about the said Walk as aforesaid, he heard the said Lappawinsah say that the Walkers should have walkt for a few Miles and then have sat down and smoakt a Pipe and now and then have shot a Squirrel, and not have kept upon the Run, Run all Day or to that Effect

The Letter G for Mark

of Edward Marshall

Subscribed & affirmed to by Edward Marshall the 2d March 1757 before William Penn

Ex: T: H
E. E. R. H.

(i) (Copy)

235 118

The Examination of John Ryder here to

fore of Bucks County in Pennsylvania but now of Glocester County in New Jersey Yeoman aged forty three Years, taken on Oath the Twenty first Day of March 1737.

Who saith

That in the Month of September about nineteen Years ago this Deponent proposing to be one of the Walkers to go a One Day and Half Walk which he was informed was then to be gone in Pursuance of a Purchase of some Land that he then understood the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania had made of the Delaware Indians but this Deponent being refused by the Proprietors Officers to be admitted as one of the Walkers as out of Curiosity went the said Walk along with Edward Marshal James Yeates and Solomon Jennings who were appointed to be the Walkers and were accompanied by Benjamin Eastburn then Surveyor General Nicholas Scull another Surveyor and the present Surveyor General and Timothy Smith then Sheriff of Bucks County aforesaid and some other Persons And this Deponent saith that the said Walk was began by the said Marshall Yeates and Jennings with two Indians Viz. Joe. Tuncam & John Cumbaoshi at a Tree within a few Rods of Wrights Town Meeting House in Bucks County about four Miles from the River Delaware at six a Clock in the Morning That they went along the great Durham Road the Course being about Northwest and kept that Road till they came about Five or Six Miles Beyond Tohiccany and then leaving that Road went about a West North west Course partly by an old Indian Path or Road and sometimes by blazed or marked Trees till they came to the Widow Wilsons Plantation and after staying there some short Time to dine they went on

on about a Northwest Course by an old Indian Path, till they came to the West Branch of Delaware River, and crossing that Branch pursued their Walk about a North West Course by an old Indian Path, which they kept till they came near an Indian Town on the said Branch where they stopt at about six a Clock in the Evening, and staid there all Night. And this Deponent saith, that the next Morning they resumed their Walk from the Place where they left off near the said Indian Town, set off at about six a Clock to the best of his Remembrance, and went about a North West Course by an old Indian Path for about eight Miles, as he believes, till they came to another Indian Town at the Foot of the Blue Mountains, and from thence they continued their said Walk a North East Course for about nine or eight Miles without any Path, but by Trees which had been marked for a good part of the Way; and saith the said Walk was fairly performed in eight Hours with the Intermissions of dining and resting all Night as aforesaid, and saith the said Walkers kept constantly to a Walk, never breaking into a Run for the whole way, save that about the Beginning of the first Day the said Marshall, dropping a little Behind the said Yeates, did in Order to come up with him break into a sort of a Run for five or six Steps and no more, which being observed by the said Jo. Tunnam he cryed out it was not fair, but neither Marshall or Yeates ever went out of a Walk for the best of the six eighteen Hours, this Deponent having almost constantly in Sight of them for all the Time of their performing the said Walk. And this Deponent further saith that he he continued to live in Bucks County aforesaid for three Years or upwards after the performing the said Walk yet he never heard of any Uneasiness or Complaint made by the said Indians who set off with the Walkers the Observation made by the said Jo. Tunnam as aforesaid or any other Indians about any Unfairness in the said Walk, or otherwise in Respect thereof, either at the time of going the said Walk or at any time after which he continued in that Neighbourhood as aforesaid; nor does he this Deponent remember that any Person or Persons were sent upon any Message to the Indian King or Chief Sachemmies, or any other Indians, at the said Indian Town, near which they lodged all Night as aforesaid or any other Place; And that he saw no Indians from either of the said Towns to the best of his Remembrance, save an Indian called Capt. Harrison and his Family: And this Deponent further saith that he saw no Compass used by the said Walkers or any other Person during the said Walk or any Part thereof; And that it rained hard the second Day of going the said Walk. And this Deponent further saith that the said Solomon Jennings went no farther with the said other Walkers Marshall & Yeates than to about two Miles over Tohiccon Creek, it being then about ten or eleven a Clock in the Forenoon of the said first Day, but continuing with the rest of the Company, till they came to the West Branch of Delaware, he then left them entirely and returned Home. And further saith that the said James Yeates having on the second Day of the said Walk drank (whether too much or as this Deponent heard him declare) he gave out and stopt, to the best of this Deponents Remembrance, about half an Hour before the Expiration of the Time set for concluding the said Walk, which was at twelve a Clock at Noon of the said second Day; but Marshall held out to the End of the said Time, and then stopt, and this Deponent saith that the Place where the said Walk ended was, as he was then informed by the said Benjamin Eastburn who measured it, seven Miles and three Quarters or near thereabouts beyond the Blue Mountains.

Jn° Ryder

Sworn the said 21st March 1757
Before. William Denny

K) The Examination of Ephraim Goodwin of Springfield in Bucks County House Carpenter, aged Forty years, taken on Oath the third Day of August 1757 at Easton. 120

Who saith That about nineteen years ago, in the beginning of the Fall of the year, this Examinant went out of Curiosity to Wrights Town in the said County to see the one and half Days Walk performed, in pursuance of some Agreement which this Examinant understood had been made between the Proprietaries of the Province and the Delaware Indians, for ascertaining or fixing the Extent or Headline of some Land which the said Proprietaries, or their Father had purchased from the Indians That on his coming to Wrights Town he saw there Timothy Smith the Sheriff of the County, and believes Benjamin Eastburn the then Surveyor General was there, & remembers to see that Nicholas Scull another Surveyor, James Yates, & Edward Marshall who were appointed to be the Walkers, Moses Marshall, James Hughes, James Sterling and many other substantial Inhabitants of the said County were there, and also Jo Tuncan a noted Delaware Indian, who spoke good English and (as he acquainted this Examinant) was appointed by the Delaware Indian King to go with the Walkers and see the Walk fairly performed; and there were also two other Delaware Indians present, viz. John Cumbash and Tom, both Sons in Law to the said Jo Tuncan; That the said James Yates and Edward Marshall set off and began the said Walk with the said other Company at Wrights Town Meeting House, exactly at Six a Clock in the Morning, by Mr Scull's Watch, accompanied by the said Jo Tuncan, John Cumbash, whom the said Jo Tuncan had engaged to go the Walk with him; That they kept the Durham Road, and continued the Walk by that Road, passing over Sheehan Creek till they came within about Two Miles of the Widow Wilsons Plantation, upon or near Cooks Creek, and went the said remaining Two Miles by an old Path or Road to the said Widow Wilsons Plantation, where the Walkers & Company

stopt at Twelve a Clock and after dinning and staying an hour there they sat off again pursuing their Walk by an old Indian Road from Bethlehem Road, till they came to the West Branch of Delaware, commonly called Lehegh, which they passed at a Ford near the place where Bethlehem now stands; and from thence passing over another Creek called Hockyhondocky, near where Hugh Wilsons Mill is since erected, continued the Walk by old Roads or Paths (which lead from the North Mountains) till they came to a White Oak, which they marked near an Indian Town where he believes Sushicunck an old Indian Chief then lived, and there stopt at Seven a Clock by Mr Sculls Watch and rested all night; That the said Jo Tuneam continued with the Walkers as far as Schicanon Creek, and then left them, after having appointed the said John Cumbash to proceed with the Walkers and take care that they walkd fairly for the rest of the Day, and desiring some of the Company who rode to let the said Cumbash ride if he should give out & be tired; And this Examinant remembers that about two hours before their stopping for the Night, the said Edward Marshal happening to drop a little behind the rest of the and taking a few Larger Steps rather inclining to a Run in order to overtake Yates, the said Cumbash observed it, and called out to Marshall to walk fair. That he does not remember that Mr Eastburn or Mr Scull went to the said Indian Town but saith they continued with the rest of the Company all night at the Fires which they made near the said White Oak; But saith that the said John Cumbash left the Company after they stopt in the Evening and went to the said Indian Town and returned before Sun rise next morning with Two young Indian men to set off with him and the Walkers, and see that they walkd fair for the rest of the Walk; That soon after the Walkers & Company all set off again upon the Walk at 4 a Clock — accompanied by the said John Cumbash and the said Two other Indians, but after this Examinant had gone with them for about half a Mile he left them and returned

home

home; And the said Examinant further saith that during all the time that he stayed with the said Walkers, and their Company as aforesaid (he being almost all the way in sight of them) he never, either at the setting off or beginning of the said Walk, or at any other time, heard or observed the said Jo Juneam, or John Cumbash, or any other of the Indians, object either to the Course or mode of performing the said Walk, or complain in the least that the Walkers walkd too fast, or otherwise unfairly, save what the said John Cumbash said on his observing the said Edward Marshal to take the said four large Strides to overtake Gates as aforesaid; and positively avers that except those few extraordenary Strides of Marshals to overtake Gates the said Walkers never broke into a Run, but continued constantly in a Walk and that the said Walk was in every respect, to the best of this Examinants Observation and belief, so far as he went, fairly performed; And this Examinant saith that altho' there had been, as he was then informed, a Course by marked Trees run and laid out previous to the going the said Walk, yet the Walkers, for all the way, as long as he continued with them, seemed to have little or no regard thereto, but kept to the Durham and other Roads and Paths; And that he saw no Compass made use of which he continued with the Walkers and the Company as aforesaid.

The Mark
A
of Ephraim Godwin

Sworn at Easton the 3d
August 1757
before me William Denny

Nicholas Scull of the City of Philadelphia Surveyor 243 on his solemn Affirmation according to Law saith that he was present when James Yeates and Edward Marshal, together with some Indians, walkd one day and an half back in the woods, pursuant to a Grant of Land made by the Delaware Indians to the 122 Honourable the late Proprietary William Penn deceased. That the said Day and an Half's Walk was begun at a Place near Wrights Town in the County of Bucks some time in September 1737, and continued from the Place aforesaid to some distance beyond the Kittatinny Mountains; that he believes the whole distance walkd not to be more than fifty five Statute Miles; That Benjamin Eastburn Surveyor General, Timothy Smith Sheriff of the said County of Bucks, and he this Affirmant, attended at the said Day and an Half's Walk from the beginning until the same was ended; that he well remembers that particular care was taken not to exceed the Limit of one day and an Half, or Eighteen Hours; that he this Affirmant then thought and still thinks the said Walk to be fairly performed, and believes that the said Walkers did not run or go out of a Walk at any time, nor does he remember that those Indians who were present made any Complaint of unfair Practice; That Benjamin Eastburn and this Affirmant with some others lodged the Night after the said Walk was completed at an Indian Town called Cochoposhkunk where there were many of the Delawares, among whom he well remembers there was one called Captain Harrison a noted man among the Indians; and this Affirmant further saith that he does not remember that the said Captain Harrison, or any other of the Indians made any Complaint, or shewd the least uneasiness at any thing that was done relating to the said Day and an Halfs Walk: and he verily believes that if any Complaint had been made, or uneasiness shown by the Indians concerning the said Walk he must have heard and remembered it.

Affirmed in Council
25th January 1757
William Denny

Nich° Scull

245

L.

Lz. Th. H.
Lx. K. H.

At a Conference on Tuesday 25th August 1761 at Bush. Hill A.M.

The Governor
Teedyuscung
Amos his Son
Isaac Stille Interpreter.

The Govr. asked Teedyuscung what particular Business he had w.th him, or what He had to say? for He was ready to hear him. — upon which Teedyuscung said, That he had been instrumental in making the peace, and was very desirous it sho.d continue firm for ever. — That he had heard from an Indian who was come down, that a Delaware Indian had been killed since the Treaty by some white Man, but how, or in what manner he did not know; however He wished the Govr. would send a kind Message to the Manns friends by some body, or by himself, to acquaint them what He was doing about it, and that He did not doubt but they would be satisfied when they should hear the truth, for that they were all very desirous to preserve the peace and friendship that had been made. — He further said, that if the Govr. had nothing to keep him in Town, He would go away this afternoon, for that He had nothing further to say. —

The Govr told him in answer, that He, and he thought, all the Province, were sensible, that He had been instrumental in making the Peace, for which good service He thanked him, and could assure him, that all the white people were very desirous of preserving it, and living in Friendship with the Indians. — That he was extremely sorry for the Accident that had happened in Northampton County in the death of the Indian, and had ordered the white Man who killed him to be put in Prison, that he might be tryd for it, and if found guilty of doing it, without having receid any cause or just provocation, He should be put to death, as if he had killed an Englishman. — That he desired Teedyuscung would not go away to day, because He had appointed a Meeting with some other Indians at the State House at 10 O'Clock to Morrow; and He would be glad then to say something to Teedyuscung in relation to that murder.

Teedyuscung thereupon a compliment to the Governor, by turning to Isaac Stille and saying with a pleasant countenance, that the Governor was a good man, and that it always warmd his heart when they talkd together in a grave manner, because the Govr. always spoke the Truth to him and gave him good words.

The Governor then told him, He was sorry the affair of the Land was not settled that had made so much noise. — That he should be glad to settle it before he himself

himself and them without any body's interfering; But that, as they had charged the Proprietors with forgery and fraud, which are crimes next to Murder, in a publick manner, It was not consistent with the Proprietor's honour, altho' he had great regard and affection for all the Indians, to treat with them about it, 'till they should confess their mistake, and retract those false charges.

Upon which Teedyuscung replied. — "You know the first mention of "this was at the Treaty with Govr Morris at Easton. — for my own part, there "is nothing of any fraud or cheating the Proprietors have been guilty of: The Devil "put it into the minds of our foolish Young men, that the English had cheated "them out of their Lands, and they forced me to mention it. — I am sorry "it has pricked your minds, or troubled you so much, but I know nothing of it my "self, but the French put it into the minds of our foolish young People." —

The Govr desired Isaac Still to take notice of what Teedyuscung had said upon that head: to which Isaac replied that He should have done it, if the Governor had not put him in mind of it, for that, he was surprized, and had never heard so much before.

The Govr then asked him what the old Indians said about this affair and whether they doubted that the purchase had been made? to which he answered that Nutimus told him, that when Old Mr Penn was in the Country, he bought Lands of the Indians; and then He told the Indians that He had not Land enough and wanted some more, but that having already given them all the Goods he brought with him, he had none to give them at present, but would send them over from England: upon which they told him as much Land as a Man could walk over in a day and an half, which was to begin at Pikeehs Creek, and go up the River according to the course thereof, and receed in part Payment One Barrel of Powder and two Cagos of Rum, but never receed any more afterwards; That instead of walking by the River side according to the bargain, they had walked it over upon a Snail Course; by which means they had got much more Land than the Indians intended they should have. — That when Thomas Penn came over, He held a Treaty with them at Pennsbury, where James Logan was the Chief Speaker; and when Nutimus talked about being paid for those Lands, Logan told him, that He had ten fingers, each of which was stronger than their whole Body: upon which Nutimus fearing the English were angry and would hurt them, forbore saying any more about it. And that soon after, their Old men dropping off One after another the thing had been forgot or not mentioned again lately. —

The Govr then told him, that the old Deed to Mr Penn was produced and read at that Treaty, and proved by several Old Men who were present

present at making the Bargain for those Lands, and that the Deed spoke nothing of walking by the course of the River; but on the contrary, it was to be walked strait back into the Woods; And that Nutimus was so convinced of the truth of the Old Deed, that He signed a new One for the same Land. — Upon which Tedyuscung said, that he did not remember any thing of that Circumstance, tho' he was present at the Treaty. — The Govr further told him that he had a list of the Goods in his possession that had been paid for those ~~Grants~~ Lands. —

On the Twenty first day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and fifty two, Before Benjamin Chew Esquire Recorder of the City of Philadelphia, and also One of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and over the Counties in the Province of Pensylvania, personally appeared the Honourable James Hamilton Esqr Lieutenant Governor of the said Province and made Oath on the Holy Evangelists, that the Above is the minutes of a Conference held by this Deponent with Tedyuscung and the other Indians therein named at Beeds Hill this Deponents House near the said City, on the Twenty fifth Day of August last; which minute was wrote down by this Deponent immediately after the said Conference Ended, and contains the substance of what passed at the said Conference between this Deponent and the said Tedyuscung and the other Indians aforesaid.

Jam^s Hamilton

Sworn & subscribed the 21st day of June 1752 before me

Benjamin Chew

(n)

List of the Goods which Sassoonan als ammapis Sachem of the Shuykill Indians gives in Consideration of the Lands on Shuykile its branches betwixt Sechacy Hills and Lechtamen Hills claimd by him and the rest of his Nation now sold to the Proprietor Thomas Penn 7th of August 1732 Viz.

Twenty brass Kettles	Four Kettles of which one is very large
One hundred Strowd Matchcoats	twenty two Strowd Matchcoats
One hundred Duffel Ditto	twenty two ditto Duffel and a half
One hundred Blankets	Sixteen Blankets
One hundred Yards of half Thicks	thirty three Yards of half Thicks
Sixty linnen Shirts	twenty Shirts
Twenty Halls	Eight fine Halls
Six made Coats	four Coats
Twelve pair of Shoes & Buckles	six pair of Shoes and Buckles
Thirty pair of Stockings	twelve pair of Stockings
Twenty fine Guns	six fine Guns
Twelve Gun Locks	
Three hundred Pounds of Gun Powder	fifty pounds of Gun powder
Six hundred p.ds of Leader Bullets	One hundred Pounds of Bullets
Fifty Hatchets	ten Hatchetts
Fifty Planting Houghs	
One hundred and twenty knives	twenty four Knives
Sixty Pair of Scissars	twenty four pair of Scissars
One hundred Tobacco Tongs	twenty four pair of Tobacco tongs
Twenty four looking Glasses	Eight Looking Glasses
Forty Tobacco Boxes	
One thousand Flints	
Five pounds of Paint	two pounds of Paint
Twenty four dozen of Gartering	twelve dozen of Gartering
Six dozen of small Silk Ribbon	
Twelve dozen of Rings	
Two hundred Awl Blades	twenty Awl Blades
One hundred Pounds of Tobacco	twenty pounds of Tobacco
Four hundred Pipes	Forty Pipes
Twenty Gallons of Rum	Five Gallons of Rum
Fifty Pounds in Money	twenty Pounds in Money of wch eight pounds and twelve last Year.

Sterton 7th Sep.r 1732

I promise to deliver to Sassoonan & the Goods mentiond in the above list within nine Months after the date hereof as also the fifty Pounds with them mentioned

Tho Penn

Sterton the 7th day of September 1732

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Paid to Sassoonan, Alalapis Pesquetom Thopamen Mayeemoe Partridge & Tapakose Sett or Joe the following Goods in part of the foregoing List Viz.t

Four Kettles of wch one is very large
twenty two Strowd Matchcoats
twenty two ditto Duffel and a half
Sixteen Blankells
thirty three Yards of half thicks
twenty Shirts
Eight fine Halls
four Coats
six pair of Shoes and Buckles
twelve pair of Stockings
six fine Guns
fifty pounds of Gun powder
One hundred Pounds of Bullets
ten Hatchetts
twenty four Knives
twenty four pair of Scissars
twenty four pair of Tobacco tongs
Eight Looking Glasses
two pounds of Paint
twelve dozen of Gartering
twenty Awl Blades
twenty pounds of Tobacco
Forty Pipes
Five Gallons of Rum
twenty Pounds in Money of wch eight pounds and twelve last Year.

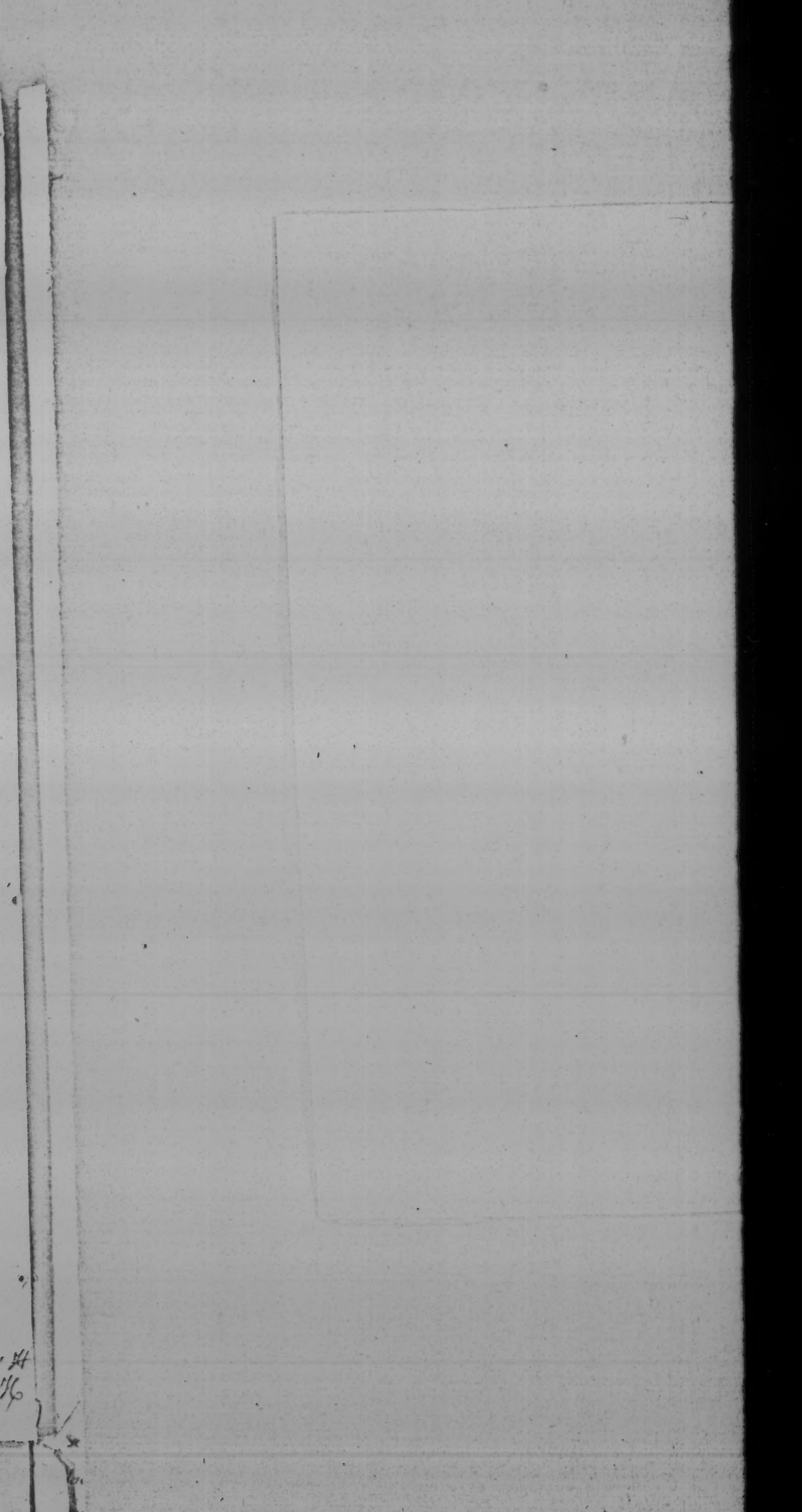
Recd this 7th Day of Sept.r 1732 of Several Goods mentioned in this second Column in part of those promised me by Thomas Penn in the first Column as also twenty pounds in part of s.d fifty.

Witness
James Logan
James Steel
John Wray

Sassoonan his mark als Alalapis his mark
Pesquetamen his mark
Mayeemoe his mark

253

Ex. N. H.
Ex. N. H.



(r)

We Sasoonan alias Allummapis Sachem of the Schuylkill Indians in the Province of Pennsylvania Elalapis Chopamen, Pisquetomen, Mayemoe Partridge Sepahoaset alias Joe for and in Consideration of twenty Brass Kettles, one hundred Shoos Knives Hatchcoats of two Yards each, one hundred Duffel Rugs, one hundred Blankets one hundred Yards of half Thicks sixty Linnen Shirts, twenty Hatts, six made Coats, twelve Pair of Shoos and Buckles, Thirty Pair of Stockings, three hundred Pounds of Gun Powder, six hundred Pounds of Lead, twenty five Guns, twelve Gun Locks, fifty Tommy hocks or Hatchets, fifty Hunting Knives, one hundred and twenty Knives, sixty Pair of Scissars, one hundred Tobacco Tongs, twenty four Looking Glasses, forty Tobacco Boxes, one thousand Flints, five Pounds of Paint, twenty four Dozen of Garters, six Dozen of Ribbon, twelve Dozen of Rings two hundred and Blades, one hundred Pounds of Tobacco, four hundred Tobacco Pipes, twenty Gallons of Rum and fifty Pounds in Money to us in hand paid or secured to be paid by Thomas Penn Esq one of the Proprietors of the said Province the Receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge have granted, bargained sold released and confirmed & by these Presents do grant bargain sell release and confirm unto John Penn, the said Thomas Penn & Richard Penn Esqrs Proprietaries of the said Province All those Tracts of Land or Lands lying on or near the River Schuylkill in the said Province or any of the Branches Streams fountains or Springs thereof Eastward or Westward and all the Lands lying in or near any Swamps, Marshes Fens or Meadows the Waters or Streams of which flow into or towards the said River Schuylkill situate lying and being between those Hills called Lechaig Hills and those called Keekachtanemin Hills which cross the the said River Schuylkill about Thirty Miles above the said Lechaig Hills and all Land whatsoever lying within the said Bounds and between the Branches of Delaware River on the eastern Side of the said Land and the Branches or Streams running into the River Susquahannah on the Western Side of the said Land together with all Mines, Minerals Quarries Waters, Rivers Creeks Woods Timber and Trees with all and every the Appurtenances to the hereby granted Land and Premises belonging or appertaining To have and to hold the said Tract or Tracts of Land Hereditaments and Premises hereby granted or mentioned or intended to be hereby granted, that is to say all those Lands situate lying and being on the said River Schuylkill and the Branches thereof between the Mountains called Lechaig to the South and the Hills or Mountains called Keekachtanemen on the North and between the Branches of Delaware River on the East and the Waters falling into Susquahannah River on the West with all and every their Appurtenances unto the said John Penn Thomas Penn & Richard Penn their Heirs and Assigns forever To the only proper use and behoof of the said John Penn Thomas Penn & Richard Penn their Heirs and Assigns forever So that neither we the said Sasoonan alias Allummapis Elalapis, Chopamen Pesquetomen, Mayemoe, Partridge, Sepahoaset alias Joe nor our Heirs nor any other Person or Persons hereafter shall or may have or claim any Estate Right Title or Interest of in or to the hereby granted Land and Premises or any part thereof but from the same shall be excluded and forever debarred by these Presents In Witness whereof the said Sasoonan alias Allummapis, Elalapis Chopamen Pesquetomen Mayemoe Partridge Sepahoaset alias Joe have hereunto set their Hands and Seals at Clinton the seventh Day of September in the Year of our Lord one Thousand Seven hundred and thirty two and in the fifth Year of the Reign of King George the second over Great Britain &c.

Sealed and delivered by Sasoonan Elalapis Pisquetom, Chopamen Mayemoe Partridge & Sapahoaset in the Presence of

James Logan
Thomas Lloyd
Isaac Norris junr

Sasoonan Alias Allummapis his Mark (Seal)
Allapis his Mark (Seal)
Pesquetom his Mark (Seal)
Chopamen his Mark (Seal)
Mayemoe his Mark (Seal)
Partridge his Mark (Seal)
Sepahoaset his Mark (Seal)

Peter Lloyd
Wm Plumsted
James Hamilton

Memorandum that on the twenty fifth Day of July in the Year 1742 I Singahonca one of the Schuylkill Indians in the Province of Pensilvania happening not to be present when my Brethren Parties to the above Deed signed and executed the same but having now received my full Share and Proportion of the general Goods & Consideration above mentioned which was left for my Use in the Hands of James Logan Esq and having now heard the said Deed read interpreted and explained to me I do hereby signify and testify my full and free Consent Agreement & Approbation of and to the granting bargaining and selling all the above described & granted Lands and do hereby join in the Sale and Conveyance thereof to hold to and to the Use of the above named John Penn Thomas Penn and Richard Penn their Heirs and Assigns forever In Witness my Hand and Seal at Philad: the 12th July 1742

Witness present B. Franklin
Conrad Weiser
Timothy Lardner

The Mark of Singahonca (Seal)

At a Council held at Philadelphia October 3d 1730
at the Proprietors
Present
The honourable Thomas Penn Esq[r] Proprietor
The honourable George Thomas Esq[r] Lieutenant Governor.

James Logan — Samuel Hasell
Samuel Preston — Thomas Griffits Esq[r]
Clement Plumsted

Allummapis alias Sassoonan the Chief of the Delaware Indians with divers of their ancient Men as Owcawyehoman, Saythalin Shapoppeuman, Naynachkeemand, Sayningoe, Opemanachum Peskehond, Waytcholecking, Saylachtochoe Olamen, with both Men old and young as Metawayhoman, Pohinjeechalan &c being come to Philadelphia in Order to visit the Governour in this Province on his Arrival, and being called in to the Council; He Allummapis in Behalf of himself and his People spoke to this Purpose, That when he was at Home at his own Houses he heard his Brother the Governour was arrived in this Country and thereupon he resolved to come to Philadelphia to visit him and that now he was glad to see him.

Then laying down Four Strings of Wampum he said that he had in the Path between him and us sometimes found some little Rubs, that he took Care on his Part to remove every little Stick or Grub [that is every Impediment that could cause Uneasiness or prevent a good Understanding between them and us] and now all was clear and plain, he had seen the Governor and every thing was easie to him.

That his Brother the Proprietor told him he should come once a Year to visit him, and that he was come on hearing of the Governours Arrival and was glad to see the Proprietor and Governour in good Health and hoped they would long enjoy

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Then laying down four Strings more of Wampum he said that there had always subsisted a perfect Friendship and good Understanding between the Indians and this Government, and it is his Desire and hope that it will ever continue [illegible] and grow stronger and stronger, and that it will never be in the Power of any to interrupt or break it.

That it was formerly said that the English and Indians should be as one Body or one People, half of the one and half of the other: but they were now to be all as one heart not divided into halves but entirely the same without any Distinction; that their Hearts should be equally open on both Sides to each other clear without Spot like the Sun in a fair Day without a Cloud from rising to setting.

That to preserve this good Understanding, we must on neither Side hearken to Reports, but when we hear any worth Notice we should enquire of each other into the Truth of them and believe only what each other says.

That he heard at Home of some Murders committed by Indians on some of the White People in Virginia but not knowing how it was he hoped the Governor would fully inform him here.

Then presenting three small Bundles of Deer Skins in the Hair he said he had brought a few Skins to the Governour, they were but a Trifle and of little Value but he had no more & desired the Governour's Acceptance of them to make him Gloves, which is all he has at this Time to say to the Governour.

The Governour told them he took their Visit and Speech very kindly and would answer them Tomorrow and then they all withdrew.

The Deer Skins being afterwards numbered and weighed there were Thirty four Summer Skins weighing 80 ℔ a 2/ comes to £8

£59

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Pennsylvania.

Copys of Deeds Papers
relative to the Title of the
Proprietors of Pensylvania
to certain Lands therein
mentioned laid before the
Delaware Indians by the
Commissioners in behalf of
the Proprietors

Penn Nov. 11. 1762

X. 12.

132

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Northampton County ss.

On the Nineteenth Day of June in the Year of our Lord 1762 before me Lewis Gordon Esq.r one of his Majesty's Justices &c in and for the County of Northampton personally appeared Capt.n Henry Monbour and being sworn on the holy Evangelists did declare and say, that he, this Deponent had a Conversation last Night with Teedyuscung who is, or pretends to be a Chief of the Delaware Indians, wherein the said Teedyuscung saying that he was the Head of all Nations, he this Deponent asked him who made him so great a Man? and whether the Six Nations had made him a great Man? to which the said Teedyuscung answered that it was not the Six Nations but that it was the Quakers and Patience a Chief of the Jersey Indians who had made him a great Man and had persuaded him to say what he had therefore said respecting the Proprietors of Pennsylvania having cheated the Indians of their Lands

the mark of
Henry HM Monbour

Taken and sworn at Easton
this 19th Day of June 1762
before me
Lewis Gordon

C.O. 5/1270 PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

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C.O. 3/1870
COPY WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

of a Conversation between
Henry Monbour & Teedyuscung
June A D 1762

267 134

On the twenty third day of June in the Year One thousand seven hundred and sixty two Before me Lewis Gordon One of the Justices the peace within the County of Northampton to keep assigned & personally appeared John Neal of the County of Northampton Yeoman aged twenty eight Years or thereabout and James Hillman of the same County Yeoman aged about twenty seven years Who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangels of almighty God did severally and respectively depose and declare that last Night about eight of the clock the Indian Chief Teedyuscung being engaged in a Conversation with Samuel Dupui of the County aforesaid Yeoman at the House of Edward Rinker in Easton they were present and did hear Teedyuscung in plain English declare to the said Samuel Dupui That Israel Pemberton directed him the said Teedyuscung what he had said the day preceding in the Council at the Bower adding these Words — Be sure he did.

John Neale

the mark of
James ⌐ Hillman

Taken and sworn the day & year aforesaid Before

Lewis Gordon

1770
C.O.
PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON
USE WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE

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Deposition of John Healy
and James Hillman

On the twenty third day of June In the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and sixty two Before me Lewis Gordon One of the Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Northampton Personally appeared John Biddle of the City of Philadelphia House Carpenter Who being duly Sworn on the Evangelists of Almighty God doth depose and say That last Night at the House of Edward Pinker in Easton he was present at a Conversation between Teedyuscung the Delaware Chief and Samuel Dupuis of the said County yeoman Wherein the said Teedyuscung did own and acknowledge that he was directed in what he said and delivered at the Council yesterday at the Bower by Israel Pemberton or words to that Effect And being asked several Times by the said Samuel Dupuis whether he the said Teedyuscung was so directed he persisted in it and still declared that he was so directed by the said Israel Pemberton, Which said Words the said Teedyuscung did speak and pronounce in plain English And further this Deponent says not.

John Biddle Junr

Taken and Sworn the Day & year above said Before

Lewis Gordon

Deposition

John Biddlestone

Northampton County ss.

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On the twenty third day of June In the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and sixty two Before me Lewis Gordon One of the Justices of the Peace in and for the County aforesaid personally appeared Samuel Dupuis of the said County Yeoman who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God did depose and say that last Night at the House of Edward Ranker in Easton in the said County he this deponent entered into a Conversation with Teedyuscung the Delaware Chief, who informed this Deponent that what he had spoken and delivered yesterday at the Bower in Council he was directed in by Israel Pemberton, And the said Teedyuscung being then asked several Times over whether the said Israel Pemberton had instructed him the said Teedyuscung what to say, and whether what he the said Teedyuscung had yesterday said in Council was as he was directed by the said Israel Pemberton; He the said Teedyuscung answered this Deponent in these words, — Be sures it was. And this Deponent further saith that during the whole of the said Conversation he the said Teedyuscung did speak and deliver himself in plain English very intelligibly, And further saith not

Taken and Sworn at Easton the 23d June 1762 Before Lewis Gordon

Samuel Dupuis

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Northampton County ss.

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On the twenty fifth day of June In the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and sixty two Before me Lewis Gordon Esqr One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in & for the County of Northampton personally appeared William Craig of the same County Gentleman Who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangels of Almighty God doth depose & Say That he was present at a Conversation had between John Hughes of the City of Philadelphia Esquire One of the Members of the General Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania and Teedyuscung the Delaware Chief on the twenty third day of this Instant at Easton, and then heard the said John Hughes Teedyuscung Say to the said John Hughes that he the said Teedyuscung must have a little Writing done too, But that if they would not allow him a Clerk there was a Cousin of his an Indian who had been bred at College (as this Deponent understood) who could Write. To which the said John Hughes answered "If you Indians would learn " your Children to write You would be clever Fellows. — " But Teedyuscung you are a damn'd Fool, You should go " over to your Brother King George and shake hands " with him and tell your own Story and Then You would " have justice done You; for many an one has made them- " selves clever fellows, who could not tell so strait a story " as you can — But you would get so damned Drunk " you would fall overboard and be drowned." Or words to the

effect

effect above written. And this Deponent further saith

That the said John Hughes and Tedyuscung continued the Conversation wherein a great deal of discourse of the like import passed between them, with which this Deponent cannot now charge his Memory, nor fully recollect

Wm. Parsons

Sworn and Sworn the
25th June A.D. 1762
Before me
Lewis Gordon

Mr. William Coxe's
of a Conversation between
Mr. Hughes & Sodrington
June A.D. 1762

£83

Sept 1762.

Original Depositions about the Quakers Conduct with — Teedyuscung at the Meeting at Easton in the Month of June, refer'd to in Sir William Johnson's Report of the Transactions at that Meeting: —

Read Nov 11. 1762

X. 13.

Brother Teedyuscung

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We find the Allegheny Indians are not likely to com so soon as We expected and that the time and place you have appointed Sr William Johnson to meet at Easton will not be so Seutabel as to meet Him when all the Indians are together We have therefore informed Sr William Johnson that it will be better to putt of the Intended meeting till that time and to meet you all together, and as We think Brother you will be willing to have the Business well doon We desire you not to com from Wyoming till you Hear the western Indians are com to Shamokin and then to com down with them to the Sam plas they do where We Shall order provisions to be Ready for you

A String

A true Copy from the original Sheron to Sir William Johnson, by the Son of Teedyuscung: Witham Marsh Sec: for Indn affairs June 14th 1762.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

284.

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PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

Copy of a Letter from
the provin.l Comm.rs of
Pennsylvania to Tedyuscung
by Willis
N.B.
~~rec.d from the~~ paid ignorant for
Joseph
Tax ~~to buy~~ a Horse to
send Willis with the orig.l
of the within Letter.

Read Nov.r 11. 1762

N. 14.

This Indenture Witnesseth that We Lare Packenah Tarreckhom Sickonis Pellquessitt Towis Espy wick Pekhey Mekelop-pan Teemus Machaloha Mesheenga Wispa Pewey Indian Kings Sachemakers Right Owners of all the Lands from Luing Luingus Creek called Duck Creek unto Upland called Chester Creek all along by the West side of Delaware River And so between the said Creeks backward as far as a Man can ride in two days with a Horse for and in Consideration of the following Goods to Us in Hand paid and secured to be paid by William Penn Proprietary and Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania and Territories thereof Videlicet Twenty Guns Twenty fathom Match Coat Twenty fathom Shoulder Strokes Twenty Blankets Twenty Kettles Twenty pounds powder One hundred Bars Lead Forty Tomahawks One hundred Knives Forty pair Stockings One Barrell of Beer Twenty pounds Lead One hundred Fathom Wampum Thirty pair Scissors Thirty pounds powder Speers One hundred Awl blades Three hundred Tobacco pipes One hundred Hands of Tobacco Twenty Tobacco Tongs Twenty Shott Three hundred Flints Thirty pair Scissors Thirty Combs Sixty Looking Glasses Two hundred Needles One Shipple Saw Thirty pounds of Sugar four Gallons of Molasses Twenty Tobacco Boxes One hundred Jews Harps Twenty Hoes Thirty Gimlets Thirty Weeden Screw Boxes One hundred Shoe Strings Bands. Do hereby Acknowledge in Behalf of our selves as only Right Owners of the aforesaid Tract of Land to Bargain and Sell and by these presents Do fully clearly and absolutely bargain and sell unto the said William Penn his Heirs and Assigns for ever the aforesaid Tract of Land with all the Woods Rivers Creeks and Appurts unto the same belonging To be held in fee possessed Enjoyed by the said William Penn his Heirs and Assigns for ever without any Molestation or Hindrance from us or any of us or from or by any other Indians whatsoever that shall or may Claim any Right Title or Interest in or unto the said Tract of Land or any part thereof In Witness whereof We have hereunto set our Hands and Seals at New Castle this second day of the Eighth Month 1683

Seal	Seal	Seal	Seal	Seal	Seal	Seal	Seal	Seal	Seal	Seal	Seal	Seal

The Original Deed under thirteen Seals affixed by Labels appendant with each Seal a Mark over it as above The same Original being also indorsed as follows Viz.

Signed

Signed Sealed and Delivered unto Captain Thomas Holme Surveyor General of the Province of Pensylvania &c and for the Use of William Penn Esqr Proprietary & Governor of the aforesaid Province and Territories thereunto belonging in the presence of Us Peter Ulrichs Jasse Coe Phillip Th. Lehuemann James Atkinson Christopher Gore The mark IW of John Walker Edward Love John Mandy The mark Q of Tamma Quaran The mark V of Owephare The mark V of Owephere The mark ⟨illegible⟩ The mark of Peter O The mark of Mashcashute John Durborow of the City of Philadelphia Yeoman Son in Law of James Atkinson late of the same City Merchant deceased. He the said John Durborow being one of the People called Quakers upon his solemn Affirmation according to Law doth depose and declare that having viewed this Writing Indented he doth verily believe that the Name James Atkinson thereon Indorsed as a Witness to the Signing Sealing and Delivering thereof by the several Indians within named is the proper Hand Writing of the said James Atkinson For that the same appeareth Exactly to agree with other of his Hand Writing in this Deponents Custody John Durborow Affirmed at Philadelphia the twenty first day of April Anno Dni 1735 As Witness my Hand and Seal Edward Roberts (Seal) Hermanus Ulrichs of the City of Philadelphia Gentleman Grandson of Peter Ulrichs late of the County of Newcastle on Delaware Gentleman deceased maketh Oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God That he having viewed this Writing Indented doth verily believe that the Name Peter Ulrichs thereon Indorsed as a Witness to the Signing Sealing and Delivery thereof by the several Indians within named is the proper Hand Writing of him the said Peter Ulrichs For that the same appeareth exactly to agree with other of his Hand Writing in this Deponents Custody Harm^s Ulrichs Sworn at Philadelphia the twenty first day of April Anno Dni one thousand seven hundred and thirty five Witness my Hand and Seal Saml Hazle Seal Recorded the 21st day of April 1735

I Charles Brecken Recorder of Deeds for the City and County of Philadelphia do hereby Certify that the foregoing is an Exemplifica

291 146

Exaction and true Copy of an Original Record remaining
among the Records in my said Office in Book F. Vol. 8
Page 121. 122 & 123 As Witnesseth my Hand & Seal
of my Office. C Brickenridge Dpty

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

N. 2. Dated 2 - 1685

Exemplification of
Bargain and Sale
Indian Kings Sachems
to
William Penn
Sept. 2. 1685 Acquire 1686.

Recd Nov. 11. 1762

N. 15.

Referred to in the Paper
delivered by the Committee of
Assembly to Sir Wm. Johnson
at Easton, on the 22d June 1762.
mentioned in the Minutes of the Meeting
there, pa. 21. & 22. which said Paper is
entered at large at the End of the
Minutes.

Date 1685

1.8

KNOW all Men That We Tamany Sachmack and Wheeland my Brother and Wehequeckon alias Andrew who is to be King after my Death Yaquockon alias Nicholas and Quenamackquid alias Charles my Sons for the Consideracon of twenty Matchcoats, Twelve white blanketts, ten Kettles twelve Guns thirty Yards of Shirting Cloth one Rundlett of Powder ten Barrs of Lead forty Yards of Strond Waters twenty pare of Stockins one Horse fifty Pounds of Tobacco six dozen of Pipes and thirty Shillings in Cash to be paid by Samuell Carpenter Robert Turner Humphrey Morrey Francis Rawls and Griffith Owen for and in the Behalf of William Penn Proprietary of this Province of Pennsylvania &c The Receit whereof we do hereby acknowledge and thereof and of every part thereof do acquitt exonerate and for ever discharge the said Proprietary his heirs and Successors by these presents HAVE given granted aliened Sold enfeoffed and confirmed and by these Presents for us our heirs and Successors do give grant alien sell enfeoff and confirm unto the said William Penn his heirs and Assigns all the Lands Woods Meadows Rivers Rivulets Mines Minerals and Royalties whatsoever Situate lying & being between the Creek called Pemopeck and the Creek called Neshaminy in the said Province extending in Length from the River Delaware so far as a Horse can travail in two Summer Days and to carry its

Breadth

N.2. 1682 2 1683

Exemplification of
Bargain and Sale
Indian Kings Deeds
to
William Penn
8br 2. 1683

Read Nov. 11. 1762

A. 15.

Referred to in the Papers
delivered by the Committee of
Assembly to Sir Wm. Johnson
at Easton, on the 22d June 1762.
(vide) in the Minutes of the Meeting
there, pag. 21. & the said Papers is
entered at large at the End of the
Minutes.

Know all Men That We Tamany Sachimack and
Weheeland my Brother and Wehequeehon alias Andrew who
is to be King after my Death Yaquehhon alias Nicholas and
Quenameckquid alias Charles my Sons for the Consideracon of
twenty Matchcoats, Twelve white Blankets, ten Kettles twelve
Guns thirty Yards of Shirting Cloth one Hundleth of Powder
ten Barrs of Lead forty Yards of Stroud Waters twenty Yards
of Norkins one Horse fifty Pounds of Tobacco six dozen of
Pipes and thirty Shillings in Cash to be paid by Samuell
Carpenter Robert Turner Humphrey Morrey Francis Rawls
and Griffith Owen for and in the Behalf of William Penn
Proprietary of this Province of Pennsylvania &c The
Receit whereof we do hereby acknowledge and thereof and
of every part thereof do acquitt exonerate and for ever discharge
the said Proprietary his Heirs and Successors by these Presents
Have given granted aliened Sold enfeoffed and confirmed
and by these Presents for Us our Heirs and Successors do give
grant alien sell enfeoff and confirm unto the said William
Penn his Heirs and Assigns all the Lands Woods Meadows
Rivers Rivulets Mines Minerals and Royalties whatsoever
Situate lying & being between the Creek called Pemapeck
and the Creek called Neshaminy in the said Province
extending in Length from the River Delaware so far as a
Horse can travail in two Summer Days and to carry its

Breadth

Breadth according as the several Courses of the said two Creeks will admitt And when the said Creeks do so branch that the main branches or bodies thereof cannot be discovered Then the Tract of Land hereby granted shall Stretch forth upon a direct Course on each side and so carry on the full breadth to the extent of the length thereof Together with all our Right Title Interest Possession Property Claims and Demands whatsoever of in and to the said Lands and other the Premises with their Appurtenances To have and to Hold unto the said William Penn and his Heirs To the Use and Behoof of him the said William Penn his Heirs and Assigns for ever And We do hereby Covenant Promise and Grant for Us and our Heirs and Successors for ever to Warrant and Defend the said Lands and other the Premises hereby granted with the Appurtenances unto the said William Penn his Heirs and Assigns for ever against Us our Heirs and Successors and against all other Persons whatsoever according to the Tenor and true meaning of these presents And We do appoint Lasse Cock our Attorney to Acknowledge and Deliver these Presents for Us and in our Names at any Court or Courts of this Province according to Law In Witness whereof We have hereunto set our Hands and Seals the fifth day of July Anno Dom 1697

Sealed and Delivered in the presence of
Wm Trent
Isaac Norris
Lasse Cock
Alexander Beardsley

The mark of King Tamany
The mark of Wehcolang
The mark of Wchequickhonk alias Andrew

The mark of Thequickhon alias Nicholas

The mark of Quenemepile alias Charles

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Acknowledged in open Court held at Philadelphia the 6th of July 1697 As Witness my Hand and County Seal.

John Claypoole Clerk.

County Seal

Recorded the 2nd day of 9br 12th mo: 1697

Charles Brockden

Recorder of Deeds for the City and County of Philadelphia do hereby Certify That the foregoing is an Exemplification and true Copy of an Original Record remaining amongst the Records in my s.d office in Book E.3 Vol. 3. Page 57 & 58.

As witness [illegible] my Hand & Seal of my said office

Brockden Recr

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

N.4.

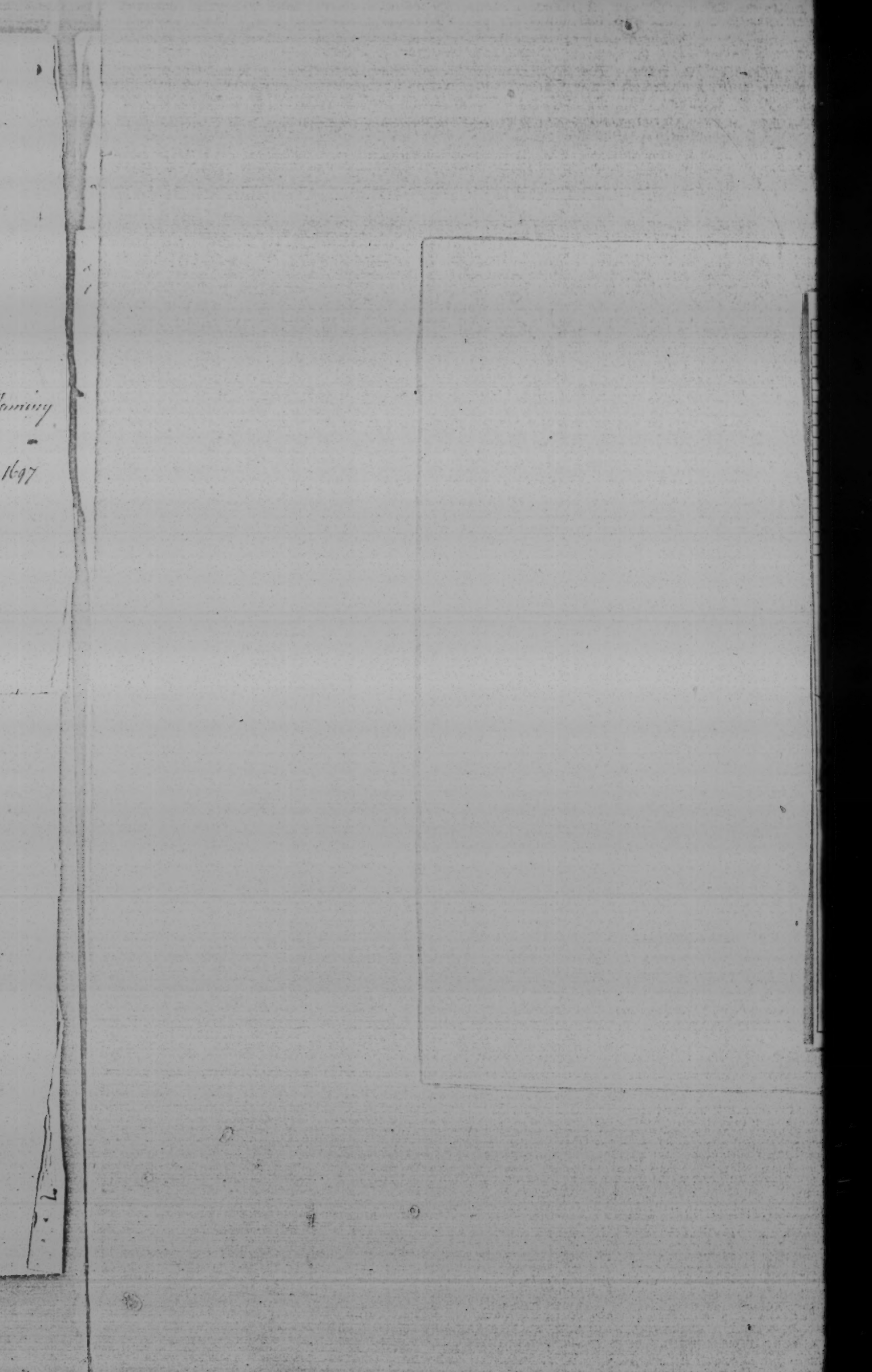
Indian Treaty at Ls
Wm Penn

Aug 1697

Read Nov. 11. 1762

X. 16.

Referr'd to in the Paper delivered by the Commees of Assembly to Sr Wm Johnson at Easton, on the 22d June 1762, mentioned in the Minutes of that Meeting, pa. 21; which said Paper is ordered at large at the end of the Minutes.



N. 4.

Indian Tameing Act 8 }
Wm Penn }

5 July 1697

Read Nov. 11. 1762

X. 16.

Refer'd to in the Paper delivered by the Comtees of Assembly to Sr Wm Johnson at Easton, on the 22d June 1762, mentioned in the Minutes of that Meeting, pa. 21; which said Paper is extd at large at the end of the Minutes.

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Friend Isaac Stille

Philad.a 12. 6mo. 1762

297 149

The Governor having Receiv'd a Letter from Sir William Johnson informing him that he intends to be at Easton on the 15th. of this Month to meet Tedyuscung & the other Indians concern'd in the Lands & hear the cause of their Complaints: He therefore has sent notice to them & intends himself with his Council to set out from hence next second Day & desires thee to meet him at Easton — I am sensible the ill usage thou hast met with from Tedyuscung & his Son may justly make thee cautious of going among them, but considering the importance of the Business I hope thou will not refuse giving thy assistance to get it compleated, thou has been part capable of being of great service therein let the consideration thereof have due weight with thee, & if thou art steadily concern'd to act uprightly therein I doubt not thou will be preserv'd from mischief & in the End have the reward of Peace. — I will take care to provide a private Lodging for thee, where thou may'st be separate from the Indians, unless when the public Business requires thy being with them & for thy encouragement I will pay thee a dollar a day myself over & above what the Commissioners allow. — If thou Choosest to come first to Philadelphia

it will be nessary to set off apoon as possible, to morrow if thou canot, but if thou goest directly from home to Easton, I believe, if thou art there on fifth day next it will be apoon as the Boats will be down.

I am thy Friend

Wm Smith

Capt Meredith & some of his Old Men will be there.

12th 6 mo 1762

Israel Pemberton's Lre to
Isaac Still, the Delaware Ind.
desiring him to be at the Meeting
at Edston on the 15th, with
Pemberton's promise of allowing
him a Dollar a Day out of
his own pocket extraordinary.

Read Nov. 11. 1762

Answ.

D.

Philadelphia May the 26th 1762

Sir,

151

By a Message from Teedyuscung at Wyomen to our Governor we are informed that you have appointed a Meeting at Easton with that Chief and the Nations he represents about the middle of next Month, in Order to a Hearing of their Complaints in respect to Lands in this Province, for which they apprehend neither their Ancestors, or themselves have been duly satisfied.

As this is a Matter of some Importance, in which the Province of Pennsylvania is principally concerned, the provincial Commissioners thereof would chearfully take upon them the Trouble of attending the said Meeting and with the Governors Concurrence bear the Expence of a suitable Provision for the Indians during the Continuance of it, but that a general Treaty for renewing the Chain of Friendship between this Government & the northern and western Nations is shortly expected to be held at the Borough of Lancaster, where it is presumed Teedyuscung with all or the greater part of the Tribes interested in the above Claim may be present: We have therefore thought it necessary to acquaint your Excellency that in case your Appointment with the said Indians can be postponed for a few Weeks, we are apprehensive the good Purpose in view may be better answered by your being present at the general Meet-

many of whom cannot conveniently attend at Easton at the Time appointed for want of proper Notice

ing at Lancaster, besides that the Trouble & Charge that must otherwise arise to the Province of Pennsylvania will be much Lessend by this Expedient which we beg Leave to recommend to your Consideration & are, with great Regard,

Your most obedient humble Servants

P.S.

If your Excellency shou'd approve of the above Measure and recommend us therewith by the Bearer, we shall take particular Care to give you Notice by a Special Messenger of the Time at which the Lancaster Treaty begins

Signed by Order of the Commissioners

Chas Moore Clk

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PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

Philadelphia May 26. 1762.

Letter from the Com.rs on behalf of the Province of Pensilvania

Rec.d & answered June 2.d by Sir W.m Johnson.

Read Nov.r 11. 1762.

X. 18.

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Richard Peters and Benjamin Chew Esquires Commissioners appointed on the Part of the Honourable Thomas Penn and Richard Penn Esquires Proprietors of the Province of Pennsylvania, beg leave to lay before the Honourable Sir William Johnson Baronet, his Majesty's Agent for Indian Affairs, the following State of the Proprietary Title to the Lands claimed by Teedyuscung on Behalf of the Delaware Indians, together with the several Deeds, Writings Evidences and Proofs herein after referred to in Support of such their Title.

King Charles the 2d by his Letters Patent dated the Fourth of March 1680 granted to William Penn Esquire, the Father of the present Proprietor, all that Tract of Land in America called Pennsylvania by certain Bounds and Limits which include the Lands in Question.

This Tract of Country being, at the Time of the said Grant, settled by different Tribes of the Indian Nations, the first Proprietor in order to cultivate Friendship and preserve Peace with them made it a Rule (which hath been inviolably observed both by him and his Successors) not to grant away or suffer any of the white People to settle Lands, tho' within the Bounds of the royal Grant, till they had been fairly and bona Fide purchased of the Sachems or Chiefs of those Tribes who were possessed of and deemed to be the original Owners of them.

Deed of 1682

The said William Penn accordingly (among other Lands) did, in the Year 1682, purchase of the Indians a Tract of Land lying on the River Delaware between the said River and a Creek called Neshaminy "Bounded to the Northward by a corner marked Spruce Tree along by the Edge "or Foot of the Mountains West North West to a corner white Oak marked with "the Letter P standing by the Indian Path that leads to an Indian Town called "Playwicky and near the Head of a Creek called Sousiphick and from thence "Westward to the Creek called Neshaminy" &c as by the ### Deed may appear.

In the Deed

Also in the Year 1686 the Agents of the said William Penn (who was then in England) purchased, on his Behalf, of the Delaware Indians the Tract or Tracts of Land lying above the said described Tract so purchased in 1682: And a Deed dated the the 25th of August 1686 was executed

Deed dated 25th Aug. 1686

The ancient copy & Affidavits to be established

by Machkeerickkisho, Saythoppy and Taughhauhsey, who are in the said Deed declared to be, and in Fact were, right Owners of the Land thereby conveyed to the said William Penn, for a large Consideration therein expressed to be paid in Goods for the said then purchased Tract or Tracts therein described in the Words following Viz.t "All that "Tract and those Tracts of Land lying and being in the said Province "of Pennsylvania aforesaid Beginning upon a Line formerly laid "out or to be laid out from a Corner marked Spruce Tree by the River "Delaware about Mackeerickhitton, and from thence running "along the Ledge or Foot of the Mountains West North West to a "Corner white Oak marked with the Letter P, standing by the In- "-dian Path that leadeth to an Indian Town called Playwickey and "from thence extending Westward to Neshamineg brook, from which "said Line the said Tract hereby granted doth extend itself back "into the Woods as far as a Man can go in One Day and an Half "and bounded on the Westerly side with the brook called Neshamineg "or the most westerly Branch thereof, so far as the said Branch "doth extend, and from thence by a Line ------ to the utmost "Extent of the said One Day and an Half's Journey and from "thence by a Line ---------- to the River Delaware, and from "thence down the several Courses of the said River to the first "mentioned Spruce Tree, together with all the Islands in the "said River lying over against the said Tract of Land, as also "all other Islands, Rivers, Rivulets, Creeks, Waters, Ponds, Lakes, "Plains, Hills, Mountains, Meadows, Marshes, Swamps, Trees, "Woods, Mines, Minerals and Appurtenances whatsoever to "the said Tract or Tracts of Land belonging, and all the Estate "Right, Title, Interest, Use, Property, Claim and Demand what- "soever as well of them the said Indian Kings as also of all "and every other the Indians concerned therein, or in any Part "or Parcell thereof." As by an ancient Copey of the said Deed, found amongst the said first Proprietors Deeds and Papers re- -lating to the Affairs of the said Province and herewith exhibited, appears.

It

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It unfortunately happens that the original Deed of which the ancient Paper above referred to is said to be a Copy and which is the Foundation of the Proprietors Title to the Lands in Question, hath been lost or mislaid; and it hath been confidently asserted and industriously propagated that no such Deed was ever executed, and consequently (as was expressly charged by Tredyffrin in his former, and is again insinuated in his present Complaint) that the said Writing, purporting to be a Copy of that Deed, is a Fraud and set up to cheat the Indians of their Lands. It is therefore incumbent on the Commissioners on the Part of the Proprietors to prove that such a Purchase was made by their Father and such a Deed executed, of which the said ancient Paper is a Copy, in order to establish their Title to the Lands in Question and to vindicate their injured Character from so great a Calumny and Aspersion, which they make no Doubt of doing to the Satisfaction of every unprejudiced Mind.

To observe Order and set this whole Transaction in a full and clear Light, the Commissioners think proper to open their Proofs on the Part of the Proprietors by producing several ancient original Letters from William Markham the then Secretary and Thomas Holme then Surveyor General of this Province who were the principal Agents for the said William Penn then residing in England, bearing Date both before and after the above Deed of the 28th of August 1686, to shew that a Treaty was held with the Delaware Indians, before the Day last above mentioned, about the Purchase of the Lands in the back Parts of Bucks County: And moreover that a Purchase of the said Lands was actually made, and the Remainder of the Consideration which was left unpaid at the Time of the Execution of the said Deed was paid to the said Indians in full in the Year 1688.

See the Letter No 1 & the Affidavits to prove W. Markham's Hand Writing

First, It appears by an original Letter from the said William Markham to the said William Penn bearing Date the 22d of August 1686 (six Days before the Date of the above Deed) that the said Thomas Holme, Zachariah Whitpain, and such others as the said Thomas Holme should think fit, were appointed by an Order of the Governor and Council to enquire into a Complaint made by one Nicholas

Coulb

Suit against the Indians for some Abuses he had received from them: That accordingly the said Thomas Holme and William Markham with Mons.r Cock and Swan Swanson went up to Pesampsies Plantation, but found none of the Indians there that belonged to those Indians that did the Fact "but that they "there met all the Sachemacas that belonged to the Land un- "-bought above the Falls and other Part of Bucks County, who had "threatned to kill Ismel Taylor if he surveyed any more Land be- "-fore it was bought; that they appointed a Day of Meeting "them at the Falls to purchase the Land of them which was the "next Day &c.a and the said M.r Markham therein writes, that if the Vessel did not sail before his Return, he would give the Proprie- -tor a further Account of their Proceedings.

L.t Ms. Lett.s N.o 3 — 2.dly In another Letter from the said William Markham, dated the 5.th of October 1686, he informs the said William Penn that on the 23.d of August he got to the Falls and continued there and at the said William Penn's Plantation until the 27.th, and the Indians not being come according to Promise he came to Philadelphia, leaving Capt. Holme and James Harrison to treat with them. —

It being evident, by the above Letters, that a Treaty was on Foot with the Indians for the Purchase of the Land above the Falls and other Part of Bucks County previous to the Date of the Deed of the 28.th of August 1686, the Proprietary Commissi- -oners proceed to prove that the said Purchase was actually made and the Consideration paid to the said Indians. These Facts are fully made out, as they apprehend, by several ancient original Letters bearing Date soon after the said Deed (to which they refer) the Substance of which is as follows.

In the Letters N.o 6 & 7 Proof is given of the Purchase and Settlement of the Land in Dispute — Thomas Holme in his Letter dated the 25.th of No- -vember 1686 informs the said William Penn that he had given him an Account of his Transactions with the Bucks Indians about the Purchase there; that it was long and chargeable, but it

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it could not be avoided; that he had wrote to P. T. to send the Things for them against the next Spring, being then to pay them off; and till all was paid they could have no Lines run &c.

In another Letter dated the 24th of May 1687 from the said Thomas Holme to William Penn, is a Paragraph in these Words Viz.

In the Letter N.7. "I wrote two or three Times last Year about Goods to pay the Indians for their "Lands, they were to have them this Spring; - if they come not for Thing, I "know not how to answer and satisfy them" &c.

In the Letter N.3. William Markham in his Letter dated the 16th of February 1687/8 to William Penn takes Notice of his meeting some Delaware Indians who had been several Years among the Senecas, and that when the Indians were paid, it would be necessary for the Governor to discourse them.

In the Letter N.8. Thomas Holme, in a Letter to the Proprietor dated the 24th of March 1688, says, "I hear the Day is come for the Indians to be paid "Markham, but what or how much I know not".

In the Letter N.4. The following is a Paragraph in William Markham's Letter of the 2d Day of May 1688, Viz. "The Indians, being lately paid "by Governor Cox's Agents, sent down to us before they seperated to have "what we owed them, which I am sure all the Cargo you sent was not "able to discharge. I have, inclosed sent an Account what was due "to them, and what we purchased, for the Blankets and Guns we had "of Zachariah Whitpain which must be paid in Money here, or Bills "of Exchange for England, which amounts to Thirty odd Pounds, and I "see no likelyhood of paying it here, tho' I shall not know till the last Extremity forces me. Capt Holme and Samuel Carpenter went up to "pay them which was done the 21th April. We have another Payment "to make the Indians of Christina, then shall be out of the Indians Debt."

The Account of the Goods due to the Indians mentioned in

The Account N.5 the last above Letter and therein enclosed marked No 5 is also in the Hand writing of the said William Markham, and contains a List of the several kinds of Goods paid to the Indians on the said 21st of April, which, on being compar'd with the Goods mentioned in the said Deed of the 28th of August 1686, appear to be of the same Quality and the Quantities

Quantities of many of them agree; which is a Proof that these were the Residue of the Goods paid for the Purchase of the said Lands: And, what puts this Matter beyond a Doubt, is, the said List hath been carefully compared with the Goods mentioned in the precedent Indian Deeds, and do not agree with any of them, either in Quality or Quantity.

The Proprietors Commissioners presuming they have fully proved that the said William Penn in the Year 1686, did, by his Agents, purchase of the Indians the Lands above the Falls of Delaware in the County of Bucks (which then included in it's Bounds the Lands in the Forks of Delaware, and all those now claimed as aforesaid by Teedyuscung) and that such purchased Lands were conveyed by the Indians to the said William Penn by Deed; it remains, in order to ascertain the said Lands so purchased, to prove the said ancient Copy to be genuine and fair, and that the same was soon after the making the said Purchase, transmitted by the then Agents of the said old Proprietor to England and there deposited amongst his Deeds and Papers relating to his Pennsylvania affairs, and there remained for a great Number of Years: All which Facts the said Commissioners apprehend are clearly made out by the following Affidavits and Proofs herewith produced and to which they refer. Viz.t

See the Affidavit & Schedules annexed & marked A.B.C.D.E.

By the Affidavit of Richard How taken before the Lord Mayor of London and the several Schedules thereto annexed, in one of which, that is to say, a Copy of an ancient alphabetical Catalogue of the Pennsylvania Affairs & dated at Warminghurst the 9th 3d Month 1699 among other Indian Deeds there minuted, mention is made of a Copy of an Indian Purchase Deed dated the 28th of the 6th Month (i.e. August) 1686 No. 45, with which the Copy now produced exactly agrees.

See the Affidavits annexed to the Ancient Copy

By the Affidavit of Edward Shippen Junior & Richard Peters and William Peters Esquires, annexed to the

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said

Warminghurst was the late Proprietor's paternal Seat in the County of Sussex in England

said ancient Copy, proving that the Body thereof is the proper Hand-writing of Philip Ehleman, who was a Clark to the aforesaid William Markham and Thomas Holme at that Time and died in the Year 1687, and that the Endorsement on the said Copy is of the proper hand-writing of the said Thomas Holme who died in the Year 1694.

In the Minutes of this Treaty with the Indians referred to annexed to it marked F

On the 7th of October 1734 Thomas Penn and John Penn, two of the Proprietors had a Meeting with Sishecunck one of the Delaware Chiefs and some others at Durham; where they, complaining that some People had settled above the West Branch of Delaware which they claimed as their Land, were told by the Proprietors that the Bounds of the Lands formerly purchased of their Ancestors [for want, as the said Commissioners apprehend, of the one and an half Day's Walk herein after mentioned having been performed] not being certainly known and fixed, they ought not to disturb the People settled there. To which the Indians replied, that the Purchases formerly made of their Ancestors being before their Time they could not certainly know the Bounds of the same; but, if it appeared that those Purchases were actually made, they must be honest and content themselves with the Bounds and Limits thereof; and appointed to meet the Proprietors at Pennsbury the next Spring to treat with them on the occasion; as by a Copy of the said Minute marked F ++ appears.

In the affidavit marked G

The Commissioners cannot find the Minutes of the Treaty which was afterwards held with the said Indians at Pennsbury in 1735, but this is amply supplied by the affidavit of William Allen Esquire Chief Justice of this Province who was present at that Treaty; who proves, amongst other things, that James Logan, who was then Chief Justice and President of the Provincial Council in a Speech to the Indians mentioned that the said Purchase of the Lands in and near the Forks of Delaware had been made for William Penn in the Year 1686, and produced the Copy of the said Deed: That Joseph Wood and William Biles were examined in the Presence and Hearing of the said Indians and proved the said Purchase and the Consideration paid; that a Deed was executed for

that

ALL WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

that Purchase in 1686, and that he the said Joseph Wood subscribed his Name as a Witness thereto: That Tishecunck a Delaware Chief then owned he was present at the Treaty of 1686 when the said Purchase was made and that at the Close of the said Treaty at Pennsbury the Indians concluded that as Monockahickon their Chief was not there, nothing could then be done about it; but they would go Home and consult their old Men, and if they found what had been told them respecting the said Purchase was true they would return and confirm it.

After the Treaty of Pennsbury the Indians took two Years to consult their old Men and to consider about the said Purchase made of their Ancestors, and then Monockahickon and other Chiefs ++++++ and Indians of the Delaware Tribe came to Philadelphia where a Treaty was held with them on the 24th Day of August 1737 to settle and adjust this Matter; the Result of which was that, after the said Deed of 1686 and the Depositions of the said Joseph Wood and William Biles were read and explain'd to the Indians and a Map or Plan shewing in what Manner the Lines in the said Deed mentioned were to run had been laid before and fully explained to them, they did with great Deliberation declare, that they were sufficiently convinced of the Truth thereof, and that the Lands mentioned therein were sold by their Ancestors to William Penn, and that they had no Objection but were willing to join in making a full and absolute Confirmation of the same. Accordingly on the 25th Day of August 1737 Monockahickon, Lapaquawinzoe, Tishacomen (alias Tishecunck) and Nootamis (alias Nutimus) Chiefs or Sachems of the said Delaware Indians and a great Number of other Indians of inferior Rank executed a Deed reciting the said Deed of 1686 made by their Forefathers to William Penn for large Quantities of Goods paid to

them

them for the Lands thereon mentioned, and also reciting the several before mentioned Treaties respecting the said Lands, at Durham and Pennsbury; and that all their old Men not being present at the said Treaties, they had taken Time to advise with them; and reciting their having heard the Depositions of Joseph Wood and William Biles respecting the said Purchase read and explained, and thereby declaring themselves fully satisfied in the whole Matter, they did release, quit-claim and confirm the said Land to the said then Proprietors by the same Bounds, Limits and Courses, and in the very Words by which the same are discribed in the said Deed of the 28th. of August 1686

The said Commissioners cannot help observing here that after the said Indians had in so solemn a Manner ratified and confirmed by their Deed in 1737 the Lands which had been purchased of, and conveyed by their Ancestors above 50 years before, the Proprietor might reasonably have expected they would suffer them and those to whom they might grant any of the said Lands, to remain in the quiet and undisturbed Possession thereof but, to their great Surprize, after the Bounds of the said Land to the Northward had been ascertained by the Walk of one Day and an half, which was performed in the Month of September 1737 in the Presence of the Deputies of the said Delaware Indians for that Purpose appointed, according to the Terms of the said Deeds, some few dissatisfied Persons amongst the said Indians who resided in the Forks of Delaware in the Year 1741, expressed some Uneasiness that the said Lands should be granted by the Proprietors to the Persons who about that Time began to seat and improve them. Several Messages passed between them and Governor Thomas on this Subject; the Result of which in the End was, that it was mutually agreed, that the whole Matter should be submitted to their Uncles the Six Nations, who were soon expected at Philadelphia. It will be sufficient briefly further to observe that at a Treaty held at Philadelphia in the Month of July 1742, the Six Nation Indians then present, after a full Hearing of the whole Affair in the Presence of the Delawares, were of Opinion that they had fairly sold the said Lands to the Proprietors,

a Copy of the Treaty taken from the Council Books

and

and had been paid for them; and ordered them to to remove off the said Land and settle at Wyoming. With this the Delawares acquiesced and never renewed their Claim till the said Teedyuscung in the Year 1756 made his first Complaint against the said Proprietors of Fraud and Forgery.

As to the Conversation which Teedyuscung is pleased to say passed between James Logan and Nutimus at Jeanesbury, when a Treaty was held in the Year 1735 which he alledges made the Land all bloody; it is something extraordinary that William Allen Esquire, who in his Affidavit hath given so full and clear an Account of what passed at that Time, should not remember one Word about it, if any such Conversation there was: But whatever might be Nutimus's Opinion or Temper at that Time, it is clear by his signing the Deed of Release and Confirmation two Years afterwards, that he was then convinced the Proprietors had a good Right under their former Purchase of 1686 to the Lands he had before claimed at Jeanesbury.

It may not be improper here to take Notice that the Six Nations selling up a Right to the Lands in this Province and having frequently informed the Proprietors that the Delawares were dependant and tributary to them, and had no Right to sell Lands. The Proprietors, desirous to do Justice to all the Indians and preserve a good Understanding with them, did for a further Consideration paid to the Chiefs of the said Six Nations purchase of them in the Year 1736, all the Lands within this Province up to the Kittatinny Hills, and comprehending the Lands in Question, as by the Deeds, ready to be produced, may appear.

In the Minutes & Deeds.

In order to obviate any Objection that might possibly be made to the said One and half Day's Walk, the Proprietors Commissioners refer themselves to the Depositions herewith exhibited of Edward Marshal the Survivor of the two Walkers, and of Timothy Smith then High Sheriff of the County,

See Gov.r's affidavits

County of Bucks, Nicholas Scull, John Hyde and Ephraim Goodwin who were all present at, and prove the said Walk to be fairly performed, And say that an accurate Map of the said Lands purchased in 1686, was, soon after the performing the said Walk, & made by Benjamin Eastburn the then Surveyor General, who was also present at the said Walk; in order to shew the Extent thereof, and to fix the Head and southwesterly side Line of the said Tract, for which Blanks had been left in the said Deed of 1686, and Deed of confirmation in 1737: and could not be ascertained till the Walk was performed agreeable to the said Deeds. Which Map is also herewith exhibited.

And the Proprietaries commissioners desire further to observe that altho' the End of the said Walk, as laid down in the said Map, extended many Miles beyond the Kittatinny Mountains yet that their Constituents the Proprietors claime no further under that Purchase than to the hither or southerly side of the said Mountains, which the Delawares have allways acknowledged were the Northern Bounds of their Lands. This reduces the Length of the Walk to about Forty Miles, which is no more than a reasonable, easy Day and half's Walk; especially when it is considered that the Words of the Deed are "as far as a Man can go "in one Day and an Half."

See minutes of this Conference taken down by Gov.r Hamilton

Lastly. We beg Leave to lay before you a Conference between The Honble James Hamilton Esq.r and Teedyuscung the 25.th of August 1761. wherein the said Teedyuscung declared among other Things that he knew nothing about any Fraud or cheating the Proprietors had been guilty of, that the French put it into the Minds of his foolish young Men and they forced him to mention it; and was sorry it had troubled them so much, and among many other very material things which past at the said Conference he owned that Nutimus had confessed to him that the Old Proprs had purchased of them the Delawares as much Land as a Man could walk over in a day and a half, to begin at Pickets Creek, and go up the River, and that the Indians had received at the Time of making the said Sale Part of the Consideration

for the same as by the said Conference taken down in Writing at the
Time by the said Governor and to which he will make Oath if
required may more at large appear

June the 21st 1762
Easter

Richard Peters } Proprietary
Benjamin Chew } Comm.rs

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June 21st. 1762
The Proprietary Commissrs.
Defence, and State of
Mr. Penns Title
to Lands claimd by
Teedyuscung on behalf
of the Delaware Indians,
mentioned in the Minutes
of the Meeting at
Easton, page 12th.

Read Feb. 11. 1762

X. 19.

319.

Sir

As you have been pleased to lay before us a Paper delivered to you Yesterday by a Number of Gentlemen who are Members of Assembly and have been appointed a Committee by the House to attend this Treaty, containing many Observations and Arguments in Support of the Complaints made by Tedyuscung against the Proprietors for defrauding the Delawares of their Lands, we beg Leave to offer to your Consideration such further Remarks and Proofs as will not only obviate every Objection made by these Gentlemen but confirm and establish the Justice of our Constituents Claim to the Lands now in Dispute. To you Sir, who are so well acquainted with Indian Affairs and their Policy and wide Forms of Government, it is scarce necessary to premise that altho in the several Parts of this Continent which they inhabit and possess they are divided into Nations, yet each Nation is again subdivided into Tribes, every one of which, from Time immemorial have claimed and enjoyed by common Consent certain Tracts of Land, which are bounded or circumscribed by Rivers, Creeks, Mountains or other natural Land Marks. These Tribes also have severally their Chiefs or Sachems, to every one of whom the English have, tho not very properly, been accustomed to give the Title of King, with whom for the sake of Order all publick Business between them and the Christians hath been transacted; and it is no uncommon Thing to find in One Nation of Indians a great many Kings or Sachems at the same Time according to the Number of Tribes into which they are divided. This we know was the Case with the Delaware Indians, who at the Time of the royal Grant to William Penn were settled on both Sides of the River Delaware, and in the interior Parts of the Province, and all spoke the same Language. Mr Penn the first Proprietor being early made acquainted with their Customs, and well knowing that there was no one King or Sachem among the several Tribes of Delawares who had a general Jurisdiction over the whole Nation, or a Power to sell the Lands

of

of the whole made it a Rule to treat with and purchase from Time to Time of the Fathers of each Tribe the particular Lands that respectively belonged to them. The Deed of 1682, which we laid before you in our State, for Land which borders on the Tract conveyed by the Deed of 1686 and lying between Neshaming and the River Delaware, is one Instance, among a great many others which we could produce (if it was necessary) of the Truth of this Fact. It is also observable that the Indians who were Parties to the Deed of 1682 did not pretend any Right to the adjoining Lands mentioned in the Deed of 1686, and therefore did not join in that Sale.

We presume that the Proofs which were adduced to you on Monday respecting the Deed of 1686 supported by the concurrent Chain of original Letters and other ancient Reference beyond the Possibility of a Doubt, that a Purchase was fairly made of the Lands therein mentioned, by the first Proprietor, and that the Consideration was actually paid to the Indians. Indeed the Gentlemen of the Committee in the Paper now before us, however unwillingly, are obliged to admit it, and many of their Arguments respecting the Limits of the Lands in Question are grounded upon it; whence we conclude that the Proprietors stand fairly acquitted of the scandalous Charge of Forgery exhibited against them in Tedyuscung's first Complaints in the Year 1756. It only remains, therefore, for us to shew that they are, with as little Justice liable to the Charge of Fraud, by taking from the Indians more Land than was intended to be conveyed by that Deed.

The Foundation on which every Argument in the Committee's Letter upon the Proprietary Commissioners State of their Case is raised, is that the Northern Boundary not only of the Purchase of 1686 (tho' by that Deed expressly directed to be ascertained by the One and half Day's Journey), but of every other Purchase which had theretofore been made was by the Proprietor William Penn and all the Delaware Nation of Indians solemnly and finally settled, fixed and confirmed to

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the South Side of the Lehigh Hills. In this, we must take the Liberty of saying the Gentlemen have most egregiously erred, and manifested how little they are acquainted either with Indian affairs in general, or the End for which the said Deed of 1718 was given or accepted. For the better understanding this Matter it may not be impertenent to observe that William Penn soon after the royal Grant, purchased at several Times of the Sachems or Chiefs of a great Number of the different Tribes of the Delaware Nation the several Tracts of Land from Duck Creek up to Neshaminey which Tracts were limited and described by natural Bounds vizt. the Delaware and the several Creeks mentioned in the respective Deeds, and the Depth from Delaware River by a Journey of Two Days back into the Country. Among many others it appears by the Deed of the 30th. of June 1685, a Copy of which is delivered to you, that the Sachemacas who were the right Owners of the Lands lying between Upland or Chester Creek to the Southward, and Pennupecka, sold and conveyed to the said William Penn their Lands bounded by the said Creeks, and to run back into the Woods as far as a Man could go in a Journey of Two Days upon a North westerly Course as expressly mentioned in that Deed. The Indians who signed the Deed were of that Tribe of Delawares call'd the Schuylkill Indians from their living on or near the River Schuylkill, the Lands on each side whereof are comprehended within the Bounds of those conveyed by the said Deed. Which confirmed by a Commission dated the 7th. of July 1688 from Thomas Lord to Benjamin Chambers empowering him to mark out and clear a Westerly Line for bounding the said 2 Days Journey when Notice should be given to the said Indians or Kings, and directed it to them, and by his Indorsement thereon calls them the Schuylkill Indians - which Commission we now produce to you. Besides the said general Deed for all the Land between Creek and Pohlen, Chops, William Penn took many other Deeds, which are now upon the particular under Chiefs who held Lands within the said Limits, as it was his frequent Practice to do; and it will appear by the said Deed of 1718, which is so much relied upon as a general Settlement of the Bounds of all the Proprietary's former Indian Purchases and said to be signed by Sassoonan on Behalf of all the Delaware Indians.

a Pennapecka

of their universal King, was nothing more nor could possibly be intended thereby than as a Quitclaim and Release of any Right that Sassoonan and the Parties to the said Deed of 1718 had or could claim to the Lands mentioned in that and the other Deeds from their Ancestors the Schuylkill Indians. Before we take any further Notice of the Deed of 1718 it is absolutely necessary to settle one Point and material Fact, about which we must differ toto Cœlo from the Gentlemen of the Committee, and it is upon — that we conceive the whole Matter will principally turn to wit whether Sassoonan was King of the whole Body of the Delaware Indians or only a Sachem or Chief of a petty Tribe and particular Settlement among them, for if the former was the Case it may with some Shew of Probability be said by the Committee that the former Purchases were settled and ratified as it must be by Sassoonan on Behalf of all the rest of the other Indians but if the Fact, as we will demonstrate, was quite the contrary, as we must submit to your Honours whether the Deed of 1718 was executed by Sassoonan but the Deed of 1718 in which the Grantor of that Deed calls him is the Treaty King of the Delaware Indians, but we will undertake to prove, 1st That he was at no general Monarch, 2dly by shewing who he was and the Title that was had to the right thereby granted, at that Deed and the End of it being executed.

In the first we may safely rest on what we have said before respecting the Policy and Customs established amongst the Indians in the South which we cannot appeal to any one better by a gentleman who, without a Compliment to any other may more knowledge in these matters than any Gentleman in America. Their Form of Government ****** did not admit of one supreme Ruler Governor &c. should have universal Authority and Power and the

and the general Direction of Affairs over the whole collective Nation; and accordingly we find that the Purchases were made by the old Proprietor & and all the Deeds executed by many different Sachems or Chiefs of the several Tribes of the Delaware Indians. As to the second it will be evident by the Deeds herewith exhibited to you dated the 7th. of September 1732 and the 20th. of August 1733 from Sassoonan and others to the present Proprietaries and their Receipt for the Consideration Money, that he was nothing more than a Sachem or Chief of the Schuylkill Indians who were Owners of the Lands on the River Schuylkill only, and consequently had no Right to treat about, sell or settle the Bounds of Lands elsewhere. The affidavit of the Honourable William Allen Esq.r which we also exhibit to you, would confirm this, if it could possibly want confirmation. The Lands on Schuylkill are far distant from the Country included in the Deed of 1686 and therefore Sassoonan who was living some Years after the Deed of Confirmation in 1737 well knowing that he was not interested in the several Treaties which were held respecting the said Lands neither attended the said Treaties nor signed the said Deed. He was so far from thinking his Right invaded or affected by the Deed of Confirmation sign'd by Monockahickon, Teshicunck, Sappawingoe and Nutimus (who must have been considered by him in the Light of Usurpers, if they had not an exclusive Right to the said Lands) that on the contrary we find by the Minutes of Council at a Conference held at Philadelphia the 3d. Day of October 1738 in a Visit he and his Tribe then made to Governor Thomas he among other things says he is one Body and one Heart with us and that there remained nothing to make him uneasy or disturb his Friendship or Peace with us, in Words the most strong and expressive, as by a Copy of the said Minutes from the said Council Books now laid before you may more fully appear. — Presuming therefore that it must by this Time be most evident to you that Sassoonan and the other Indians who executed the Deed of 1718 were not Kings or Sachems of the whole Delaware Nation, it follows that the Committee have misconceived and misconstrued that Deed, and consequently that all their Reasonings, being founded on that Mistake, are false and inconclusive. Permit us now Sir, to express our own Sentiments upon the Deed of 1718 and say in what View the same ought to be considered and the Construction which ought most

naturally

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

naturally be put upon it, and which we conceive will render the whole Conduct and Proceedings of the Proprietary Agents equitable and consistent. — It is foolish and absurd to suppose that Sassoonan who was in 1718 and 1732 only a Sachem or Chief of that Tribe of the Delawares called the Schuylkill Indians whose Land lay on each side of the River Schuylkill, should take upon him to settle the Bounds of other Parts of the Country which belonged formerly to & had been, have heard of other Sachems or Tribes: And it is still more wild to suppose that the Proprietary Agents should apply for or require such a final Settlement of Bounds from one whose Act they must know was not binding on the other independent Tribes. This Consideration leads to the Explanation, and shews the true Meaning and Intent of the said Deed of 1718, which we clearly apprehend and conceive can import Nothing more than to ratify and confirm to the Proprietaries all such Lands within their particular District on Schuylkill as were conveyed by their Ancestors, Chiefs or Sachems of the Schuylkill Indians who signed the former Deed of 1685, as far as the Lehigh Hills. The Committee with great Exultation lay hold of the following Words in the Deed of 1718 Viz! "We have seen and heard divers Deeds of Sale read to us "under the Hands and Seals of the former Kings and Chiefs of the De- "lawares Indians our Ancestors and Predecessors, who were Owners "of the Lands between Delaware and Susquehannah Rivers" &c and infer from thence that if it is plain the Deed of 1686 and all the former Deeds were at that Time produced, and that the Northern Boundaries of all former Purchases were by that Deed finally settled and confined to the South Side of Lehigh Hills. We appre- hend these Words are tortured and perverted by the Gentlemen, and when taken in their plain and natural Sense, have a very diffe- rent Meaning. The Words We and our coming out of the Mouth of a Schuylkill Sachem can never be extended to the whole Delaware Nation, but must be confin'd to their own particular Clan and Tribe. The Lands described in the said Deed of 1685 which their Ancestors had conveyed did actually lye

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P. 2

~~between~~ between the River Delaware and Susquehannah and there were several other Deeds from their Ancestors for the Lands bounded to the Westward by Chester and to the Eastward by Pennepecka Creek; all which Deeds no doubt were then shewn and read to them. Thus reddendo singula singulis, the Deed of 1718 could only be intended to confirm the ancient Deeds of the Schuylkill Indians and to confine the Northern Boundary of the Lands thereby sold and conveyed to the Lehigh Hills. Again, it appears by our former Proofs that the original Deed of 1686 (the ancient Copy of which we have clearly prov'd and established) was soon after lost or mislaid, and Thomas Holme who made that Purchase and was possessed of that Deed dyeing in 1694, and that Deed having never been seen to our knowledge by any Person who survived him, it is impossible that it could be shewn and read to Sassoman in the year 1718. — The Truth is there was no Vestige of the said Deed until Thomas Penn Esquire, one of the present Proprietaries came from England in the year 1732 and happened to bring with him among his Father's Papers the said ancient Copy of this Deed, which was the occasion of the several Meetings with the Chiefs who claimed the Lands now in Dispute at Durham, Jeansburg and at last at Philadelphia where the Sachems whose Ancestors had formerly owned the Lands in Question, in the most solemn and deliberate Manner, as mentioned in our former State, ratified and confirmed the Sale made by their said Ancestors after they had received undeniable Proof of the Fairness of the first Purchase! — The Letter from Mr. James Logan Proprietary Commissioner of Property dated in the year 1727, a Copy of which the Committee have delivered to you, & so far from supporting the Construction put upon the Deed of 1718 by the Committee, operates most strongly against it, since it is notorious that the Lands four Miles above Durham do not lye on Lehigh Hills as they contend, but below and several Miles to the Southward of them: and if the said Deed, which was taken and witnessed by him was meant to settle finally all the Purchases formerly made of the several Delaware Tribes as well as that of the Schuylkill Indians, who alone signed the said Deed, he must have known that what he wrote in that Letter respecting the said Lands not being purchased, was absolutely false; but it seems he was then

then a Stranger to the said Deed of 1686; and this will account for and reconcile the part he afterwards acted at Pennsbury and Philadelphia when being then possessed of the said ancient Copy he positively declares that the said Lands had been purchased of the Indians by the first Proprietor, and was a principal Instrument in obtaining the Deed of Confirmation in the Year 1737. We shall add no further on this Head, than that Mr. Logan was known to be a great Friend, & Patron and Benefactor to the Indians, of which he, throughout the whole Course of his Life, gave the most strong and convincing Proofs. He was also a Gentleman of strict Morals and of an unblemish'd Character and was incapable of countenancing a Measure to defraud either the Indians or any other Person whatsoever, which he tacitly stands accused of by the pretended Inconsistency in his Conduct in the Year 1718, when he procured the Confirming Deed, in the Year 1727 when he wrote the above Letter, and in the Year 1735 at the Conference at Pennsbury, respecting the Lands now in Dispute.

We do not think it necessary to say anything more in Explanation of the Deed of 1732, than that the Lands thereby conveyed by Sassoonan a Chief of the Schuylkill Indians, lay to the Northward of those Lands, which the said Indians had before cleared and quitclaimed by the Deed of 1718 and lower on Schuylkill and its Branches, and to observe that nothing therein supports the Suggestion of the Committee with respect to the Lands to the Eastward of it not being then purchased of the Indians.

The Committee under their 6th Head say that 'tis clear by the Courses of the Deed of 1686, the Indians never intended the Walk should go over Delaware or either Branch of it, otherwise that so material a Land Mark as the River would have been inserted in the Deed, adding that the Bounds were to run to it, and not cross it; and say that the said Western Branch into which the small Creek called Lehigh empties itself, has been corruptly by the Name of Delaware as

will

will appear, as they allledge, from all the Draughts of the Province and particularly by the Map which we exhibited to you with our first State: — "We know of no other Rule for the Construction of Deeds and ascertaining the true Intention of the Grantors, than by taking the natural Meaning of the Words and Expressions thereof: If the Committee do, we must bow down to them and acknowledge their superior Gifts and Talents. Certain it is then, by the express Words of the Deed of 1686, that the Northern Bounds of that Purchase were to terminate at the End of the one Day and an half's Journey or, as it is said in another Part, "as far as a Man can go in one Day and "an half" which Journey or Walk was to be performed at some future Time, and after the Westerly Side Line should be carried back into the Woods Northwesterly (as the Course intended by the words "back into "the Woods, is expressly called in the said Deed of 1686) a Ch. from the most westerly Branch of Neshaminy a Night at the End of the Walk, then the Head Line of the said Tract was to run from the End of the said Side Line along by the End of the said Walk to the River Delaware, as Mr. Eastburn the Surveyor General (who was present at and knew the Minds of the Proprietor and Indians respecting the said Walk) laid it down in his Map, and thereby ascertained and fixed the Westerly Side and Head Lines which had been left open in the Deed of 1686 and Confirmation Deed of 1737, till the Walk should be performed. And tho' such Walk should happen to cross the Westerly Branch of Delaware, yet it is plain that it was to continue and not to stop till the Time fixed on was expired. The Lehigh mountains were a more remarkable Land Mark than the West Branch of Delaware and if those Hills were intended to be the utmost Limits of the One and half Day's Journey, the Indians most assuredly would have expressed such their Intention in the Deed, and not left it to the Journey, which being uncertain, might extend beyond them. We need only refer to the Maps of the Province and the rough Draught made in the Hand-writing of Andrew Hamilton Esquire, shewn to the Indians who signed the Deed of Confirmation in the Year 1737 to explain to them the Lands conveyed by the Deed of 1686, which we

before

before produced to you, to confute what the Committee say respecting the West Branch of Delaware's being allways known and called by the Name of Delaware. — This Horn of the River originally was known by (and even to this Day is frequently called by) the Name of the Lehigh, as it was also in the Deed of 1718, and never was distinguished by the Name of the West Branch of Delaware till of late Years. We will trouble you with but one Observation more on this Head; which is, that from the Minutes of the Conference at Philadelphia in 1737 it manifestly appears that the Indians who then came to the Deed of Confirmation knew, or expected that the One and half Day's Journey would go far beyond the Lehigh and even upto the Kittatinny Hills, as may be clearly inferred from that Part of the said Minute wherein they requested that they might be permitted to remain in their present Settlements and Plantations, tho' within that Purchase, without being molested, which were then extended as high upon the Forks of Delaware as a Place called Hockyondoque Creek and within Eight or Nine Miles of the said Kittatinny Hills. —

The Committee under their Sixth Head of Remarks would have you to believe that the Proprietors claimed by the Deeds of 1686 and 1737 to the End of the One and half Day's Walk which Mr Thull in his Deposition computes at 55 Miles; but by recurring to our former State, you will find that the Walk extending 15 Miles beyond the Kittatinny Hills into the Six Nation Country; the Proprietors relinquished all Pretensions beyond those Hills, which reduces the Walk to about 40 Miles which, according to the common Rate of Walking is no extraordinary One and half Day's Journey to an Englishman, and very inconsiderable to an Indian, who frequently goes more than that Distance in one Day. — The Lands beyond the Kittatinny's were afterwards purchased of the Six Nations by the Proprietors in the Year 1749.

As we have the Honour of being Members of the Governor's Council, and advised him to refuse the Demand made

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made of him by the Committee to have Copies from the Council Books, which they pretend has disabled them from furnishing you with more ample Proofs in Favour of the present Complaints, we are the more capable of shewing on what good Reasons so extraordinary a Demand was rejected. When the Committee made their Application to the Governor, they, at the same Time served him with an Order of the House of Assembly appointing them a Committee to attend this and the ensuing Meeting with the Indians at Lancaster, and with another Order that the said Committee should inspect the Council Books and furnish themselves with such Copies from thence as they judged necessary relative to the Dispute which is the Object of your present Inquiry. The Rights and Prerogatives of the Crown, whose Representative the Governor is being concerned in this Order made by the Assembly, and the Council being in this Province no Branch of the Legislature; and consequently their Minutes not being Records or Matters of a publick Nature, the Governor and the Council were unanimously of Opinion that the House of Assembly had no such legal or constitutional Power, as they, by making the said Order had assumed; which was assigned as a Reason by the Governor to the Committee, and was the only one for refusing their Demand. However, to silence any ill natur'd Insinuation that by this Denial there was an Intention to suppress Evidence that might tend to throw a Light upon this Matter, we have with the Governor's Consent been at the Trouble and Expence of bringing up to this Place all the Minutes of Council consisting of 14 large Volumes in Folio, which at all Times shall be open for your Perusal and Inspection.

That, Sir, we hope that we have answered every Objection made in the Committee's Letter against the Title of our Constituents, and fully vindicated their Character from the Imputations attempted to be cast upon them, and shall conclude with desiring you will excuse the Want of Accuracy and Correctness in the Manner of doing it; the Time being too

short

short to revise and put these our further Remarks into
better Order, and are, Sir

Your most obedient and

most humble Servants

Easton June the 24th 1762

Richard Peters

Benjamin Chew

To The Honourable
Sir William Johnson
Baronet

June 24th 1762.

The Answer of the proprietary Commissioners to a written Paper delivered by a Committee of the Assembly of Pennsylvania to Sir William Johnson at the Meeting in Easton,

Received by Sir Wm Johnson on the 28th

Read Feb. 11. 1768.

X. 20.

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To The Honourable Sr. William Johnson Bart

The Answer of Richard Peters and Benjamin Chew Esquires Commissioners for the Honourable the Proprietors of the Province of Pennsylvania to the several Facts and Observations contained in the Paper delivered the 24th of this Instant June, by Teedyuscung, in further Support of his Charge against the said Proprietors. ——

The said Paper containing many Things foreign to the Matter now in Controversy, and most of them unsupported by any Proof, we shall confine ourselves to such only as appear to us to be in any wise Material; and beg Leave, for the Sake of Perspicuity, first to state the several Facts on which he seems to rely, and our Answers to each of them in their Order. ——

First, Teedyuscung owns that when he spoke to you Five Days before, he knew there was some Part of the Land he then claimed, which the Proprietor had a Deed for; but he thought it best to make them say as they could about the Lands above Neshaminey. ——

On this we beg Leave to observe that it is not a little extraordinary that Teedyuscung should comprehend in his Charge against the Proprietors any Lands to which he knew they had a Title by Deed. He has in this Instance, out of his own Mouth confessed himself insincere and to have acted an unfair Part; how far, therefore, he may be supposed to act with Sincerity in other Parts of his Conduct or may appear worthy of Credit in any thing he is pleased to assert, we must submit to your Judgement and Consideration. ——

Secondly, He affirms that he and his old Men know that their Forefathers told them they were never paid for the Lands they agreed to sell at the Treaty held at Pennsbury more than Seventy Years ago, and therefore they thought it was no Bargain. ——

If what he says about the Tradition from their Forefathers is true, (for which we have only his Word) the ancient Letters we before

before produced to you from William Markham to William Penn, particularly that bearing Date the 2d Day of May 1688 and the Account Inclosed in that Letter containing a List of the Goods paid to them the 21st of April 1688 prove the said Tradition to be untrue. That this was the last Payment for the said Purchase of 1686 is evident, both from the said Letter where William Markham informs the said William Penn, that they had but one Payment more to make the Indians of Christina, (who lived near New Castle) and then they should be out of the Indians Debt; &, by the Affidavit of William Allen Esquire by which it appears that Penth Wood and William Biles, at the Treaty of Burnsbury in 1735 declared they said Part of the Consideration paid, when the Deed of 1686 was executed. We cannot but observe also that Tedyuscung here confessing that he knew the Proprietor had a Deed for Part of the Land he claimed which extended quite from Neshaminey to the Kittatinny's (for no Part of which the Proprietors had any other Deed than that of 1686) and his disclosing the Tradition he mentions handed down from his Forefathers that they were never paid for the said Lands, at the same Time not only acquit the Proprietors from the Charge of forging that Deed but demonstrates that he made that Charge five Years ago knowing it to be false and unjust.

Thirdly, Tedyuscung alledges that many of his old Men who were with him five Years ago (who unluckily are since dead) said, the Agreement respecting the Walk, was, that it should go up by the River side, and that in order to know what was bought they walked the Land before they agreed to sell it, and the Walk ended in Cushahoppin, which they knew to be no further than belonged to the Indians, that made the Agreement.

That he is at least misinformed about the Agreement that the Walk should go by the Side of the River, the Deed of 1686 puts beyond a Doubt; by the express Words of, which the Walk was to go from the Second Line running from

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the River to Neshamineg Creek back into the Woods as far as a Man could go in one Day and an half, and the River was actually made the Natural Boundary in the closing Line which comes back to the Place of Beginning &c. to a Spruce Tree standing on the said River. That the Indians walked the Land before they sold it is equally incredible, otherwise Cushahoppin to which Peace he says the Walk extended would have been expressly ascertained by the Deed to be the Bounds of that Purchase: And if there had been the least Foundation to allege that the Indians who signed the Deed of 1685 had no Right to the Lands above Cushahoppin, which is not above 16 Miles to the Northward of the Head of the West Branch of Neshaminey, can it be supposed that the Chiefs who executed the Deed of Confirmation 35 Years ago, and must have been better acquainted with this Matter than Peedgunnung can be at this Day, would not have made it an Objection against ratifying the former Deed. The Minutes of the Treaty at Philadelphia in the Year 1737, when the said Indian Chiefs signed the Deed of Confirmation, shew that no such Objection was made, and further that they then expected the One and half Days Walk which, was yet to be made, would go far beyond the Lehigh and come to the Kittatinny or Delaware Mountains, as may be clearly inferred from the said Minutes, wherein they requested that they might be permitted to remain in their then Settlements and Plantations, tho' within that Purchase, without being molested; it being well known that their Settlements at that Time extended as high up in the Forks of Delaware as a Place called Hockyendoque Creek, and within Eight or Nine Miles of the said Kittatinny Mountains.

Fourthly, Peedgunnung advances in Support of part of his Charge, that the Year William Penn died, several of the Chiefs who lived below the Lehigh Hills, that they might live in Peace, gave a Deed by which those Hills were fixed as a Boundary.

It is very remarkable that Peedgunnung's Claim made before you, Sir, at the Beginning of this Meeting, extended to all the Lands from Neshaminey to the Kittatinny Hills, which takes in a Tract of Country not less than Forty Miles in Extent, and now he produces

a Deed which he is willing to acknowledge gives the Proprietor a right to the greatest Part of that Tract up to the Lehigh Hills which is about Thirty Miles to the Northward of Nathaminey. We are bold to say he is not less inconsistent with himself than he is ignorant or misinformed respecting the Deed of 1718, which we conceive has no Relation to the Limits or Bounds of the Land now in Dispute.

In order to set this Matter in a clear Light it may be proper to premise, that William Penn the first Proprietor purchased, among many other Tracts of Land within the Province from the Sachems or Chiefs of the Tribes of the Delaware Indians who owned particular Tracts and Bodys of Land upon and near the River Schuylkill lying at a great Distance from the Lands now in Question, to which the Schuylkill Indians never pretended any Right. In the Year 1718 Savoonan & the other Sachems who were the Descendants of the said Schuylkill Indians, treating with Mr. Logan, then Mr. Penns Agent, respecting the said former Purchases, were thereon by Mr. Logan the ancient Beds from their Ancestors the Schuylkill Indians: and the Lehigh Hills, which continue their Course from the River Delaware across the River Schuylkill, were agreed between the said James Logan and Savoonan and his Brethren to be in that Quarter of the Country, the North Boundary: In Consequence of which Agreement the said Deed 1718 was executed by Savoonan and his Brethren. That Savoonan tho' he is called in the Deed of 1718 King of the Delawares, was nothing more than a Chief of the Schuylkill Indians, will clearly appear by two Deeds now produced, executed by him and his Chiefs to the present Proprietors in the Years 1732 and 1733, and a Receipt from him for the Consideration paid for the Lands thereby conveyed, which lye between the Lehigh and Kittatinny Hills, and are situate on the said River Schuylkill and its Branches. — To this it may be added, that Savoonan being only Chief of the Tribe called the Schuylkill Indians, and having no Right or Interest

-rest in the Lands now in Contest gave himself no Concern about the several Treaties respecting them at Durham, Pennsbury and Philadel-phia, tho' he was then living; nor was he called upon to sign the Deed of Confirmation in the Year 1737. Had he been King of the Delawares and his Right had been injur'd by this Proceeding, it is natural to suppose that he would have taken the first Opportunity of complaining to the Government about it; but this was so far from being the Case that on a Visit he made the very next Year to Governor Thomas, we find him ex-pressing his Friendship and Regard for us in the strongest Terms de-claring that he was one Body and one Heart with us, and that nothing remained that could interrupt a good Understanding with us.

From all which we think it may be clearly inferred that, if it could be supposed (which we deny) that by the said Deed and Agreement of 1718 between Sassoonan and the Agent of Mr Penn to limit the Northern Boundary of the said Purchases, as far as Jennepecka Creek to the Southern Side of the Lehigh Hills, the Proprietors were barred and defeated of their Claim to the full Depth of two Days Journey back into the Woods, which every former Deed for their Lands gives them, yet that Agreement can by no means be extended to the Lands in the Forks of Delaware, to which Sassoonan or any of the said Southern Indians never made the least Claim or Pretension. And certainly if Monockahickon, Sithecunck, Nutimus and Lapetawingo who gave the said Deed of Confirmation for the same in 1737, had thought so, they would have insisted that the Northern Boundary of the new Purchase should go no higher than to the South Side of the Lehigh Hills, and would not have consented to the One and half Days Walk which they knew or expected would take in their principal Settle-ments at Hockyondoque, as before set forth.

Fifthly, In Answer to what Teedyuscung relates with Re-gard to the Delawares being threatned by the Mingoes before the Treaty of 1742 at Philadelphia; we shall only say that no kind of Evi-dence has been or can be produced to shew that the Mingoes or Six Na-tions concerned themselves about the Matter till they came to that Treaty when the Dispute was, at the particular Desire of the Dela-

Issues before and at the said Treaty, and by the Consent of both Parties submitted to the Decision of the Six Nation Indians, and they, after a full Hearing, gave the Judgment which we mentioned in the former Note, and ordered the Delawares to remove off from the Lands now in Contest, and settled them at Wyoming.

Sixthly, Teedyuscung next asserts that Nutimus and such other Delaware Chiefs as signed the Deed with the Six Nations in the Year 1749 did not know what they signed, it not being interpreted to them in their Language; and further that Paxinosa had no Right in these Lands but that they belonged to the Indians who now live at Wyoming, and lastly that Nutimus does not yet remember he ever signed any Deed.

Truth is ever consistent and uniform, but we are at a Loss to understand how it is possible that Nutimus should tell Teedyuscung the Deed he signed in 1749 was not interpreted to him, and yet asserts that he does not remember he ever signed any Deed. That the said Deed was fairly interpreted to all who signed it is proved by the Affidavits annexed to it, in which tho' only Mr. Weiser is mentioned as the Interpreter, yet some Persons here present, and who are Witnesses to the said Deed can prove that Deed was interpreted in the Delaware as well as Six Nation Language... You may remember, Sir, that but a few Days ago Teedyuscung confin'd his Complaint to the Lands lying between Pitcocks Creek to the Southward and the Kittatinnies to the Northward. By this last Paper he concedes that the Proprietors have a Right to the Lands from Pitcocks to the Lehigh Hills, and now he sets up a new Claim to the Lands included in the Deed of 1749 which lye to the Northward of the Kittatinnys: In Answer to which we shall content ourselves briefly with observing that the Delawares never yet pretended a Right to Lands beyond the said Hills, but 'tis well known they belonged

to

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to the Six Nations of whom the Proprietaries made the Purchase in the Great 1749.

Easton June y. 22. 1762

Richard Peters
Benjamin Chew

C.O. 5/1340
PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

June the 28th 1762

The Answer of the Proprietary Commissioners to Teedyuscung's Paper delivered to Sir Wm Johnson on the 25th at the Meeting at Easton, wch paper is ment.d in the Minutes of that Meeting, page 24, & herewith Transmitted.

Recd Nov. 11. 1762

X. 21.

Know all Men by these Presents that We Cana=
naskige, Salagana'chly, Kanashyiacayon, and Canachwadee=
ron Sachems or Chiefs of the Indian Nation called the Onondagoes —
Cayiaseeka, Hanatsfany Agash Jas, Carachiananchani
Sachems or Chiefs of the Indian Nation called the Senickers; Peter
Onlachsax and Christian Diarysheagon Sachems or Chiefs of the
Indian Nation called the Mihocks; Saristagnoah, Watshatulen
and Anuchnaxqua Sachems or Chiefs of the Indian Nation
called the Onondoes; Tawis Tawis, Kachnoaruascha and
Ja hachguoantas Sachems or Chiefs of the Indian Nation
called the Cayiukes; Tyierox, Palechwanenachshy Sachems or
Chiefs of the Indian Nation called the Tuscororon; Jachnecherus,
Sagoochiathen and Cachnacra Halack-he Sachems or Chiefs
of the Indian Nation called the Nenucken Indians, Nutimus and
Qualpachach Sachems or Chiefs of the Indian Nation called the Dela=
wares, and Backsinosa Sachem or Chief of the Indian Nation called
the Shawanas for and in Consideration of the Sum of Five hundred Pounds
lawful Money of Pennsylvania by the Honorable Thomas Penn and
Richard Penn Esquires Proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania well
well and truly paid unto the said Canasatoga, Salagana'chly, Ka=
nashyiacayon, Caruckwadeeron, Cayeanoeka, Hanatsfany, Agash
Jas, Carachiananchani, Peter Onlachsax, Christian Diarysheagon,
Saristagnoah, Watshatulen, Anuchnaxqua, Tawis Tawis,
Kachnoaruascha, Ja hachguoantas, Tyierox, Palechwanenach=
shy, Jachnecederus, Sagoochiathen, Cachnacra, Halack-he,
Nutimus, Qualpachach and Backsinosa before the Sealing and
Delivery of these Presents, The Receipt whereof they the said Sachems
or Indian Chiefs do hereby acknowledge themselves to be fully satisfied
contented and paid and thereof do acquit and for ever discharge the said
Proprietaries Thomas Penn and Richard Penn their Heirs

Successors

Successors and Assigns by these Presents They the said Canasatego, Saluganachey Kanalshyiaccayon, Canechwadeere, Cayeawee-kea, Kanalsyany, Agash Jaas, Carwhianachqui; Peter Onhachwax, Christian Tanyhegon, Saristagreah, Wakshatahen, Aneeh-naxoua, Tawis Tawis, Kachwaraasêha, Ja Kachweantas, Tyeroox Ralichwanonach-shy, Tachneehderus, Sagsquehia Thos Cachnaora, Kalach-she, Nutimus, Quahnahack, and Packsinx as for and on Behalf of all the Indian Nations aforesaid and every of them Have given granted Bargained Sold Released and Confirmed and by these Presents Do and every of them doth Give Grant Bargain Sell Release and Confirm unto the said Proprietaries Thomas Penn and Richard Penn their Heirs Successors and Assigns All that Tract and Parcell of Land Situate lying and being within the following Limits and Bounds and thus described That is to say Beginning at the Hills or Mountains called in the Language of Five Nation Indians the Tyaonendasaëha or Endless Hills and by the Delaware Indians the Kekachtanu Hills on the East side of the River Susquehanah being in the North West Line or Boundary of the Tract of Land formerly purchased by the said Proprietaries from the said Indian Nations by their Deed of the Eleventh day of October Anno Dom. one thousand seven hundred and Eighty six And from thence running up the said River by the several Courses thereof to the first or nearest Mountain to the North side of the Mouth of the Creek called in the Language of the said Five Nation Indians Canatagoy and in the Language of the Delaware Indians Maghanicy and from thence extending by a direct or straight Line to be run from the said Mountain on the North side of the said Creek to the Main Branch of Delaware River at the North side of the Mouth of the Creek called Lechawachsin and from thence Northern across Lechawachsin Creek aforesaid down the River Delaware by the several Courses thereof to the Kekachtanu Hills aforesaid And from thence

by

by the Range of the said Hills to the Place of Beginning as more fully appears in and by the Map or Draught hereunto annexed in which the several Lines Courses and Boundaries of the said hereby intended to be granted Premisses are for the better Explanation and Distinction thereof described in Red Lines And Also all the parts of the said Rivers Susquehanah and Delaware from Shore to Shore which are opposite to the hereby granted Tract of Land and all the Islands in the said Rivers or either of them Together with all the Soils Lands Fields Woods Underwoods Mountains Hills Valleys Savannahs Lotts Swamps Isles Lakes Rivers Creeks Waters Rivulets Bays Inlets Mines Minerals Quarries Rights Liberties Privileges Hereditaments and Appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining And all the Right Title Interest Property Claim and Demand whatsoever of the said Canassetego Sahagonachby Nanalshyiacayon Canechwadeeron Cayiaroohea Hantsjony Agash Tash Canehiamachqui Peter Onhachsax Christian Tumhegen Sawistagnook Walshahuhen Aneelonaxus Tawis Tawis Kachnawandeha Ja Kachquerontas Tyeroe Scaticharonemack-shy Sachnechderons Sagequeahathen Cachnawa Kittuck-he Nutimus Qualpachach and Packanese or any of them or any Person or Persons for or belonging to the Indian Nations aforesaid or any of them To have and to hold the said Tract of Land and parts of the said several Rivers of Susquehanah and Delaware herein before described Hereditaments and Premisses hereby granted and released or mentioned or intended so to be and every part and parcel thereof with their and every of their Appurtenances unto the said Proprietaries Thomas Penn and Richard Penn their Heirs Successors and Assigns To the only proper Use and Behoof of the said Proprietaries Thomas Penn and Richard Penn their Heirs Successors and Assigns for ever So that neither the said Canassego, Sahagonachby, Nanalshyiacayon, Canechwadeeron Cayiaroohea Hantsjony, Agash Tash, Canehiamachqui Peter Onhachsax,

Christian

Christian Dyarryhogen, Sariskagnoah, Walshatohon, Anuchnaxgua, Tawis Tawis, Kachneamaseha, Ta Kachquaantas, Iyierox Tealiel nanonach-shy Tachnechdoras, Sagoguchiather, Cachnacra Kataka, Nutimus, Cualgaghach, Backsinose nor any other of the said Indian Nations nor their nor any of their Heirs Descendants Successors or Assigns shall or may at any time hereafter have claim chalenge or demand any Right Title Interest or Property of in or to the said Tract and Parcel of Land Hereditaments and Premises hereby granted and released or mentioned or intended to be hereby granted Released nor any part or parcel thereof But of and from the same and every part thereof shall be barred and for ever excluded by these Presents And that the said Proprietaries Thomas Penn and Richard Penn their Heirs Successors and Assigns shall and might from time to time and at all times for ever hereafter Lawfully & Peaceably have hold occupy possess and enjoy all and singular the said herein before described parts of the said Rivers Susquehanah and Delaware from shore to shore with all the Islands therein or in either of them and all the said described Tract of Land Hereditaments and Premises hereby granted and released or mentioned or intended to be with their and every of their Appurtenances without the Let Trouble hindrance or Molestation of the said Canachiegs, Sakagaanachey, Canahchyaaaxer, Canachwadeen, Cayuoosha Kanatsany, Agash Tsy, Carachiamachqui, Peter Cutchsax Christian Dyarrohogen, Sariskagnoah, Walshatohon, Anuchnaxgua, Tawis Tawis, Kachneamaseha, Ta Kachquaantas, Iyierox Tealiel nanonach-shy, Tachnechdoras, Sagoguchiather, Cachnacra Kataka, Nutimus, Cualgaghach and Backsinose or any of or any others of the said Indian Nations or any of them or of any other person or persons claiming or to claim the same or any part thereof by from or under them or any of them in any wise according to the true Intent and meaning of these Presents In Witness

whereof

whereof the herein before named Sachems or Indian Chiefs for themselves and for and on Behalf of all the People of the said several and respective Indian Nations herein before named and every of them have hereunto set their Hands and Seals at Philadelphia the twenty Seeond day of August in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty nine and in the twenty third Year of the Reign of King George the Second over Great Britain &c.

Onechnaxgua (Seal) Oneydoes

Lewis Lewis (Seal)
Sachnaxnasehu (Seal)
Ta Sachquentes (Seal)
Cayugoes

Canaxdego (Seal)
Satagaraghty (Seal)
Kanalshyne Cägeon (Seal)
Canachnadeon (Seal)
Onondagoes

Sjeneca (Seal)
Sachtschwanenach shy (Seal)
Senecaroons

Cayanäcken (Seal)
Hangjeny (Seal)
Ogdish Dish (Seal)
Canachnaxachsin (Seal)
Senekes

Tachnaedorus (Seal)
Sagoguchiathon (Seal)
Cachnawa Shatuck &c. (Seal)
Mohoccons

Peter Onkechsax (Seal)
Christian Djorytogon (Seal)
Mohockes

Sulpinus (Seal)
Qualopachach (Seal)
Delawares

Saristagwah (Seal)
Wallhalutton (Seal)
Shecpshanks

Back Sinesa, &c. (Seal) Shawanos

Signed Sealed & Delivered in the presence of Wm. Logan one of the Council of the Province Edward Warner Justice Sackers Receiver General of the Province Wm. Peters Richard Peters Secretary of the Province — Saml. Kirke Isaac Norris — James Logan Joseph Galloway — James Kinsey Wm. Hamilton Thomas Lloyd Conrad Weiser Interpreter Tho. Cookson &c.

Jos. Wharton Junr. Charles Stowe Thomas Carrell

Pennsylvania ss

On the first day of May Anno Domi 1751 before me William Allen Esqr. Chief Justice of Pennsylvania aforesaid Personally appeared William Peters and Richard Peters both of the city of Philadelphia in the said Province Gentlemen and made Oath on the Holy Evangelists that the within Deed being first read and fully explained to the several Indians within named as Owners thereto and then Present by Conrad Weiser their Interpreter the same - said was on or about the day of the date thereof by the said several Indians Signed by setting their respective Marks thereto as within Sealed and as their Act and Deed delivered to the Honorable Thomas Hamilton Esqr. Lieutenant Governor of the said Province &c. for the Use of the within named Proprietaries And that these two said Deponents did then assent to the rest of the Witnesses thereto Subscribe their Names to attest the due Execution thereof as within appears Whereof my Hand and Seal the said first day of May 1751 - Wm. Allen (L.S.)

Recorded the 16th day of May 1752.

I Charles Brecken Recorder of Deeds for the City and County of Philadelphia do hereby Certify the foregoing (contained in six sides or three half Sheets of Paper) with the annexed Plan to be an Exemplification and true Copy of an Original Record, remaining among the Records in my Office aforesaid, in Book H. Vol. 2d Page 208 In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal of my Office. - C Brecken Recr.

C.O. 5/1270
COPY WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

Aug! A.D. 1749 - copy
of deed from Canna'salego, &
other Indians to Mess.rs Penns, deliver'd by Teedyuscung
to Sir Wm Johnson at a
Meeting at Easton, June 25th 1756,
& mention'd in the Minutes of
that Meeting, page, 29.

Penns Mss. II. 1762

X. 22.

Copy of Deed from the Indians
to the Penns & Thomas Penn. Aug.st 1749
22 Aug.st 1749

349 175

We Sassoonan King of the Delaware Indians and Pokehais Metaghichay Kiyamaikan Pemewomanan Shelly-pemeeman and Opekasses Chiefs of the said Indians do acknowledge that We have seen and heard divers Deeds of Sale read unto us under the Hands and Seals of the former Kings and Chiefs of the Delaware Indians Our Ancestors and Predecessors who were Owners of Lands between Delaware and Susquehannah Rivers by which Deeds they have granted and conveyed unto William Penn Proprietor and Governour in Chief of the Province of Pensilvania and to his Heirs and Assigns all and singular their Lands Islands Woods and Waters Scituate between the said Two Rivers of Delaware and Susquehannah and said recited full Satisfaction for the same And We do further Acknowledge that We are fully Content and Satisfied with the said Grants And Whereas the Commissioners or Agents of the said William Penn have been pleased upon our Visit to this Government to bestow on Us as a free Gift in the Name of the said William Penn These following Goods Viz: Two Guns Six Strowd-water Coats Six Blankets Six Duffel Match Coats and four Kettles We therefore in Gratitude for

for the said Present as well in Consideration of the several Grants made by our said Ancestors and Predecessors as of the said several Gods herein before mentioned the Receipt whereof We do hereby Acknowledge Do by these presents for Us Our Heirs and Successors Grant Remise Release and for ever Quit Claim unto the said William Penn his Heirs and Assigns All the said Lands situate between the said Two Rivers of Delaware and Susquehanna from Duck Creek to the Mountains on this 21st Day of Decbr and all our Estate Right Title Interest Property Claim and Demand whatsoever in and to the same or any part thereof So that neither We nor any of Us nor any Person or Persons in the Behalf of any of Us shall or may hereafter lay any Claim to any of the said Lands or in any wise molest the said William Penn his Heirs or Assigns or any Person Claiming by from or under him them or any of them in the peaceable and quiet Enjoyment of the same In Witness whereof We have hereunto sett our Hands and Seals at Philad. the Seventeenth day of September in the Year of our Lord one Thousand seven hundred and eighteen — Sepoanan his (Seal) Pokehais his mark (Seal) Metasheechay his (Seal) Aggemaickan his (Seal) Ghettypenceeman his mark (Seal) Ipekapes his * mark (Seal) Pepawmamen his mark (Seal)

Sealed and Delivered (by all but Pokehais and Pepawmen who were absent) in the presence of W Keith Jona.s Dickinson Jam.s Logan Rob.t Assheton Andrew Palmer Indian Sam

In

Son to Ejepenaitee Indian Q Peter Pekehais Nephew
his mark
or Aweaykoman Hachagues: Σ mark or Soby Tawaghtaw + his mark
Neyshe Q = Lappis or Watrein Sealed and Delivered by Pekehais
& Pepaowmamen in the presence of James Logan Neyshelappy
D or Andrew Nedawaway X or Oliver Rob Ejeston
Clem't Weems Rec Davd Evans. Recorded the 13. May 1728

I Charles Brockden Recorder
of Deeds &c. do hereby Certify that the
foregoing is an Exemplification and true examin'd
Copy of an Original Record (remaining among
the Records in my Office aforesd) in Patent Book
A Vol: 6. Page 54 &c. as witness my
Hand & Seal of my Office

Brockdenn Recr

17th Sept. 1718

Copy of Deed from
Sassoonan & other Indians
to
William Penn —
for Lands,
mentioned in the Minutes of
a Meeting with Sir Wm.
Johnson, Bart, and
Teedyuscung, the Delaware
Chief, at Easton, June
24th 1762, pa. 29.

Read Nov. 11. 1762

X. 23.

No 1.
Compliments of Do
Superintendent of Indian Affairs
to
Hon. Wm Penn
17th Sept. 1718.

Philadelphia 10 July 1762

353 17

I the Subscriber do certify that on Monday the 28th Day of June at Easton, just after the Close of the Conferences between Sr Wm Johnson & Lady Susquehanna the Delaware Chiefs, Mr Joseph Fox, Mr Joseph Galloway & Mr John Hughes three of the Provincial Commissioners, who have with the Governor the disposition of the publick Money by Act of Assembly did deliver a Message to me in the absence of Governor Hamilton, intended as they said to be spoken to him in person, and which they desired might be delivered to him in their names, as soon as I should see him; namely, That if Sr William Johnson or his Deputy Mr Croghan should come & preside at the ensuing Treaty to be held with the Western & Northern Indians at Lancaster they would not on the Part of the Province

Consent to be at any of the Charges above Mentioned and they repeatedly desired that this might be told to the Governor as their determined Resolution.

Richard Peters

One of the Council of the Province of Pennsylvania

355

July 10th 1762

Certificate from Richard Peters Esq.r one of the Council of Pennsylvania in relation to the Passage offered to him in the Absence of Governor Hamilton, by the Provincial Comm.rs respecting the Land Tracts to be sold with the Northern & Western Indians at Lancaster.

Read Hon.d 11th 62

No. 21.

13

Minutes of the Proceedings of Sir William Johnson Bart. with the Indians on his Way to, and at the Detroit in 1761 whither he went by his Excellency Sir Jeff. Amhersts Orders to Establish peace, & settle all affairs between the English, and the several Nations of Northern and Western Indians —

1761
July 1st

Previous to Sir William Johnson's departure for the Detroit he assembled the Mohocks at Fort Johnson and after acquainting them with the cause of his Journey he in the strongest terms recommended to them to preserve a friendly behavior towards their Brethren the English, and upon all occasions to manifest their Love for his Majestys subjects during his absence — to be industrious, and follow their Hunting as formerly, by all which they would recommend themselves to his Majestys favour and protection —
To which they answered, that they were much pleased with Sir Williams acquainting them with the cause of so long a journey and wished him all imaginable success, but could not avoid expressing their uneasiness for his safety, as he must pass thorough and meet with several Nations of Indians, as yet much attached to the French, and that there were likewise some of the Six Nations who could not be much confided in, However, for their parts he might be convinced of their intentions to pay an implicit obedience to his advice, by their earnest endeavours to prevent any irregularities between themselves and the English and by

their

their firm resolution to live with them as Brethren and Allies — They then entreated that a Stop might be put to any further encroachments of ours upon them, as they said we had now hemmed them in on every side, and yet were still soliciting for more Land, which they begged we would not continue to do, they having scarcely sufficient left for to hunt upon —

Sir William assured them that no more Land should be taken from them without being fairly purchased, his Majesty having expressly ordered the Several Governors to prevent any persons from settling on their Lands, without first obtaining the Indians consent, and legally purchasing it from them — Which the Mohocks expressed great satisfaction, and took their leaves —

July 5th

Sir William Johnson left Fort Johnson in order to proceed for the Detroits — On his arrival at Conajoharee he assembled the Indians of that Village, and acquainted them with the cause of his journey as he had done the Mohocks, to which he received an answer to the same purport as the former, they greatly enlarging upon our encroachments upon their Lands, to which having received a satisfactory Answer, they concluded with telling Sir William they purposed to send some Sachems and others to represent their Nations, and speak in their names to the Western Indians at the intended Meeting, which Sir William highly approved of and took his leave of them, after which he proceeded to the German Flatts where he found above thirty

these

Chiefs of Oneida, and Tuscarora who were on their way to Sir Johnson in order to make up a Murder committed by an Oneida Indian about a Month before on one of the German Inhabitants of that Neighbourhood, but upon Sir Williams arrival they requested to have a Meeting with him thereon —

At a Meeting held at Burnetsfield July 7th

Present

The Honble Sir William Johnson Bart.
The Revd Parson Ogsum
John Johnson Esqr
Lieut Smith of his Majestys Indepent Co.
Justice Herkemer and Several of the principal Inhabitants
Lieut Guy Johnson of his Majestys Indepent Compys as Secretary

Upwards of 30 Sachems &c of Oneida & Tuscarora

Conoghquieson Speaker, asked if Sir William was ready to hear what he had to say, on being answered in the Affirmative he proceeded —

Brother Warraghiyagey

We are come hither to wipe away your tears, clear your speech, and condole with you for your late loss, & therefore with this string we clear the darkness from your Eyes, that you may see clearly, and look upon us as Brethren —

Brother

We are now assembled together to condole with you according to the antient Agreement between us, that whenever alike mischances should befall either of us, the other should condole with them on their loss, take the Axe out of their Heads, and

Gave three Strings of Wampum

Cover

Cover the deceased's grave, so as to bury every thing in an Amicable manner all which we now perform, and hope it may be understood as we meant it —

Brother — Gave a belt of 9 Rows of white wampum

We acknowledge ourselves extreamly concerned at the late Murder committed by one of our Nation; wherefore we have dig up that great Tree which reaches to the Clouds, beneath whose roots runs a stream, in which we will bury the late accident, so as it may never more be remembered, Hope that when you recollect that two of our Nation were some-time ago murdered by one of your people, for which we never received any redress, you will be the readier inclined to bury it in oblivion — A belt of 9 Rows

Brother

By taking these measures we keep up the antient Custom subsisting between you and the five Nations of immediately condoling with each other on any mischance, whereby we preserve the Covenant Chain bright and lasting; but we are sorry to observe you look so coolly on us, and are very uneasy least should the Covenant chain not be preserved in like manner on your parts, it might prove of fatal Consequence, and end in the destruction of one of us — Therefore, with this belt we wipe away all your tears, and renew and strengthen the Covenant Chain of friendship, which shall not be broken by us, and we therefore hope you will forget what hath passed and not let slip the Covenant Chain — Gave a black belt of 7 Rows

Brother — We the Sachems of the Onondas & Tuscaroras

frequently

frequently cautioned our Young Men against committing any Violences on any of the Inhabitants, or their property, but unfortunately for us, we are not (more than you) exempt from bad people, who will not hearken to advice, but get frequently in liquor which your people furnish them with, and as that was the cause of the late Murder we beg you will think more favourably of it — Abell of 6 Nations

Brother

Having finished what I had to say relative to that Melancholy affair, I shall now begin on another subject

Brother

This Land which was given us by the Divine Being, we love as our lives, and therefore hope you will secure the possession of it to us, which has been ours from the beginning by preventing any more of your people from settling higher in the Country agreable to the desire of all the Nations, least, should we give the German Inhabitants who reside here a kick, we should drive them into the Sea, and should you on the contrary kick us in return, we know not whither we should be driven, therefore, to prevent any such ill consequences, we beg you'll secure our property to us by complying with our request

Abell of 6 Nations

Brother

At the commencement of this War, great promises were made us, that we should have a reasonable extensive trade, and that at the end thereof you would demolish all your out posts & fortifications erected in our Country, but as it seems the War is not yet ended, & that many of the Commanding Officers at the several Posts, have used us very unfriendly & not as heretofore, we request that whilst you keep up these Forts, you will post Officers at them who may behave in a brotherly like manner towards us, as we shall do to them —

And

(6)

And as to the advantagious trade promised us, we are sorry to observe that instead thereof every thing is dearer than formerly, neither can our Young Men procure powder for hunting as we find it is prevented from being sold to them

Brother

In consequence of your request to us we have sent Messengers amongst the most distant Nations to engage them to enter into a peace between us, and you, which we are glad to inform you has had the desired effect — A Belt of Seven rows

Brother

Here is a paper which was sent to the Council at Onondaga and as we are illiterate, we beg you will explain to us the purport thereof —

Delivered a printed proclamation from the Governor of Pensilvania —

The Speaker having finished, Sir William informed him he would consider on an answer to what he had heard, which he would deliver them in the afternoon —

P.M. Sir William Johnson having sent to inform the Indians he was ready to answer them, they accordingly met

Present as before

Whereupon Sir William addressed them as follows

Brethren of Oneida and Tuscarora —

Your coming down at this time carries with it a good appearance and also prevents my sending for you to meet me at the Oneida Lake as I purposed to do —

You have now (agreable to your custom) condoled the loss of the poor man who was lately murdered by one of your people near this place and as I know it to be your custom, I imagine (from your behavior) that all of you present are a good

good deal concerned thereat, I therefore thank you for this part of the condolence. Gave three Strings of Wampum

Brethren

In the next place you say you are come to take the hatchet out of our heads which you lately stuck into it, and to cover the grave of the deceased, so as it never more may be seen or remembered. I am very sensible this has been your manner of acting on like occasions heretofore, but I am now to let you know that the General and Commander in Chief in America, who does not understand one Mans murdering another without suffering death for the same, or without being delivered up to justice for a trial of his Innocence, expects and insists upon your delivering up the Murderer, and I as your friend recommend a speedy Compliance with his demand, that it may shew how disagreable his crime appears to the Nation to whom he belonged, I therefore again desire you will comply therewith by this belt of Wampum. Abelt

Brethren

I take it well of you that you are desirous to take all measures whereby we may forget the late accident, but I must observe that what you mention concerning two of your peoples being murdered sometime ago by one of ours can be no mitigation of the present Offenders guilt, the case having been apparently different, as those persons of whom you speake were found plundering the House, and destroying the property of the person who hired them, which behaviour would have justified his proceedings even by the equitable Laws of Great Britain and the many murders since that time committed by your people, should in my opinion have sufficiently cautioned you against so frivolous a palliation of the Crime. Abelt

Brethren

(8)

Brethren
I am glad to hear it is your intention to preserve the Covenant-chain bright and lasting, and I hope you will consider it as your interest to adhere to your present promise, for be assured should any thing hereafter occasion a breach thereon it must prove fatal to you, as well as disagreeable to us if precipitated to act contrary to our present friendly intentions towards you — Abell

Brethren
You are all sensible that the imputing the late Murder to Drunkenness can be no extenuation of the Offence among Us, a Precedent which tolerates murder should never be admitted of, neither is it for your advantage more than for ours, I therefore insist on your immediate compliance with the Governors demand of delivering up the offender to justice — Abell

Brethren
With regard to what you have desired concerning your Lands, which you chuse not to part with, I am to inform You that agreable to a former Engagement made on that head to the Court of London, his late Majesty was graciously pleased to send orders to his several Governors in America, whereby they are positively restricted from granting Lands to any person whatsoever without your permission, and a legal purchase from you as Proprietors, so that you must blame your selves should any further grants be made contrary (as you say) to your inclinations, & that of the Six Nations — Abell

Brethren
We have taken all measures in our power to render the Indian trade as extensive, and as advantagious as possible for you, and I am surprised you have not already felt the

effects

Effects of our endeavours, from the number of Traders, well furnished with goods who daily resort to your Country, for the promoting of which Trade; and the preservation of goods & Merchandize; as well as for our mutual security and protection; those posts which you seem to wish destroyed are so essential that I am astonished you should wish their demolition; and if any misunderstanding should have happened at any time to arise between the Officers at any of the ports, and yours, it must either have been caused from your ignorance of each others Language and Customs, or from the imprudent behavior of some of your people who when in liquor take the most Extravagant liberty's, to prevent which for the future I earnestly recommend it to the Sachems to exert themselves upon all occasions by putting a stop thereto —

Being now on my way thro' the Country, in case I discover any Extortion or frauds committed by traders, the Offenders shall be severely punished, (tho' I imagine from the number of Traders now amongst you, that goods can neither be scarce, or Extravagant) and shall not fail to transmit your request, concerning powder to the General —

I am glad to hear you have sent Messengers to procure a peace with the distant Indians, as I have always had your welfare at heart, & have considered your union as so Essential thereto that I am pleased you have embraced my repeated advice on that head — Abell

Brethren

The Printed papers which you desire to have explained contains a proclamation from the Governor of Pensilvania setting forth, that several persons from the neighbouring Colonies had taken possession of some Lands near Cushietunk, and in the upper parts of Northampton County against which Teedyuscung

had

Had remonstrated, declaring, that if they were not removed, the Indians would do it by force themselves; The Governor therefore issued the proclamations ordering them off, forbidding any persons from settling thereon, or on any lands not legally purchased from the Indians, on pain of being prosecuted for the same.

Sir William Johnson having answered the several points contained in the Speech of the Indians. The Speaker desired to withdraw having something to deliberate upon, which he would communicate in a few minutes, whereupon he withdrew. On his return he addressed Sir William Johnson as follows

Brother

It gives us great concern that we have it not always in our power to comply with the general desire of delivering the Offender up to justice, he having made his escape to some distant part immediately after perpetrating the Crime, but we are determined whenever we can apprehend him to give him up immediately, and in the mean time we hope that this Crime committed by an individual may not prove the occasion of our forfeiting your friendships or be deemed a National Act. And we could heartily wish that this accident might be made up in an amicable manner, without an infringement of that antient Agreement by which our Ancestors and Yours were mutually engaged to settle such mischances without farther bloodshed.

The Conference being ended Sir William Johnson called on the Chiefs of the Indians to his Quarters, and there introduced the Revd. Mr. Cream to them in form, as a person sent to them for their instruction in the principles & practice of the Christian Religion, earnestly recommending it to them to treat him with

the

the respect due to one of his Sacred functions which they sincerely promised to do, returning hearty thanks for this proof which the English gave of their regard for their future happiness — After which the Meeting dissolved,

13th

Sir William Johnson being as far as Canada Creek[1] on his journey was overtaken by Colo Eyre who delivered him a Letter from his Excelly General Amherst enclosing the following letter of intelligence from Capte Campbell Commanding at Detroit

Detroit 17th June 1763

"I had the honour to receive your Excellencys Letter of 12th April the 4th instant —

I give me the greatest Satisfaction that you approve of my endeavors for the service —

I wrote you fully by the Officer that went to Niagara with the Batteaux the 22d May, whom I daily expect with provisions —

I send this by express to Niagara that you may be informed of a very important piece of intelligence which I have learned, I have had several reports of the bad intentions of the Indians against this place and the English in general and have been at all pains to find out from whence it proceeded, and can now inform your Excellency for certain that it comes from the Senekas who have sent Deputies, and Belts of Wampum to all the Nations from the Bay of Gaspe, to the Illinois, inviting them to take up the Hatchet against the English; two of their Deputys (Leading Men of the Senecas) are on the Wiandot Town just now who have communicated their intentions to several of the Chiefs, and demanded a Council with the different Nations of which I was informed by the Wiandot Interpreter, to whom the Senecas told their business in confidence; he immediately informed me of the whole

1, a Creek which empties itself into the Mohawk River, about 9 Miles from Fort Stanwix;

Whole affair, upon which I thought it was of the greatest importance to call a Council of the different Nations which I did to day before some of them knew what these Indians came about; I told them we were already informed of the bad designs of the six Nations particularly the Oneidas, and that I knew there were Deputys from them to endeavor to involve the Nations here in a War which would certainly be their ruin The Wiandots owned in Council that the Deputies were in their Towns, and that they believed they came upon no good intention, they all promised they would by no means be concerned with them — By the repeated intelligence I have had from People who are much in our interest, the scheme is, That the Chiefs of the Nations here, should go to a Council at Sandusky where they would meet with several Chiefs of the six Nations, Delawares, and Shawanese, who are principally concerned, & that the six Nations had fixed upon a certain time, to fall on the at the head of French Creek about 25 leagues from Presque Isle, and expected to be joyned by a great many of the Nations who are gone to Niagara by Toronto; and at the same time the Delawares & Shawanese are to assemble upon the Ohio & both commence hostilities at the same time by cutting off the communications, and endeavouring to surprize the Forts every where; and if the Nations here, could be prevailed upon, they were to endeavor to surprize this place; the time fixed upon for beginning is about the end of this Month — As there was several Traders from Pensilvania with considerable quantitys of Indian goods and ammunition at Sandusky, and which I understood they intended to secure upon, I sent last night a party of Rangers consisting of 50 Men armed to bring the goods here which will be a great disappointment to them —

I have put the Fort in the best posture of defence I could, taken every method to prevent a surprize — I sent an express last night to Coll Bouquet at Fort Pitt to advise him of this intelligence, and wrote to the Commanding Officer at Presqu'Isle[a] to communicate it to the different parts upon that Quarter I hope as this plot is discovered, they will not be able to do much mischief; but it is certain their intentions are bad —

There has been more Indians here this Year than ever was known to be, in one Season; a great many of them go to Niagara, as I allow no rum to be sold here —

There are a good many Traders here from Niagara, who have brought little else but Rum; the only supplys of Indian goods I can have from Fort Pitt —

I have the honour to be &c[a]

Immediately after Sir William Johnson had received the foregoing intelligence, he was overtaken by three Mohocks from Canajoharee, which place they had left in the Morning, with a belt of Wampum, and message from their Nation to inform him that one of their people who had lived for several years at a Village beyond Cherusco, had been told in confidence by one of the people where he resided that the Indians intended immediately to fall upon all our back settlements, & even to destroy the two Mohock Castles as looking upon them to be entirely in the English interest. upon receiving which intelligence he fled away in order to give the Mohocks notice thereof — The Canajoharees therefore by belt of Wampum begged Sir William rather to return from prosecuting his journey than to expose himself to the dangers he must meet with in passing through a country of Indians, Enemys to the English, and whose faith could not be relied on. To which Sir William by

a. Presqu'Isle, scituate on Lake Erie, from which there is a road to Fort Pitt.

By another belt returned them for answer, That he took it kindly of them to give him this before mentioned information, but hoped the Western Indians would consider well the consequence thereof, before they engaged in a design which must end in their ruin - That at any event he was determined to obey his orders by prosecuting his journey, & hoped by his timely arrival, to be able to put a stop to, or frustrate their designs - upon which the Messengers were dismissed

17th

Sir William Johnson being at Fort Brewerton at the West end of the Oneida Lake, had an interview with Segeareseron Chief Sachem of Tyanaghsaragey who informed him that there had been Deputys sent by the Senecas to the Nations about Detroit, to perform the ceremony of Condolance on behalf of the Six Nations for the Indians who were killed in the Battle near Niagara in 1759, after which ceremony they were to strengthen and renew the old alliance subsisting between them; that the Cayugas were to perform the same ceremony with the Northern Indians & at Cadarachqui & that on the return of the Deputys a Meeting would be called at Onondago, at which the result of both embassys would be made publick to all the Indians of the Confederacy. Sir William then acquainted him with the Intelligence he had received concerning the Indians designs the tendency Wholly of which he represented to him, with advice to use his influence in frustrating any such attempt. On hearing of which the Indian seemed greatly surprised, declaring solemnly that no such design had ever been agreed to by the Six Nations, nor any such message sent by them to the Detroit & Cadarach Meetings - that if any such thing was in agitation it must

come

Come from the Senecas along, & Concluded with promising he would use all his interest on his return home, to enquire into the the particulars thereof, and prevent its ill effects —

Sir William sent a String of Wampum by an Indian, to desire the Chief & other Chiefs of Onondaga, to meet him at Oswego to talk over some business as able to deliver might deliver them the Medals sent by General Amherst to all those of that Nation who accompanied the Army last year to Montreal, but on mentioning some particular Chiefs he was informed by the Seneca Sachem, that they were gone on the Governor of Pensilvania's invitation to attend a Meeting in that Province, adding, that his Nation, and the Oneidas had refused sending any Deputys thither —

19th

Sir William Johnson arrived at Oswego —

20th

Several Mississagaes, and other Indians came to his Tent, whom he informed of the Cause of his journey to Detroit, at which they seemed well pleased promising to acquaint their Nation therewith on their return home — asked the reason of so many Men, & so much Artillery passing by — he informed them that some of the troops were sent to finish the Forts not yet compleated, and the rest for garrisoning the outposts surrendered to his Britannick Majesty by the Capitulation of Canada, which, from the lateness of the season could not be effected the last Campaign, and that the Cannon were for those Forts, and for the Vessells on the Lakes —

Sir William sent a String of Wampum by a Chenussio Indian to desire the attendance of a few Sachems of his Nation at Niagara within five, or Six days at farthest —

Two Onondagas arrived, & acquainted him that several of their Nation would attend him next Morning —

At

At a Meeting held at Oswego July 21st
with several Sachems and Warriors of Onondaga

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart
Major Duncan
Capt. Grey & several Officers of the 55th Regiment
Lieut. Guy Johnson as Secretary for Ind. Affairs
With Interpreters

Upwards of 40 Sachems & Warriors of Onondaga

Sir William opened the Conference by welcoming them to Oswego, & after proceeding thro' the usual ceremony of condolance acquainted them with the reasons for his not calling them to a general Meeting since his return from Canada — Informed them of the Cause of his journey to the Detroit, of their discovery of the Indians evil intentions, and proceedings there which he cautioned them against having any hand in — and that he expected the five Nations would have attended the Meeting which he was going to call — Advised them to mind their hunting and Trade, and to behave friendly towards the English during his absence, and by no means to pay regard to any idle reports which might be circulated about the Country tending to create a misunderstanding between the English and Indians —

Gave a belt of wampum

Then proceeded as follows

Brethren

His Excellency General Amherst being desirous to shew his regard to merit, having taken notice of the behaviour of all those Indians who abscame faithfull Allies continued with the Army after the reduction of Fort Levis & proceeded with them

them to Montreal, has thought proper to have Medals struck in Commemoration thereof, to be by me distributed amongst them as an honourable mark of his approbation of their Conduct, which will entitle the bearer to some provisions, & good treatment at all the posts— It is with pleasure I now present you with the one ordered for your Nation; and I flatter myself that you will on all occasions manifest the same zeal and attachment to his Majesty's service which hath entitled you to this publick mark of distinction——

Then delivered out the Medals for the Indians of that Nation— after which they withdrew to consider on an Answer with which they returned in about an hour, Whereupon the Speaker stood up and after returning many thanks for what Sir William had sayed to them he went thro' the usual ceremony of condolance——

Gave three Strings of wampum

Then pulling out a large belt which had been given them by Sir William, when they were called to go against Niagara, he proceeded——

Brother Warraghiyagey

On your setting out with the Army to the Siege of Niagara, you then promised us in a Meeting with our Nations, that after the reduction thereof, and of the rest of the Country, you would be enabled to regulate trade so as to reduce the exorbitant prices of goods, and likewise promised us good treatment forever should we exert ourselves in conjunction with the Army against the Enemy; which we chearfully agreed to, and accordingly conducted you to Niagara, and assisted you in taking it as a proof for the wounds which you had received— Notwithstanding which we find ourselves very much wronged and ill treated by your people

People in trade, as well as frequently illused without cause at the several posts — This proceeding so contrary to your promises & our expectations have greatly alarmed us, and been the cause of much uneasiness, we therefore intreat you that we may meet with better usage from the English for the future, otherwise, we shall be induced to believe what the French so often told us would be the consequence of your receiving them —

Gave a large belt

Brother

We are surprised to find you are going to call a council at Détroit, as you know that the Chief and the only Councillors burns at your houses, excepting that which we have at Crondaga. Besides, the Western Indians as aggressors ought rather to have attended on you — You recommend it to us to mind our hunting & trade, and to live in good terms with our Brethren at the several posts, than which nothing would be more agreable to our inclinations, but we are sorry to observe that our Brethren don't seem desirous of living in any good terms with us, from their frequent acts of violence offered as well to us as to our Women; as also from their hindering us from fishing or hunting about the forts altho' in our own Country, & frequently taking from us what we have killed or taken contrary to promise, & to the friendship subsisting between us and you; we therefore beg Brother that you will interpose, and see Justice done us, that we may have a free & reasonable trade with powder allowed us, and that there may be also Interpreters fixed at the several posts who may prevent any future misunderstandings which otherwise may happen thro' our not understanding the Language of each other

Brother — With regard to what you spoke to us concerning

the

The intelligence sent from Détroit, and to your third cautions to us on that head; whereby you advised us to avoid entering into any such ill project, we can truly answer that we know nothing of any such plot, neither are we, nor shall we get drunk, & suffer our heads to grow giddy, being determined to hold fast the Covenant Chain, and hope you will do the same on your parts so that we may live together to be grey —
This belt which you have delivered us, shall be sent to the several Nations, our Allies, to acquaint them with what you say, & with our resolutions thereon, which we hope will be a precedent for them to follow, and when they are all acquainted therewith you will receive a belt in return —

Brother

We esteem it a great favour that the General hath thought proper to remember those Indians who attended him last year to Montreal, by rewarding them with Medals, and we return you thanks for delivering them to us, assuring you that as you may always depend on our remaining true Allies to the English; and altho (through a misunderstanding which arose at that time) several of ours, and of the other Nations returned back after the taking of Fort Levis, you may with great truth acquaint the General that it was in no wise owing to their want of zeal and inclination to serve the English, as you must know that several of them have particularly distinguished themselves in your Cause during all the rest of the War

Brother,

Gave a belt

Here is one of our People present named Lanadácta who had his hunting house near this place plundered during the Spring whilst he was absent hunting of thirty buck Skins, two Kettles, Guns, Axes and other things by some of the English then going to Fort William Augustus, he therefore hopes you'll get him

some

some redress, being greatly reduced thereby, and not having wherewithal to purchase Cloathing &c — Gave a String

Brother

I now speak at the request of the Warriors who came here twice, and wish you a good journey and safe return, And I am in their names to let you know how much they are distress'd for want of powder which renders them unable to procure skins for trade & for the maintenance of their families not being able to procure it even for their money, they therefore by this Belt of Wampum intreat you to consider their wants by letting them have a couple of flasks of powder, with a proportion of ball, until your return which they shall look upon as a favour never to be forgotten — Gave a large Belt of Wampum —

The Speaker having ended Sir William Johnson addressed them as follows —

Brethren of the Onondaga's —

The Belt which you just now laid before me with design to remind me of my former promises to you; I look upon as needless, since I have it on Record, as well as all your promises & Conduct which can never be forgotten — The behaviour of many of your people last Year in returning home, & leaving the Generals, & me at Isle Royale after the reduction thereof, has set you before us in so bad a light that neither the Generals nor myself can think of serving you after such an Unbrotherlike step, which, as well as some other parts of your Conduct, has occasioned our not entirely fulfilling all the promises made to you, However, if the promises you now make of preserving entire the Covenant Chain for the future, be sincere (which will be your own interest) you may in that case expect we shall treat you as friends, and allow you

You with a plentifule trade, and not permit any of our people to molest, or illtreat you undeservedly without meeting with punishment. The General being determined to act with the utmost impartiality, and not permit either the English, or you to commit Crimes with impunity; —— gave a belt

Brethren

Our Conquests in this Country being at present very considerable, our trade and alliances must of course be more extensive than heretofore. It will therefore be necessary to have other Meetings & places of trade than my House & Onondaga, neither can you be in the least surprized, when you observe that we have Agents for the management of Indian affairs in several Quarters, namely Pittsburgh & Montreal the better to keep up a good understanding with, and Strengthen the Extensive Alliances which continues to encrease by the acquisition of Nations, who are daily coming into, and uniting themselves with us, which they are induced to, from our clemency as well as from a consideration how much it is their interest so to do. I therefore recommend it to you to live on the best terms with all such Indians — with regard to any illtreatment which your people may receive at any of the posts, I am induced to think it must be chiefly owing to their own ill behavior when in Liquor, for which reason, I now recommend it to you to lay aside the immoderate use thereof, which if you do, I am certain you will meet with no ill treatment undeservedly, I would likewise advise you not to trifle away too much of your time about the posts, which you can so much better employ in hunting for the maintenance of your family, and on my return I shall provide Interpreters to reside at the Principal Forts, who I hope may be a means of preventing

any

Any further Disputes arising between the English & you, from the want of understanding each others meaning—

Brethren

I am very glad to hear you profess yourselves Strangers & Enemys to the plot so lately discovered, if you actively you will continue in that disposition, nor wadily engage in an Affair which must prove your ruin, & I make not doubt but on your communicating your resolutions to the other Nations of holding fast the Covenant Chain, and living in friendship with us, they will readily follow so laudable an Example, which will be the only way of living to be grey headed, and which I heartily wish you may do —

Brethren

If the person who robbed Kanadaga's Hunting Waring could be found, or was known he should be punished in such manner as the Nature of the Crime deserved, and proper satisfaction made to the Sufferer, but until he be discovered he can have no satisfaction therein—I shall however, on my part consider his Losses by giving him some Cloathing

Gave a String

Brethren

As I am pleased with your professions of friendship, & behavior at this meeting, & being sensible of your distresses, I shall speak to the Commanding Officer of this Garrison to let you have two Casks of powder for your Families support, and hope you'll shew yourselves deserving of that, or of any other favours which may be conferred on you, & which your Conduct alone must entitle you to hope for—

Gave a large bunch of Wampum

Sir William Johnson then informed them that soon after his

His return home, he purposed to call a Meeting of the Six Nations in order to strengthen the Covenant Chain & settle all matters on the best footing, after which he took leave, & the Conference ended —

P.M. Sir William Johnson, Colly Croghan, John Johnson Esqr & Lieut Guy Johnson embarked on board a Schooner for Niagara where they arrived on the 24th on Sir Williams landing, the Commanding Officer Major Walters delivered him the following Letr & Minutes of a Conference from Capt Campbell Commd at Detroit —

Detroit 5th July 1761

"Sir

I take the liberty to send you a Copy of a Council held with the Indian Nations of Detroit at the desire of two Seneca Deputys from the Six Nations, by which you will easily see that the Six Nations have for sometime past had very bad designs against the English — they came here about three Weeks ago, and invited the Nations to a Council at Sandosky, with the Delawares, Shawanese, and other Nations, but as I had been informed before of their designs, I prevented the Nations here from going there; upon their refusing to go with them, they went back to Sandoushy, where they met with the other Nations who refused to take up the hatchet without the Consent of the Nations here, upon which they returned & held the Council, the Copy of which will inform you fully of every particular of the affair — Before I had this information, I was frequently alarmed with the reports that the Six Nations spread amongst the Nations here, who were at Niagara by telling them that they were soon to strike the English, and in general giving them a bad opinion of the English — If there is any merit in the discovery, I owe it entirely to the Wiandot and Ottawa Interpreter who I beg leave to recommend to you for

for their behaviour in this affair — after all we could do there was a strong party amongst the Wyandots whom you know lead the other Nations here.

I am hopefull this discovery will disconcert their projects I have been at all pains to satisfy the Indians, but beg leave to mention to you, that without our being at some considerable expence with them, till matters are a little more settled, it will be impossible to keep them in our interest, as they have been in use to be entirely supported by the French. Several parties have gone to War against the Cherokees, but I am told have been stopped by the Shawanese and sent home without doing any thing — The Senecas tell me there are Deputys from the Cherokees & other southern Indians in their Country, who wait for their return to know the Sentiments of the Nations here — When we took possession of this Country Mr Croghan at the desire of the Indians employed the Smiths here to mend their Guns & Hatchets, which as we had immense numbers of Indians here will amount to a larger sum than we expected, but at same time it would be of bad consequence to retrench that Expence in our present critical situation —

The great quantitys of Rum brought to Niagara & there by the Albany traders is of the most pernicious consequence — Salt is none to be sold here, which obliges the Indians to go so far to Niagara from whence they bring it in great quantitys which makes them troublesome & ill to manage —

As I am certain this abuse is without your knowledge I thought it my duty to let you know of it, Notwithstanding of the Number of Traders from Albany we should have little else but Rum had it not been for the Traders from Pensilvania & Mr Sterling from New York, who are the only people that have brought any considerable quantitys of goods for the Indians — I am &c

Copy

Copy of the Conference sent by Capt Campble

At a Council held at the Wiandot Town near Fort Détroit 3d July 1761 by the Deputys of the six Nations with the Ottawas, Wiandots, Chipaweighs, & Powtewatamis——

Sahaiadoris, & Kayasholon, Senecas, & Deputys from the Six Nations delivered twenty Sticks, & three belts of Wampum to the above Nations, with several Speeches tending to accomodate all differences between them, & particularly that the Action between them at Niagara (in which they say many Warriors were slain on both sides) might be entirely forgotten, they then delivered four Strings of Wampum with the following Speech——

When the English took possession of Détroit, they willingly permitted your young men to go to War against their Enemies the Cherokees, but we now desire & request that they may not go to War against them but remain at home for some time: we have now finished all we had to say with respect to affairs between you and us——

They then produced a large red belt, by them termed the War hatchet, and addressing themselves particularly to the Wiandots, made the following Speech——

As you are the leading Nation here, you have only to say the Word, the others will follow your example; we invite you by this belt to cut off the English at Fort Détroit, to which if you agree, it will give us the greatest Joy and pleasure, with Chearfulness we will return home to our Nation & endeavor to do the same with the Garrisons at Niagara & Fort Pitt——

The English treat us with much disrespect, & we have the greatest reason to believe by their behavior they intend to cut us off entirely; they have possessed themselves of our Country, it is

now

Now in our power to dispossess them & recover it, if we will embrace the opportunity before they have time to assemble together, & satisfy themselves there, there is no time to be lost, let us strike immediately, our Warriors are already prepared and impatiently wait till they hear from you—

The Nations declined giving them a decied answer, but came with them the following Day being the 5th June to Fort Detroit and in open Council in presence of Capt Campbell Commandant & several other Gentlemen— declared the whole of the Conference that had passed between them the preceding day, & delivered up to them the War belt in presence of the Deputys of the six Nations to their great astonishment — Tahaiadoris, one of the Deputys on seeing the belt given up, stood up, & in great fervour expressed himself in the following manner. Seeing it is thus far discovered I myself will declare the whole affair from the beginning, & accordingly after relating what had passed in Council between them the day before, continued repeating farther grievances upon the English, & sayed that the belt which he had delivered to the Wiandots Tobacco and they had now given up, was not the real War hatchet, but a copy of the true original one which was left with the Onondagas—

Capt Campbell then addressed himself to the Wiandots & other Nations with them in the following manner

My Friends & Brethren

I return you my hearty and sincere thanks for the important discovery you have made of the bad designs of the six Nations against the English; your prudently

visiting

rejecting their proposals of War, & the means you have used to put a stop to it, yields me the greatest Satisfaction, I shall immediately acquaint his Excellency General Amherst of your good behaviour, & friendship to the English, & shall take particular care that you be constantly treated as friends, & Allies, which I hope you will always continue to be —

He then delivered a belt of Wampum to the Deputys of these six Nations with the following Speech —

I am very much surprized at this extraordinary behavior of the six Nations, who have been always hitherto esteemed our greatest friends, and are now not only threatning to become our Enemys, but inviting other Nations to take up the Hatchet against us — I foresee your Designs are discovered, & will be disconcerted every where, by this belt of Wampum I advise you with all my heart, & in the most friendly manner to return home, and ardently recommend it to your Chiefs, & those of other Nations in concert with you to quit their bad intentions, & live in peace, for, if they proceed in their designs against the English, it will terminate in their utter ruin, and destruction —

The Council was then dissolved for that day

On the 5th they assembled again, when each of the several Nations delivered four strings & a belt of Wampum to the Deputys of the six Nations, and addressed themselves in this manner —

We return you thanks for the agreable proposals of friendship you offered us, & forgetting the grievances that have happened between us, but by no means approve of your proposing to go to War against the English, we desire you will desist from your design as it is contrary to our Inclination for

that,

that there should be any disturbances, we now think ourselves happy being in peace and quiet; but if you go on to engage in Conjunction with other Nations against the English we shall look upon you as disturbers of the publick tranquillity, & will be obliged to interpose, to put a stop to your proceedings, & restore peace and quiet again in the Land——

Sahaiadoris answered and thanked them for the friendly advice they had given him, said notwithstanding the Six Nations had good reason to be angry with the English that peace was best, that the Nations, & the English had now opened his Eyes, that he would bury all bad thoughts and forget the injuries done against them by the English, that he would return home and acquaint the Chiefs of the Six Nations, and all others in Conjunction with them, of the desire and intentions of the Nations at Detroit & would recommend it to them in the most prudent manner to lay aside all thoughts of war and live in peace——

He then addressed himself in particular to Capt Campbell told him that if he had the good fortune to get home before any hostilities were committed he would endeavour to put a stop to their bad intentions, would recommend it to the Chiefs to go and assemble at Sir Wm Johnson's in order to hold a Council with him, & make up all differences, and after it was finished would willingly return to Detroit, to acquaint Capt Campbell, & the Nations here with whatever should pass between them and Sir Wm Johnson at the Council——

The above is a true Copy of the Council, as it was explained to me by the Interpreters——

Donald Campbell
Capt R. A. Regt——

25th

Some Indians complained to Sir William Johnson of their having been robbed of 4 Horses, by the Garrison of Niagara, & that one of their people was shot in the Breast & arm, by a Soldier of little Niagara — Sir William thereupon made them a present in order to satisfy them —

Another Indian complained of his brothers having been killed by some of the Garrison at Venango without any cause, which occasioned the rest of the people of that Settlement to break up and go to Chenaspio very much discontented —

27th

Sir William sent a Letter to apprize Capt Campbell at Detroit of Troops being on their way to take possession of the out posts, that the Indians might not be alarmed at their approach

At a Meeting held at Niagara July 28th

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart
Coll Eyre of the 46th Regiment
Major Walters
John Johnson Esqr. Lieut Guy Johnson, as Secry
Dubuoagne Interpreter

Wabbicommicop, Chief of the Chipeweighs, with several others of that Nation

Sir William addressed them as follows

Brethren — I take this occasion of calling you here, to Welcome & shake you by the hand, as also to return you thanks for your good behaviour & friendly inclinations towards the English, of all which I have been informed since my arrival at this place; I therefore now give you this publick testimony of my satisfaction at your behaviour — Gave a String —

Brethren

103

Brethren

The many belts of Wampum, and Calumets of peace which hang in this Room[1] convince me of your, and of the Neighbouring Nations good intentions, and the just sense which you all entertain of the blessings arising from peace, & your friendship — continue still firm in these sentiments so Essential to your own happiness, keep up a good correspondence with this Garison, & behave yourselves soberly & peaceably whilst here, or at any other place where you may meet with your Brethren the English, by which means you may be always assured of their favour & protection —

Brethren

Gave a belt of wampum

As I am now on my way to Détroit where I hope at a Meeting of the several Nations there, to establish a firm & lasting peace, and put all matters on the most permanent footing I shall be glad to have some Sachems present from your Nation, in order that they might Communicate to your people the business which may be transacted at that Conference, & the mutual engagements there entred into between the Indians and us — After this General Meeting I shall to the best of my Judgment regulate the Trade there and elsewhere to the satisfaction of both Indians & Traders, and I make no doubt but your future good conduct will sufficiently testify the sense which you have of our friendship & the assistance which we afford to render you a flourishing people —

Sir William having finished what he had to say — Wabicommicot returned him hearty thanks for the speech which he had delivered to them, which he sayed they would always have at heart and take particular notice of

1 The Commanding Room in the Fort where Conferences are held, where all the belts which the Indians Deliver, are hung up —

He

He then produced their Pipe, or Calumet of peace, which he presented to Sir William and all present to smoke out of it, saying, that the smoke arising therefrom, would reach the Clouds and be seen by the most distant Nations — 194

He then begged Sir William would look at his Appearance that the dress then on him & which was his best would scarcely cover him — & hoped he would not be surprized that they were not able to cloath themselves by reason of their being debarred the liberty of purchasing ammunition to kill game for their carrying on of trade; and concluded by requesting Sir William would take their Case into Consideration and also order them some provisions of which they stood in the greatest need; & that as soon as they had considered on a proper answer to what he had sayed they would attend him therewith —

The Conference ended

An Onondaga Indian just arrived from Détroit who had been present at the meeting held there between the two Seneca Deputys & the Western Indians, informed Sir William that what had passed there at was chiefly spoke in Chabert Joncair's name, who before he was made prisoner recommended it to the Senecas that in case the French should be conquered, they were to propose to the other Nations to unite & fall upon the English. The Indian was of opinion that many of the Ottawas were not yet well inclined towards us, but that the Wiandots seemed to be entirely our friends — That they asked him whether his Nation was concerned in the affair with the Senecas and on his declaring they were not, the Wiandots seemed vastly pleased —

30th

Wabbicommicot sent to acquaint Sir William Johnson that he was ready to give in his answer in behalf of that Nation —

Whereupon

Whereupon the Indians all assembled

Present as before

Wabbicommicots Speaker

Brother

It gives us great satisfaction to find that our Conduct has merited the approbation of the person who has the management of our Affairs, and you may rest assured that we are of one heart and mind with you — You desire we should send some of our people to be present at the meeting at the Détroit, I shall therefore readily accompany you thither, together with another Sachem here present, but as our Wives must be in great need during our absence, I hope you will consider their case, & allow them some provisions —

Brother

Your upright dealing towards us has convinced us of the esteem you have for our people, who are determined to shew by their future behaviour that they are very sensible of your strict adherence to what you first treated to them on the reduction of this place —

Brother

I hope you'll excuse our appearing in this dress, as our poverty prevents us from coming before you in a better, You may observe the Days are now clear, & the sun burns bright, therefore I should be very glad to wear a hat to defend me from its heat —

Brother

I have tryed several times with my Hands to catch fish for my living, but found it would not answer, therefore I should be glad to have a Spear to kill them with; I am likewise prevented from hunting by reason of my Guns being broke —

Brother

Brother

I have discovered a fine Tree which I should be desirous to cut down for firing, but for want of an Axe I am necessitated to make a fire at its root in order to burn it Down

The Speaker having ended, Sir William thanked them for their intention of sending the Shawanese to Detroit, and desired they would be ready to set out when he did — told them he was pleased to find that what he had said to their Nations on the reduction of Niagara, had produced the desired effect, recommended to them to continue their good behaviour, & to cherish the friendship of the English, who were now become the only powerfull people on this continent — He told them that altho' he had some Goods containing presents to be given at the General Meeting, they were not yet arrived, however he should consider their wants, & give them some Cloathing the next day, as also order some provisions for the Women in the absence of their Husbands, & give those who returned home some Ammunition to enable them to hunt on the road — And on his return from the Gen.l Meeting, should consider the state of their Arms &c.a & send them a Smith to reside at Niagara in order to repair them from time to time, and concluded with hoping that this favour towards them would meet with a grateful return, and so far convince them of our friendship as to prevent their being led away to act as unprecedently as some Indians had lately done, and thereby justly incense that people whose favour & friendship they were bound both by gratitude & interest to improve

31st

Sir William delivered a medal, present to them, for which they seemed very thankfull, and made the fairest promises of living in friendship for ever with the English — Adding that on their return home, their Nation on seeing the friendly usage they had met with, would be more & more convinced of our regard for them, & that it would prove a means of securing them firmly to our interest —

August

(34)

August 1st

At a Meeting with several Wiandot Indians at Niagara

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart.
John Johnson Esqr.
Lieut. Guy Johnson as Secry.

The Indians being all Assembled, Sir William spoke to them as follows —

Brethren

I desire by this Belt you'll give your Nation notice of my being on my way to Detroit, & that I request they will immediately summon all the surrounding Nations to the intended Meeting, that I may be enabled to return before the bad season of the year sets in —

As Major Gladwin, an English Officer is now on his way with a body of men in order to explore the Lakes, take possession of the French posts, evacuated to us by the surrender of Canada, I judged it necessary to inform you thereof that you might not be alarmed at their approach —

As a proof of my friendship for you, I now present you with some Cloathing & Trinkets with some Rum to buy bread for your journey home, & expect you will continue by your Conduct to merit the favour of your brethren the English —

Gave a Belt of Wampum

To which Speech their Chief returned the following answer

Brother

It gives us great pleasure to see & speak with you of whom we have so often heard, wherefore now shake you by the hand, as our friend, returning you many thanks

for

for this mark of your friendship, and you may be assured if the wind will permit us, we shall be home in a few days when we shall faithfully deliver your message to the Chief Men of our Castle, who will doubtless dispatch runners to call the other Nations in order to meet you—

The Speaker having finished what he had to say, they took their leave—

6th

A Seneca Indian (who during the Siege of Niagara came out of the Fort with thirty of his people to Sir William) this day waited on him, on the Indians being asked how the Senecas came to send the Message they did to the Western Indians at, and about D'etroit, he answered that it must have been set on foot by some Frenchmen living on the Ohio, who had one of their people killed at, or near Fort Pitt last spring, others much abused by the English— That lately five Delawares were killed near Shamokin, & a Seneca by the Garrison of Venango, all which, together with the ill treatment they generally met with at the Posts, induced them to imagine the English proposed to fall upon & destroy them, and was probably the cause of their sending the belt amongst the western Indians— That Sahaiadoris one of their Messengers was Son to Chabert Joncaire—

Sonajoana a Seneca Chief with several others arrived, and acquainted Sir William that he expected the rest at to morrow

8th

The Senecas came to inform Sir William that three young Indians sent from the Sachems were arrived to tell him that the Sachems & Chiefs of that Nation who were on their way to Niagara agreeable to his summons, had returned back on account

of

(36)

Of one of their Chief Men named Karaghianaghquas
falling sick, which prevented their proceeding,[1] but that
they would be very glad Sir William would deliver what
he had to say to the Senecas then at Niagara, being
thirty in number, with their Chief Sonajoana who was
impowered to hear, and acquaint the rest thereof —
Sir William expressed his surprize at their not punctually
obeying his summons, having something to say to them
on which their interest & welfare greatly depended, however
that he should deliver what he had to say to those present with
Afternoon —

Mr. Monsieur Gamelin (newly arrived from Detroit)
informed Sir William that an Ottawa Indian had advised
him to take care of himself as Niagara & Detroit would
be destroyed in a few days —

Sir William sent to acquaint the Indians that he was
ready to deliver what he had to say to them — whereupon
they assembled —

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart
Major Walters — } Roy. Americans
Capt. Etherington }
John Johnson Esqr
Lieut. Guy Johnson as Secry
Daloagne Interpretor
Sonajoana, & above thirty Senecas

Being all seated Sir William spoke to them as follows

Brethren

My sending for you at this time was to acquaint you that
I am sent by the General & Commander in Chief of his
Britannick Majesty's forces in America, to the Detroit

[1] It is customary for the Indians to return home on any of their Chiefs falling sick

In order to call a Counsil and assemble all the surrounding Nations, & to establish all matters on the best, & most permanent footing in that quarter; to assure them of his Majestys protection so long as they continue to behave as Friends to the English, as also to regulate the Trade & at every other place where a trade is carried on between us & the Indians, thereby to convince them of our upright intentions, and resolution to see them done ale manner of Justice whilst they deserve our favour and protection —

Gave a Belt

Brethren

In the prosecution of my journey hither I had frequent Interviews with several of the Six Nations, but how great was my surprize when I was given to understand from a good Authority that you, the people in whom I had always reposed so much confidence, whose happiness and true interest it has been my constant study to promote, should without any reasonable motive for so doing attempt to disturb the harmony subsisting between the Indians and us, by sending Messengers with a War Belt to Détroit in order to prevail on the several Nations of Indians inhabitting that Country to take up the hatchet, and joyn with you against the English, — Your Brethren, Your Friends and your Allies as you have always termed them, ties, which your perfidiousness hath now falsified —

However astonishing this your extraordinary Conduct may appear to the English in General, it cannot but affect me in a more particular & sensible manner in consideration of the place which I hold under his Majesty which appoints me to the Superintendency of your & the Six Nations affairs, A people on whom I have so often bestowed his Majestys bounty,

Who

Who must all be convinced of my constant & indefatigable labour in promoting a good understanding between the English and you, and in pointing out to you the only means of enjoying peace & prosperity.

So unjustifiable are your late proceedings as not only to surprize us, but to astonish those very Indians, so lately our avowed Enemys, who must look upon it as the highest perfidy in you, the long assigned friends of the English, suddenly to throw off the Mask at a time when all the surrounding Nations had just began to taste the sweets of peace & to reap the advantages resulting from our friendly indulgences towards them. then, in violation of the most solemn treaty to lay a scheme which must deprive them of the blessings of peace and commerce, by endeavouring to engage those hitherto well disposed people in an unnatural and rebellious War which (if undertaken) must have unavoidably terminated in the ruin of the whole Indian Confederacy—

But the Conduct of these wise people, hath convinced you, as well as us of their just estimate of the happiness which they enjoy & the advantages resulting from our friendship, by their contemptuously rejecting your pernicious proposals, tending to a breach of the publick tranquility— If then your Conduct is astonishing to those Nations as yet strangers to us, in what light must you appear to the English, who have always hitherto esteemed and treated you as friends, and that at a considerable expence, and what measures can you take to extenuate your guilt, after you veil the weak endeavours to promote an unjust War—

Let

Let me add as an addition to your Crime, that on my way hither, every other Nation of the Confederacy with whom I had any conference, utterly disclaimed their being in any wise privy thereto and in the warmest terms disapproved of your proceedings ——

I now therefore address & require you present, who represent the Seneca Nation, peremptorily to acquaint me, whether the two Seneca Messengers sent with a belt to incite the Nations about the Detroit to a War against the English were authorized for that purpose by your Nation or not, If so, what were the motives inducing you thereto, and what are your present resolutions thereon, that I may be enabled to acquaint the Commander in Chief immediately Therewith ——

Concluded with severely chiding them for their stealing horses from about Fort Stanwix ——

To all which they promised to prepare an answer against the next Day ——

9th ——

Sir William Johnson drew up Regulations for the Indian trade at Niagara, & Oswego, stipulating the Quality & Quantity of goods to be given in exchange for the Indians Peltry —— The Regulation for the former post he delivered Major Wharton, & dispatched that for the latter to Major Duncan Comdg Officer that the Traders might be compelled to govern themselves thereby, & the Regulations properly enforced ——

The Indians assembled at Sir Williams Quarters to answer what he had sayed to them the day before ——

Present as before ——

Sonajoana Speaker ——

Brother

(40)

Brother Warraghiyagey

What you declared to us yesterday has given us much uneasiness especially, as we are not only innocent, but entirely ignorant of the whole charge against us, no such Message having been ever to our knowledge, sent by our Nation, it having been always our intention to live in strict friendship with the English; but we are of opinion that as those Messengers live near Fort Pitt, they must have been dispatched by some Indians from that Quarter

We cannot deny but that some of our imprudent young Men have stolen some horses in the Neighbourhood of Pittsburgh without our consent or approbation, but we shall use all our endeavours to put a stop thereto for the future, as well as to any other cause of complaint, & hope thereby as well as by the rest of our conduct to shew our good intentions to regain your confidence & Esteem —

gave a belt of Wampum

Brother —

I now speak on the behalf of the Warriors & principal Women, begging you would consider their poverty, & allow the former some ammunition to kill game for their support, as also to have pity on our Women who have scarcely clothing to cover their nakedness, & be assured that any favours which they may now receive from you, shall be remembered in the most grateful & friendly manner by the whole Nation — gave a bunch of wampum

Having finished what he had to say — Sir William spoke to them as follows —

Brethren of the Seneca Nation

I have attended with the utmost surprize to your

Signed

feigned Declarations of ignorance & innocence with regard to the late message sent to the Détroit, nor can your frivolous excuses that the Messengers Lived Detached from you, have any Weight with me, being thoroughly convinced that they, or any other Tribes of your Nation (tho' ever so remote) would not presume to undertake so dangerous an affair without your concurrence & approbation, as you must be sensible I well know your custom of consulting each other on affairs of much less moment, nay, matters of the smallest importance are never agreed to without the consent of you all.

This affair is villainous & treacherous in its Nature, has been fortunately brought to light partly thro' the friendship and fidelity of the Western Indians, who have made publick your whole proceedings. I therefore now tell you plainly that I look upon whatever you may say, as an extenuation thereof, to be evasive, & calculated with design farther to amuse & deceive a people, who have too long credited your false protestations of friendship, nor will all the Laws you can frame with all the Rethorick you may be masters of, in any wise satisfy the General or convince me of your innocence, unless a Deputation of your Chiefs attend the Meeting which I am now going to call at the Détroit, & there publickly in the name of your people, & in the presence of all the Nations declare your entire innocence & disapprobation of any thing proposed by those Messengers last Month tending to excite a War against us — and this I propose as the only step which you can take to satisfy your Injured Brethren the English, and to acquit yourselves to the Indians of any concern in what was then transacted —

returned them their own Wampum to shew he paid no regard to what they had said which greatly confounded them —

After

After some time spent in consultation together, the Chiefs arose upp, and addressed Sir Williams

Brother Warraghiyagey

We are all much concerned to find you are so severe upon us, after the honest declarations of innocency which we made to you; However, as it has not given you sufficient Satisfaction we shall send your belt off tomorrow morning to our Nations together with what you have sayed thereon, & make no doubt but some of our Chiefs will be immediately appointed to attend, or follow you to the Détroit, and there (agreable to your request) publickly satisfy you, & the World of our innocency of what we are accused

Upon which Sir Williams desired they would lose no time in so doing least the Meeting might be thereby retarded, promised he would give them a little cloathing the next Day, as to ammunition he told them that their wont of it, & the little notice taken of them was entirely owing to their own ill behaviour last Year in abandoning his Majestys troops after the Surrender of Iroquois Royaloy, neither could they with the least Justice expect that any should put ammunition into the hands of a people who endeavoured to form a confederacy against us, However that on their solemn declarations of innocency, and in expectation that they might hereafter behave themselves as became faithfull Allies, he should so far consider their demand, as to allow those of their Nations present, as much as should serve them to kill game on their way home

After which they parted

This Day Sir Williams boats arrived with the Indians present Nickas

399200

Nichas of Conajoharee with the Mohocks, Toome Oneidas arrived 10th 11th

The Mohocks being desirous to speak with the Senecas upon the before mentioned affair, on behalf of their Nation they accordingly called them to the following Meeting at which they requested Sir William to be present

At a Meeting of the Mohocks & Oneidas with the Senecas at Niagara July 11th

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart & Lieut Guy Johnson as Secy

Nichas Sachem of Conajoharee
& other Mohocks & Oneidas
The Senecas as before

Nichas addressed them

Brethren of the Seneca Nation

The late imprudent steps which we are informed you have taken, has given our Nation much uneasiness, & cannot fail of disobliging the whole Confederacy, particularly as it hath been without cause & contrary to our inclinations, And I am to assure you in the Name of my Nation, that they, the head of the Six Nations are greatly disgusted thereat, & expect that by your Sorrow for what you have done, & your future good behaviour you will make some atonement to the English & to us whom you have so greatly injured, in that we are a part of the Confederacy I therefore exhort you to consider well, what I have said as coming from the mouths of all our Nations, & likewise to lay aside that mean practice of stealing your Brethrens Horses, & immediately to return all those which are in your possession,

As

As also to send some of your Sachems to the Detroit with directions to declare your sentiments in publick, & thereby clear yourselves if possible to your brethren the English as well as to all the Western Indians of the plot with which you are charged —

Brethren

Unless you agree to what is so proposed, & laying aside Thievery, Drunkenness & Quarrells live for the future, in the most friendly terms with the English you may be assured that a publick rupture must ensue, on which occasion you must expect no favour from us, as we are determined to look upon us Indians as our friends, who are Enemys to them — Gave three Strings of Wampum

The Senecas thereupon after again denying their knowledge of, or concern in the plot, returned Him thanks for their advice, which they promised to report to their Nations with whom they made no doubt it would have the desired effect, as it must be of great weight with them

Then the Meeting dissolved

An old Seneca Chief called the Belt, waited on Sir William, he professed himself entirely ignorant of the Indians design

12th

Sir William went to the Landing place, or La Platon, from which time to the 17th was spent in getting the Indian presents &c over the Carrying place, to Little Niagara, the Weather being very wet

On the 17th Sir William left La Platon & proceeded to Little Niagara, where he made preparations for proceeding thro' Lake Erie to Detroit —

19th

19th Sir William embarked for Détroit having with him a Detachment of the Royal Americans, some Provincials, Indians &c making in all 440, on board of 13 Battoes, & Canoes —

September 3d

Sir William arrived at the Détroit

4th

A.M. The principal Sachems & Warriors of the Delawares, Shawanese, Mohiccons, Wiandots & Senekas residing over the Lakes, or on the Ohio, & the several branches waited on Sir William Johnson & acquainted him that agreable to his message delivered by George Croghan Esqr. Dep. Agent they came thither and had waited his arrival in order to attend the Conference to which they had been summoned; Assuring him that his safe arrival gave them infinite Satisfaction Whereupon Sir William after thanking them for their punctuality in obeying his Summons, ordered some pipes & Tobacco to be distributed amongst them, & after giving each of them a dram they retired —

Then the principal Sachems & Warriors of the Wiandots & Senekas opposite Détroit waited on & addressed him in the following manner —

Brother —

By this String of Wampum we heartily and sincerely welcome you to our Country, & wipe the Sweat from off your Eyes, that you may see and distinguish clearly your Brethren of all Nations who have with pleasure assembled themselves here, to attend the Conference agreable to your desire —

Gave a String

Brother —

With this String we clear the passage to your heart,

and

And remove from your remembrance any illness which you may have heard on your way hither, so that you may freely speak your mind, & declare your sentiments, as well to your Brethren the Indians of the several Nations residing in & about this Country, as on the Ohio, and its branches, who are all assembled here in obedience to your Summons — A String

Brother

With this String we open your ears that you may likewise hear & attend to what your brethren of the several Nations here assembled shall have to say at the ensuing Conference —

The Speaker having ended, Sir William Johnson gave a String returned them thanks for the friendly manner in which they had welcomed him to the Detroit, expressed his great satisfaction at their readiness in obeying his summons and desired to know whether all the Indians who were to attend the Meeting, were yet arrived to which they answered that there were some Indian Chiefs of each of the Nations in the Neighbourhood who were yet behind, but that they were expected within a few days — After which each of them received Pipes, Tobacco, & a Dram and then departed —

Then the Chiefs & Warriors of the Dowtewatanies, Ottawas and Chipewaighs, successively waited on him, & after going through the usual ceremonys practised at Meetings on the Occasions, were treated and dismissed by Sir William in the same manner & form as was used with the Chiefs

Mr Croghan delivered Sir William the following Minutes of a Conference held by the Delawares with the

the

the other Nations at Détroit, August 20th with their 202
Answers ——

The Delawares called the other Nations to a Council and Condoled with them, & went thro' all the usual Ceremonys on these occasions. Then told the Indians to meet the next day, that they had something to say to them before Sir Wm Johnson's arrival ——

On the 21st When the Indians were all assembled the Delawares sent for Capt Campbell, & Mr Croghan to be present, & proceeded as follows, first addressing the Wiandots ——

Uncles the Wiandots

As we are come with our Brethren the English to your Council fire, we have something to say to you from all the Tribes of the Delawares & other Nations to the sunsetting, & we desire you will hear it ——

Gave a belt

You sent us word sometime ago that you were determined to live at peace with all Nations, we are glad to hear it, and as we have now travelled the road you have made, & seen your Council fire we find your road good. & believe you are sincerely desirous of propagating a lasting peace which we are glad to see ——

Gave a belt

When we heard what you had done we set off to help you to make this road of peace, and as far as we have come we have thrown such logs as you did not see off it, so that it is now smooth and pleasant to travel, and by this belt we desire it may be made clear & pleasant to the very place where the Sun goes down, thro' all Nations that we & our Brethren the English may travel it in peace to visit our Brethren, & they us, that our Children unborn may enjoy the good of this place ——

Gave a belt

By

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By this belt I clean out your Council House, and throw every thing that is evil from your thoughts, that you may for the future believe no false reports from any Nation, that will disturb the peace which is now to be made between you & your Brethren. Gave a belt.

Brethren

We have brought with us a spunk of the first Council fire which was kindled at the Sun rising, which was a fire of peace, we now kindle it in your Council house, that all Nations to the Sun setting may see that it is a fire of peace, and come to it to confirm the peace with us, & our Brethren the English. Gave a belt.

Uncles the Wiandots

Every thing is now done on our part to strengthen the peace, we desire you to be strong on your part, and not to listen to any idle reports, we tell you, we are determined to hold fast by it & our Brethren, we desire you to do the same & all other Nations to the Sun setting, that our Children may enjoy the blessing of this peace. Gave a belt

They then repeated the same to the Ottawas & gave them as many belts, and also to the Chipeweighs & Potowatamies in like manner.

On the 25th the Wiandots had a meeting with the Delawares when they repeated all that had been said to them, & assured them, they were well pleased with what they had said & would make it their study to preserve the peace, & returned a belt for every one which they had received, as did the other Nations.

M. Sir William Johnson settled with Major Gladwin the Number of Troops to be taken possession of, & the strength of each Garrison &c.

6th

5th The Huron Women waited on Sir William to welcome him to the Detroit, & presented him with some Indian Corn, the produce of their Lands, in return he ordered a beef for their Nation — The Priest, & also the principal Inhabitants likewise waited on him —

6th

The Ottawas made a Speech to Sir William by Monsr. La Butte Interpreter begging he would consider their wants & Necessitys which were very great (particularly their want of powder) and that he would likewise consider the French Interpreters, and others kept in Office about them, & continue them in their several Employments —

gave a belt of Wampum

Sir William answered them —

That he should in due time consider the Wants which they had represented and hoped they would for the future by their hunting and by an Industrious way of life be enabled to support their familys without any other assistance —

That he should likewise consider all those Interpreters, or others who had behaved themselves well, and as he saw occasion continue such of them as were judged the best qualified —

Gave a belt in return

7th

Sir William had all the Chiefs of the Delawares, Shawanese & three of the Nations living on the Southside of Lake Erie Ltea with him this Day, when he informed them that he would open the Conference by making a Speech to all the Nations on Wednesday next, at which time he desired that they, & all the rest of the Nations would be ready to attend the same, and after giving to each of them Pipes & Tobacco, and Rum, they took their Leaves promising to be ready at the appointed time —

8th

Sir William prepared & explained his Speech to the Interpreters — he likewise prepared the following Instructions for the Officers going to the several Posts

Detroit Sept. 8th 1761

Instructions for the Officers Commanding at Michilimackinack, St Joseph &c relative to their conduct with the Indians

The Officer to keep up a good understanding with all Indians who live near his post & with those who may resort thither on business & to see that no injustice is done to them in trade or otherwise —

To prevent his Garrison from having much Intercourse with the Indians, or rambling abroad amongst them, as that often creates disputes & sometimes battles between Soldier & Indian for want of understanding each other

As it will be necessary to have an Interpreter at each of the posts, the Officer (after he has received a knowledge of the French Inhabitants) is to chuse one of the honestest & best Qualified of them to serve as Interpreter when called upon, & not otherwise, who is to be paid yearly what the Officer agrees with him for, which cannot be much, as it will not prevent him following his other business —

To keep up a correspondence as well as possible with the Officers of the next posts, as also with the Commandant of Detroit, which will enable him and them to act uniformly; and have good intelligence and knowledge of the Disposition of those Nations of Indians in whose Neighbourhood they are posted — In order to prevent as much

Much as possible abuses in trade, the Officer is to see that all Traders strictly adhere to the regulation made for that purpose, on pain of being banished, & no person is to be allowed trading with, or carrying goods to any Nation or place to the Northward, or Westward of the Detroit, except where there is a Garrison & an Officer Commanding, who is at every such post to see that such Trader shall before he is permitted to trade, produce his passport for that purpose from Sir Wm Johnson his Majesty's Sole Agent and Superintendant of Indian affairs, or his Deputy, and sealed with his Seal of Arms

On the Officers arrival at his Post, if the Indians make application to have their Arms &c mended, and shall be judges it necessary to comply therewith, He is to cover any Smith residing there, to repair the same, agreeing on the most reasonable terms with him, which Smith is annually to present an attested Account to the Commanding Officer, of the Work done by him, in order to its being transmitted to Sir William Johnson, who will discharge the same

These Instructions Sir William delivered Captain Campbell that the Officers might have Copies thereof

9th

The Indians all Assembled, it being the Day appointed for opening the Conference

Proceedings

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Proceedings at a Treaty held at Detroit by Sir Willm Johnson Bart with the Sachems & Warriors of the several Nations of Indians there assembled

Present

Sir Wm Johnson Bart
George Croghan Esqr D. Agt for Indn affairs
Capt Campbell Commandg at Detroit
Capts Balfour, McLeod } Gages Regt
Lieuts Lefty, M.Donnell } R. Americans
Williamoz, Campbell } Gages
Ensigns Kerr, Mowatt } Gages
with several other Gentlemen &c

Lieut Guy Johnson as Secretary
Interpreters Mons. Le Brute, Mons. St Martin } for { the Ottawas, the Huron

The Sachems & Warriors of the following several Nations

Wiandots, Saquenays, Ottawas,
Chipeweighs, Potewatamis, Kickapous,
Twightwees, Delawares, Shawanese
Mohiccons, Mohocks, Oneidas & Senecas

Sir William opened the Conference with the following Speech

Brethren of the several Nations here assembled, Sachems, Chieftains & Warriors

It gives me great pleasure to meet so many Nations assembled here on my summons, and as I am come

A Long journey to see, and talk with you, on matters relative to your interest, in order to prepare you to hear this am. I do agreable to the custom of our Ancestors, wipe away those Tears from your Eyes which were shed for the loses you sustained during the War in which you were imprudently engaged against the English, that you may clearly discern your present interest & look with a chearfull and friendly countenance when you speak with, or are spoke to by your brethren the English — Gave three Strings of Wampum

Brethren

Having cleared your sight, I do in the next place open the passage to your heart that you may at this Meeting speak honestly & brotherlike, & not from the Lips as some unthinking and evil minded Nations have lately done —

Brethren Gave three strings

Several of our people being killed in the War in which you were engaged against us. I now therefore wipe away the blood which was shed that the sight thereof may no more offend or grieve you — Gave three Strings

Brethren

I do also pluck out of your heads the Hatchet with which we were obliged to strike you, & happily a stealing falve to the Wound

Brethren — Gave a belt of 7 Rows

As the bones of those people which you have lost, do now require interment, I do with this belt of Wampum gather them all together, bury them deep, & level the graves with the ground so that they may no more be seen —

Gave a black Belt of 15 Rows

N.B. These Ceremonys, of condolance &c. are always performed at the opening of a Meeting

Brethren

Brethren

The great King George my Master being graciously pleased some years ago to appoint me to the Management & Care of all his Indian Allies in the Northern parts of North America, directed me to light up a large Council fire at my House in the Mohocks Country for all Nations of Indians in amity with his Subjects, who were inclined to put themselves under his Royal protection & come thereto, and receive the benefit thereof. This fire yields such a friendly warmth that many Nations have since assembled thereto, and daily partake of its influence. I have therefore now brought a brand thereof with me to this place with which I here kindle up a large Council fire in place of such blaze as shall burn bright & be unextinguishable, whose kindly warmth shall be felt in, and shall extend to the most remote Nations, and shall induce all Indians even from the setting of the Sun to come hither and partake thereof.

Gave a belt of wampum

Brethren

With this belt I clean out and purge your Council Chamber from all rubbish in order to prepare it for our future reception so that we may meet and deliberate therein for the time to come without any manner of impediment.

Gave a belt of wampum

Brethren

With Satisfaction I inform you that his Excellency General Amherst is well pleased to hear of your friendly behaviour towards his Majesty's Troops at their taking possession of this place last Year, as well as of the promises you made us of becoming our friends and Allies, & of renewing the old Covenant Chain at the Meeting then held here in presence of Mr. Croghan my Deputy, as also of your late wisdom in rejecting

Rejecting the belt sent you by some Indians with intent to stir you up against your Brethren the English, which had you agreed to must have not only terminated in your destruction but that of all those concerned — and I have the pleasure to observe that all the Indian Nations through which I passed on my way hither were so well convinced of its consequences that they publickly disavowed their knowledge or approbation thereof: I therefore take this opportunity of addressing each Nation here assembled desiring to be informed who were the people who sent that belt hither, & what were the motives alledged to induce them to so unjustifiable a proceeding —

Gave a belt of twelve rows

Brethren

With this belt I in the name of his Britannick Majesty do strengthen and renew the antient Covenant Chain formerly subsisting between us, that it may remain bright & lasting to the latest Ages, earnestly recommending it to you, to do the same, and to hold fast thereby as the only means by which you may expect to become a happy & flourishing people

Gave the belt of the Covenant Chain containing 20 rows of Wampum

Brethren

The last Year which his Britannick Majesty undertook for the defence of his lawfull Claims, & the territories which he was bound to protect for his Indian Allies in America being well known to all here present, it will therefore be judged needless to recapitulate the same at this period, or to acquaint you with the great success with which his Arms hath been blessed by the entire reduction of Canada, and all its Dependencies —

The happy period being now arrived which has freed you from the Calamities of War & enables you to enjoy your long

desired

desired tranquillity His Majesty allways attentive to the Welfare of his Subjects and Allies is now resolved to shew you the mild use which he purposes to make of his Victorys by cultivating the arts of peace, repairing the ruins and devastations usually attendant on War, & establishing harmony and concord throughout all his dominions — For these purposes am I sent by the General & Commander in Chief to renew in his Majestys Name the friendship formerly subsisting between you and us, to give assurances of his clemency and favour to all such Nations of Indians as are desirous to come under his Royal protection, as well as to acquaint you that his Majesty will promote to the utmost an extensive plentiful commerce on the most Equitable terms between his Subjects & all Indians who are willing to entitle themselves thereto, & to partake of his Royal clemency by entring into an offensive and Defensive Alliance with the British Crown —

Gave a belt of 85 Rows

Brethren

I can with confidence assure you that it is not at present neither hath it been his Majestys intentions to deprive any Nations of Indians of their just property by taking possession of any Lands to which they have a lawfull claim, further than for the better promoting of an extensive commerce, for the security and protection of which (and for the occupying of such posts as have been surrendered to us by the Capitulations of Canada) Troops are now on their way, I therefore expect that you will consider and treat them as Brethren, and continue to live on terms of the strictest Friendship with them — and as I now declare these his Majestys favourable

favourable intentions to do you justice, I expect in return that nothing shall on your part be wanting to testify the just sense which you all conceive of his Majesty's favour, and of your earnest desire to live with the British Subjects on the terms of friendship and alliance — Gave a belt of 7 Rows

Brethren

I have heard with great satisfaction from Mr Croghan that agreable to my desire made to the several Nations two Years ago, of delivering up what English prisoners remained amongst you, or were still in your possession, you have in consequence thereof given up a considerable number, and as we are now to be united by alliance & become one people, I expect you will likewise discharge any who yet remain with you agreable to the promises then made — Gave a belt of 7 Rows

Brethren

It gives me great concern to hear daily complaints from your Brethren the English against you on account of your stealing his Majesty's Horses, & those of the Traders who bring goods to dispose of amongst you, As a behaviour of this kind so unlike that of Brethren may, if not immediately discontinued be productive of very fatal consequences — I therefore by this belt recommend it to you all to desist for the future from a practice so mean, scandalous & unbecoming the character of Men who claim the title of Brethren and British Allies, and I hope that what I have now been obliged to say on that head will sufficiently put a stop thereto, & prevent me from being obliged to consider you as a people incapable of relishing the benefit of friendly admonition or advice — Gave a belt of 8 Rows

Brethren

Brethren of the Delawares

The sensible and friendly manner in which you delivered your sentiments on several interesting points at the conference held between you and the Nations inhabiting these parts before my arrival here (as appears by the Minutes of that Conference now before me) gives me the highest idea of your wisdom, as well as of your friendship for us, and cannot fail of producing the most salutary ends when attended to and seconded by the rest of the Nations of the Confederacy, and therefore as a proof of my Intention to promote so necessary a work, I do by this belt of Wampum offer my assistance towards the road of peace even, broad, and easy for travelling as far as the setting of the Sun — Assuring you that whenever it may happen to be any ways obstructed, or out of order I shall use all my endeavours towards the repairing of the same, and thereby keep open a friendly intercourse with our Allies to the Westward

Gave a belt of 9 Rows

Brethren of the several Nations here assembled

Altho' the management of your affairs in this Province allotted to me by his Majesty, I am no less bound by inclination than by duty to serve you, & so long as you shall pay a strict adherence to every part of the present treaty, & shall esteem all your Nations as our true and natural Allies, treat with you independent of any other Nation, or Nations of Indians whatsoever, & use the utmost exertion of my abilities in the promoting of your interest & welfare. Let me then recommend to you, unanimity in preserving inviolably, & without the least infringement every part thereof

thereof to the latest posterity — Let me exhort you to remember that you are now furnished with the means of becoming a great and flourishing people, and to consider the due observance of the present union, as the basis on which your freedom and happiness must for ever depend —

Gave a belt of 7 Rows

Sir William having ended his Speech — The Mohocks & Onidas addressed the other Indians in manner following

Nickas Sachem of Conajoharee Speaker

Brethren of the Huron & Ottawa Confederacy

I am now on the part of my Nations to wipe your Eyes that you may see us clearly, and discover us to be your brethren, and know likewise clear your births from any rubbish which may be therein — Gave three Strings of Wampum

Brethren

With this belt I level the graves of all those Indians of your Nations who were slain during the war, so that the sight thereof may no more grieve you, or give offence to those yet unborn —

A belt

Brethren

I now clear away, and dispel those dark Clouds which your late Father the French threw over the Earth by pluching the Sun out of the firmament, so that all your Nations were in darkness & consequently could not see your friends the English, and us neither could you attend to your own interest, therefore with this belt I now clear away and remove the Clouds, and put the Sun in its proper place, so that you may again behold your Brethren and Friends & be enabled to pay attention to your own interest —

A belt

Brethren

Brethren

I am sent hither by my Nation to acquaint you all of our disposition & resolutions to remain steadfast friends & Brethren to the English (as we always have been) & we earnestly recommend it to you to follow our Example so essential to your own interest — As our Brother is now come to settle all matters on the most amicable footing & renew the Covenant Chain of friendship, we hope you will embrace this favourable opportunity and hold each other fast by the Arm, so firm that nothing may ever seperate us till our deaths — Abell

Brethren

We are the Door of the six Nations, as we live next to our Brethren the English we must therefore of course be first acquainted with whatever News may be stirring, I must therefore beg and request you will not listen, or pay the least regard to any evil reports which may happen to be brought to you by, or from any of the other Nations (Such as that from the Senecas the other day) since if any thing ill is intended against us, you may depend on seeing the Mohocks here — Abell

Brethren

You now see your Friend and Brother who is come into your Country for your benefit, and that of all Indians whatsoever, he has made the Lakes hither smooth, & the roads even and good, so that they may be passed without any interruption, I have accompanied him & contributed my small assistance towards the completion of so good a Work, I now therefore beg to recommend the same to you, & that you may strictly attend towards the same for the future, so that our intercourse may forever be free & uninterrupted — Abell

Brethren

Brethren

Your Brother having taken so much pains to establish tranquillity, as a means for preserving the same I must recommend it to your Sachems to put an immediate stop to your Youngmens practise of stealing Horses either belonging to the King of England to the Traders, or any other persons who are your brethren, as a continuance in so doing must not only prove to your prejudice in preventing the Traders from coming among you but must, as your Brother has already observed be inevitably productive of a quarrel, as well as overset the good work of peace which your Brother has been at so much pains to establish

Abell

Having finished his Speech, the Conference broke up for this day, the Indians retiring to consider on, & prepare an Answer

10th

P M — The Indians all assembled to deliver in their Answer.

Present as Yesterday

Anáiása, Chief of the Hurons, addressed Sir Wm as follows

Brother Warraghiyagey

By this Belt we return you our Sincerest acknowledgments for your compliance with the Customs of our forefathers in drying up those tears which were shed for our losses in the War which we were imprudently led into against the English, as also for clearing our sight so that we may now see our interest — Gave a belt

Brother

We Return you hearty thanks for your goodness in clearing and opening the passages to our hearts, so as to enable us to speak our

Minds

605

Minds freely together, and we are greatly rejoyced and return thanks to the great King above, for preserving and conducting you hither for so good a purpose which we are certain must afford great satisfactions to all Indians whatsoever

Abett

Brother

We are likewise very sensible of your goodness in wiping away the blood which was shed, so that the sight thereof might not give us any further cause of grief

Abett

Brother

Your taking the hatchet out of our heads with which you were obliged to strike us, and your applying a remedy to our wounds claims also our most grateful acknowledgments

Abett

Brother

Your goodness in collecting the bones of our slain which required interment, & in burying them, & levelling the graves so that they may nomore be seen, we heartily return you thanks for, as we do likewise for your clearing the sky, and dispelling the darkness under which we have lain by bringing us peace

Abett

Brother

The choice which the Great King of England made of you for the Superintendency of our affairs, affords us all much satisfaction, we already feel the good effects of your Council fire in that you bring us the agreeableness of peace, we likewise heartily thank you for the Council fire which you have kindled at this place, and which it shall be our constant study to renew and keep it continually up, so that we may always partake thereof

Abett

Brother

She care you have shewn in cleansing our Council Chamber so that nothing may prevent our proceedings on business

We

We take very kindly, and shall for the time to come keep it in such good order that it may always be prepared for our mutual reception — Abell 210

Brother

We are very happy in finding that our behaviour last year on the taking possession of this place by the English, has merited the Generals and your approbation, and we hope that all the steps which we have since taken will be considered as so many proofs of our firm intentions to keep the Covenant Chain bright and lasting and so to hand it down to posterity

We are now to answer your Demand concerning the Belt sent to us, the motives for their so doing who were the cause thereof we know not - but here is the Man[1] now present who was one of the Messengers, he best can inform you, and we hope our proceedings thereon with which you are well acquainted, will convince you of our disapprobation thereof — Abell

Brother

We thank you for renewing the old Covenant Chain subsisting between our Ancestors, & you, and we on our parts heartily concur with you therein, and with this Belt we now renew & strengthen it and shall hold fast by it for ever — Abell

Brother

We are heartily obliged to the great King for his good intentions towards us, & to the Generals for sending you to us to promote the good work of peace, and to heal our Wounds which were still running, and it is with pleasure we tell you that we now begin to see with our own Eyes, & can perceive the pains you have taken to dispele the darkness which so long hung over us, and to make the way smooth between our Brethren and us, We therefore with pleasure embrace this

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1. pointing to Kayashuta one of the Seneca Messengers then present —

This union, and we joyn ourselves together with our Brethren, with a strong chain, which can never be broken, and we hope that on your part you will do the same, and that you will never forget the Words which you have now made use of, but that you will send us a plenty of goods, & that at a cheaper rate than we have hitherto been able to procure them ——

Brother —— Abell

It gives us great satisfaction to hear that the King has no intentions to deprive us of our Lands (of which we were once very apprehensive) and as to the Troops who are now going to the distant ports, we are well pleased therewith, and hope they will look upon, and treat us as Brethren, in which light they shall always be esteemed by us as we are determined to live on the best terms with them ——

Abell

Brother,

We are greatly concerned to find you have had any occasion to speak to us concerning the stealing of horses, which, be assured has never been done with either our approbation or Consent, but has proceeded from some of our idle young Men who you know are very difficult to restrain, however we shall for the future exert ourselves & do all in our power to put a stop to that, or any thing else which may give you uneasiness, and we believe that what you have said thereon at this Meeting will make them ashamed, & prevent their so doing for the future ——

Abell

Brother,

You have spoke to us concerning the English prisoners which we delivered up, & desire if any remained yet among us that

That we might immediately set them free — It is now two years since we were spoke to on that head at Fort DeQuesne, by our Brethren, who desired that we might dismiss all such prisoners as were amongst us who were willing to return home, all which we have complied with, but we must observe that they are no slaves with us, being at their free liberty to go any where, or act as they please, neither is it our custom to exercise any Authority over them, they having the same privileges with ourselves — We beg you will not suppose that we ever ill treated any, or detained them a moment longer than they chose to stay, and now assure you that we have not one remaining amongst us, having delivered over six, which were the last we had, to Mr Croghan some days ago —

Abett

Brother —

Many of our people having been frequently illused as well by the Soldiers, as Inhabitants of this place, we therefore intreat you to take the same into your consideration & prevent them from so doing for the future —

There is but one thing more which we have to say to you before we make an end, that is, to remind you of your promises concerning trade, of which, and of the dearness of goods and scarcity of ammunition we could say a great deal, the traders selling their Goods so dear that we are scarcely able to purchase them, besides, many articles are very scarce & in particular powder is sold us so sparingly, & is so hard to be got that we are all apprehensive we must shortly be obliged to leave off hunting entirely as our Young Men cannot procure sufficient to cloath themselves or provide for their Wives & Children; all which Brother we beg you will seriously consider on & let us have our goods cheaper & a sufficiency of powder for our hunting so that we may be enabled to trade as formerly — Abett

The

The Speaker having ended- Macatepilées — Speaker for the Ottawas arose, & after going through all the ceremony of Condolance as the Hurons had done — he proceeded

Brother Warraghiyagey

Hearken to your Brethren the Ottawas, and all that Confederacy here present —

Brother, We were called to Fort Du Quesne at the time of the War between you and the French, we immediately attended your summons where we found M.r Broghan who spoke to us by order of the General, that we might acquaint the Nations of his intentions to live at peace with them, & to require them to do the same, & act as Friends & Allies to the English; since which time we have begun to look upon you as Friends, and not in the light in which you had been represented to us by the French — A Belt

Brother

I speak on the part of all our Confederacy here present who are charmed with the speech which you made to them Yesterday, & determined to act for the future agreable thereto, & to make all Nations of Indians acquainted therewith; even to the setting of the Sun & with the great Work which you have now executed, whereby you have established tranquillity throughout the Land, & made the Road & the Waters of our Lakes, smooth & passable which were before rough and dangerous — A Belt

Brother

You have wisely recommended to us to pay no regard for the future to any evil reports which may be spread, & you desire to know the people who sent the bad Belt lately

amongst

Amongst us, to stir us up against our Brethren — It is
certain such bad Birds have been amongst us, but we should
look upon ourselves as a very unhappy people if we payed any
attention to such disturbers of peace whom we shall always
despise for attempting to put such evil thoughts into our
ears, who are all determined as one man to hold fast by the
Covenant Chain forever — But if you would know who this
bird is, cast your Eyes to Kayashota & you will see him —

Abelt

Having finished what he had to say on behalf of that
confederacy — Anaiasa, Speaker for the Hurons was
stood up, and after performing the ceremony of Condolance,
addressed the Mohocks as follows —

Brethren of the Mohocks

We return you many thanks for your good work in assisting
your Brother to clear the Sky, and dispel the Clouds which
hung over us, and we in return now clear away your Cabins from
any rubbish, so that your Chiefs may meet & deliberate therein,
and also renew your fire making it of such Wood as shall
burn for ever bright —

Three Strings

Brethren

It is with much pleasure we now see you here employed in so
good a work, and we are very sensible of your Nations kindness
in sending you here, for which we return them thanks, & you
may assure them that we are unanimously resolved to keep
the Covenant Chain bright and to hold each other so fast by
the Arm that nothing can seperate us, & we beg you will
consider that this Alliance which you have made is not an
inconsiderable one being made with all the Nations of the
North and West —

Abelt

Brethren

Brethren

We are Extremely obliged to you for your friendly admonition concerning any evil reports which may be spread amongst us, You may be assured we will do as you have recommended, & should any bad news come amongst us, or amongst any of the Nations, we shall immediately rise, and come to you, & our Eyes shall be upon you, Ears open to hear News from you only — Abell

Brethren

We return you many thanks for your goodness in assisting our Brother to make the roads even, & to smooth the Lakes hither - we shall with pleasure give all the Assistance in our power towards finishing them, & keeping them in good order for ever, even to the setting of the Sun — Abell

Brethren

We have listned attentively to your good advice, and Cautions to us, not to steal any of our Brethrens Horses for the future, but to deliver all those up which we have. We are very sorry that some of our Young people have given occasion to complain, but we shall for the future prevent it, & comply entirely with your desire being convinced that we should do wrong to our Brethren, & injury to ourselves if we persisted in such a practise — Abell

The Huron Confederacy having finished, the Ottawas Rose after performing the Ceremony of Condolance with a White belt, proceeded as follows.

Macatepilasy Speaker

Brethren of the Mohocks

We are well pleased, and approve much of what you have

Sayed

layed to us, and be assured we are now so united that we will not permit any Nation to hurt you, but that we will give you, and our Brethren the English our friendly Arm should any Nation rise up against you —

Brethren

We are all unanimously resolved to abide by, & follow whatever has been, or shall be proposed at this Meeting, and no person shall be able to change our resolutions —

Brethren

You now see that we have linked ourselves with a Chain of Iron to our Brethren the English, and to you, and we hope that no person shall be able to break that Chain, or dissolve our union —

We observe the Conduct of our Brethren the English who have already began to spread peace amongst us, & hope therefore that you who are so nearly allied to us will not be wanting in aiding and promoting the same, & that you will not forget what now has been layed — On our parts here, we most solemnly assure you that we shall always remember, & abide by the same — We are now Brethren altogether United, and have nothing more to do but to offer our hands to each other whenever we shall meet on the Lakes, Rivers, or in the Woods with either the English, French, or Indians —

Gave a bunch of black & white Wimpum

Then the Speaker of the Hurons addressed them —

Brethren of the Mohocks

We have it not in our power to make a Silver Chain, it is you that can make such, therefore, we beg you may make it so strong that nothing can break it, & you may be assured we will

hold

hold fast thereby to the latest Ages, and this we desire you will make known to all the Nations your way, as we shall do in these parts, that from the rising to the Setting of the Sun, the good work of peace and union here now made & settled may before ever known & observed

Abett. 6 Rows

After which Wabbicommicott Chief of the Chipeweighs addressed them on behalf of the Ottawa Confederacy

Brethren of the Mohocks

Although we are a numerous Nation, we are but an ignorant People, so that we shall not say much at present, but hope we shall within a short time meet and say a good deal to our Brother Warraghiyagey who has now brought peace to our Country which was in a tremor, has fixed our hearts in their proper places which before his arrival were flattering, & knew not where to settle — We now take him by the hand, as all the Nations have done with a certainty that nothing can seperate us; we give him now this bunch of Green Wampum which has a power to dispel all darkness by Night or by Day, and will lead him through any part of our Country without stumbling or hurting his feet; and this pipe which is known by all the Nations here & give to you Brethren of the Mohocks, to smoak out of it in your Councils with your Brother Warraghiyagey, the smoak of which shall be seen, and shall reach to the most remote Nations —

Delivered a bunch of Green Wampum to Sir William & a Calumet of peace to the Mohocks —

On Wabbicommicott ending his Speech, Kayashota the Seneca Messenger (who had accompanied the Messengers who

who came with the War axe to the Hurons) stood up, and made use of many words to exculpate himself from the imputation laid to his charge, observing with Vehemency that he being as far as Chemussio on his way to Fort Johnson was met by Tahaiadoris the other Messenger, who earnestly requested he would accompany him to the Détroit, which he was at length persuaded to do, and on his arrival there was greatly astonished at hearing the proposals made by his Companion to the Chiefs of which he before had not received the least intimation —

Sir William then rose up & addressing Kayashota told him he should be very glad to find he was able to clear himself of bearing any part in so treacherous an affair, but as it was of much consequence, he should the first opportunity visit upon his Nations giving him all the particulars thereof, when he hoped that he might appear as innocent as he then pretended — Then turning to the rest he told them that the next Day he purposed to deliver out the presents to them, & dissolved the Meeting —

15th

The presents having early this morning been divided into Parcells for each Nation — The Indians to the Number of 500, assembled about noon, when the Delawares and Shawanese spoke to Sir William in the following manner

Brother Warraghiyagey

We return you thanks for the friendly sentiments you expressed at the Meeting in favour of our late proceedings, & as we hope that every thing on your parts will be strictly

adhered

Adhered to, you may rest assured that nothing shall be wanting on ours to shew the sense which we have thereof, & the satisfaction which an Union with you affords us —

Sir William then spoke to all the Nations

Brethren of the several Nations here assembled

I return you thanks for the manner in which you received my Speech; and the approbation & acceptance which all my proposals met with — I earnestly recommend it to you to continue in, and to cherish your present sentiments, the good effects of which, yourselves will every day be sensible of —

It gives me concern to hear that you should have met with any ill usage from either the Soldiers or Inhabitants of this place, who I am apt to think must have been provoked thereto from the behavior of some of your people when in liquor, however I have spoke to Capt Campbell thereon, who seems very well disposed towards you all, & will pay a due attention to any reasonable complaint made to him, as well as prevent such ill treatment, & see justice done you for the future —

Brethren

I turn much pleased with your free and candid Declaration of the party concerned in sending the Belt lately amongst you, and hope that you will consider them, or any people who may attempt the like for the future, as Enemys to your Country, Disturbers of the publick tranquillity, and violaters of the solemn union entred into between the English and you —

Gave a belt

Brethren

1731 429

Brethren Having brought you some Cloathing Ammunition &c of which I judged you might stand in need, I desire you will make an equal distribution there of amongst you, and consider it as a proof of his Majestys bounty, & esteem for his Indian allies, and Seamestly recommend it to you to shew by your future conduct your just sense of such favours, & of the blessings which you enjoy from his Royal Clemency & protection

Then the presents being in parcells for the Number of Nations present were by them divided amongst one another, after which Sir William Johnson ordered an Ox to be roasted as a Sheard for them

12th

Sir William sent for an Indian called the White Mingo at Thanaghraga, & the Seneca who accompanied Sahaiadon to the Detroit named Kayashota to whom he spoke much concerning the Message laid to his charge, and after Expatiating on the folly of undertaking any enterprize against so powerfull a people as the English, represented to them that without giving ourselves much trouble we might easily have persuaded many of the Western and other Nations to fall upon them, & revenge our quarrel, they being easily inflamed against the Senecas, very little affecting that Nation, and entirely disapproving of their late scheme— That on his return home he would call a Meeting of the Six Nations when the whole affair should be thoroughly canvassed and if they seemed heartily sorry for their Attempt, he hoped, he might be able to make up the breach between the English & them

Then

Then Sir William condoled the death of a young Seneca killed at Venango, by covering his grave after the Indian custom with a black stroud &c after which they Departed.

13th

A.M. Sir William had a Meeting with several Chiefs, the chief of whom addressed him as follows,

Brother — We take this opportunity of repeating to you our assurances of living hereafter on the most friendly terms with the English, and of observing punctually every thing recommended by your Speech which gives us great satisfaction, as does your friendly treatment which has convinced all the Nations here of your Esteem for them. Your presence has made the Sky and Sun bright, & clear, the Earth smooth, & level, the roads even & pleasant, & the Lakes gentle and safer; we beg you will continue in the same friendly disposition towards us, & we shall look upon ourselves as a happy people, & that you will let us have a plentifull & fair trade on reasonable terms.

Gave two large bunches of Wampum.

Sir William thanked them for what they had sayed, and begged they would always continue in those Sentiments, as they might be assured of our adherence to whatever we had promised them so long as they remained our friends.

15th.

Sir William had the three Huron Chiefs with him, when he thanked them for their conduct in the affair of the Belt

Which

Which was sent to them, strongly recommended to them a steady & uniform adherence to all the advice he had given them, and that as he looked upon them as the head of the Ottawa Confederacy for which reason he had lighted up a Council fire at the Détroit, he therefore desired they would take care to keep it in good order, and not to neglect their friends, and Allies, as other Nations had done, notwithstanding his repeated admonitions — cautioned them against attending to evil Minded People, or their wicked schemes, & laid before them the danger of quarrelling with the English —

They returned him many thanks for his advice, which they promised to pay the strictest attention to, & informed him that they had discovered that the Senecas had given another belt to the Shawanese, who answered them thereon that they would act as the Hurons did —

Sir William then dismissed them with a private present —

16th

This Day Sir William drew up & Delivered to Captain Campbell Regulations for the Indian Trade at the Détroit Michilimackinack, Miamis, & Sandowsky as also for Detroit, & the River Susquehanna to Mr Croghan Deputy Agent for Indian affairs in that quarter

17th

Every thing being in readiness for Sir William Johnson's Departure from the Détroit he embarked in his boat in the Afternoon & proceeded to the Huron Village, near Détroit where he was to remain that Night having a good deal to say to the Indians there — On his Arrival he proceeded to the Huron Council House where he found the Indians all Assembled

At

At a Meeting held at the Huron Village near Detroit

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart
George Croghan Esq. Dep. Agent
John Johnson Esq.
Lieut. Guy Johnson as Secry
Mons. St Martin Interpreter

The Chiefs and Warriors of the Hurons, Powtewatamis &c.

Andaïsa, Speaker for the Hurons addressed Sir Wm.

Brother Warraghiyagey

All the Nations living about the Detroit have attended with great satisfaction to what you have sayed to them & will with pleasure observe whatever you have recommended, and I am now in their names to speak to you on an Article of the utmost consequence to us, namely that of Trade, and of the exchanging of our furrs for Merchandice, which is not at present on the best terms for us, & which Capt. Campbell always told us you would regulate on your arrival here

Gave seven strings of Wampum

Brother

We were always told before the reduction of this Country that whenever you became Masters of it we should be very well used, find the same treatment which we had met with from the French, and get from you such necessarys as we wanted, for which reason we now beg you will allow us a Credit when the Autumn comes in for what we shall want, as the French were used to do formerly, and all the Nations in these parts hope you will agree thereto

Brother

Brother
You know that the greater part of our Warriors agreable to the request made to them last Year by Mr Croghan are gone to War against the Cherokees, for which reason we beg you will have pity on them, as when they return home they will be quite naked; we likewise pray that you will not omit any thing for our service, & that the Great Man who governs all, will not forget us, that you will order our Guns & Hatchets to be mended for us as also procure us some Hoes for our Corn of which we stand in as much need as of any thing else — This is the earnest request of all the Nations hereabouts, and we beg that as we shall for the future deserve it, we may meet with the same favours & indulgencies as those Nations of Indians do, who live in your Neighbourhood, to whose good usage we are not Strangers —

Gave six Strings

Brother
These three belts which we now deliver you, are in return for three belts which you delivered us when you sent to recommend peace to all our Nations, whereby you exhorted us to be always well disposed towards the English; & have given one of these belts to our Brethren the Shawanese to desire that they may likewise remain friends, and well disposed as you have recommended to us, which we shall always observe.

Gave three Belts

Brother
All the Nations inhabiting about the Détroit are charmed with your discourse to them, in which they could not find the least cause of Exception, they beg therefore that all the English may be informed of the good work now made, & of our good intentions towards them, as we shall make allow Young people

acquainted

Acquainted therewith — We likewise return General Amherst many thanks for his care of us in sending you hither, and accompanying such agreable news with a handsome present, and pray you may assure him that all we have essayed is the Truth & from our hearts, We entreat you wide on your part consider what hath passed, and live peaceably with us & recommend tranquillity to both the troops and Inhabitants of this place whereby we shall look upon them as true Brethren, & form one heart and one body together, & that when any trifling crime may be committed contrary to the present Agreement, by any ignorant, ill disposed and Ungovernable person, we beg you not to look upon it either as an act authorized, or approved of by any of our Nations, or as a thing agreable to us in general, but that we may together enjoy the blessings of the present peace and union without any difference or interruption whatsoever — Gave a large belt

Having finished what he had to say, Sir William addressed them —,

Brethren of the Hurons &c

I was unwilling to let slip the opportunity of visiting you at your Castle before I left this Country, especially as I was desirous to bid you farewell, & hear & answer whatever you might have farther to say to me —

The resolutions which you have made of abiding by what I have recommended to you gives me great satisfaction.

And

And you may all be assured of every things being inviolably preserved on our sides, whilst you act as Friends and Allies towards us, and pay a due attention to the solemn alliance into which you have now entred —

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In order to satisfy you on the Subject of trade, and to convince you of our desire to let you have all Indulgences which we can reasonably afford you, I have made & left a Regulations for the trade at the Détroit, Michilimackinack & other posts, and have fixed the prices therein so low that I am apprehensive the Traders will scarcely be enabled to afford trading with you, or bringing goods amongst you on such reasonable terms —

Gave a belt

Brethren

With regard to the Credit which you desire of the Traders it is absolutely out of my power to satisfy you, as all English Subjects are free, & cannot be compelled to sell their goods without receiving Value for the same, unless they themselves chuse it, so that it must entirely depend on their inclinations.

I am pleased to hear that many of your people are gone to War against the Cherokees your antient Enemys which I never pretended to solicit you to, as knowing you to be Principals therein, and I heartily wish they may return with good Success, which is alwaies sufficient recompence, and at the same time I hope you will consider our distance, & the difficulties of complying with, or assisting you in your demands, Vas to the having your arms repaired I shall give orders to Mr Croghan to send a Smith from Pittsburgh, for that purpose, and shall send you some Hoes in the Spring

Gave a Belt

Brethren

Brethren

I return you thanks for your sending one of the Belts which you received to the Shawanese, & for your Excortation thereon to them, as well as to the other Nations, and for recommending it to them to make their young Men acquainted with all that had passed at the Meeting & your assurances of remaining our firm friends, & your approbation of this Visit, & of the present which I delivered you are very agreable to me, & I shall on my return home acquaint his Majesty and the General therewith, and with all that hath been transacted in Council between us, with which I apprehend they will be well satisfied —

As I have recommended it to the Commanding Officer at the Detroit to prevent any of the Soldiers or Inhabitants from using you ill, I expect in return you will endeavour all you can to prevent any differences on the part of your Young Men, who are frequently very imprudent in their Conduct, & guilty of many irregularities —

Brethren

I give you thanks for all the Assurances you have made of remaining firm in your resolutions of abiding by the present Treaty, and promising to communicate your intentions to all the other Nations, as also for your presenting the Calumet of peace, & the bunch of Green Wampum, as proofs of the truth of what you had said, and I sincerely wish that the Chain of friendship together with these your resolutions may remain entire & unbroken for ever on your parts, which I am confident

it

It must whilst you regard your own peace & welfare and the friendship of the English, so long therefore as you pay a strict attention thereto, you may depend on our preserving the Chain, entire, bright, and unsullied; and that we shall afford you all the Protection, friendships, and reasonable indulgences to which your conduct shall intitle you.

The Conference then ended

10th

At Mr The Hurons Sent waited on Sir William and after repeating what he had said to them the last night returned their hearty thanks for the same & gave a bunch of Wampum — Then told him they were very glad to hear he would represent what had passed and been said by them to his Majesty and to the Generals, Hoped their conduct would be pleasing to the King and Him, as they were Determined to remain his Friends & Allies, and to live in strict amity with the Mohocks and with all his Subjects in America by preserving the Covenant Chain for ever intire. Thanked Sir William for having spent a Night at their Castle and wished him a pleasant Journey and safe arrival at home.

Then Sir William Delivered the following Instructions to Mr Croghan his Deputy

Sir,

Detroit Septr 10th 1761.

You are required immediately to proceed to Sandowsky (together with Capt Montour whom you are to dispose of as you shall judge best for the service) and from thence to the Ohio, where you will collect all the English prisoners who may yet be found amongst the Indians, or in their Towns, and send them forthwith to their respective former places of abode.

After having effected this service you will return to Fort Pitt and

And there agree with a Smith on the most reasonable terms who is to repair to Detroit there to remain for one year in order to mend the Arms &c of any Indians in amity with the English, who may apply to him for that purpose by order of the Commanding Officer —

As I have promised to the Nations living in the Neighbourhood of Detroit a parcel of Hoes for weeding their Corn fields, you will order about couples of hundred of the middling sort to be immediately made and sent thither by the first conveyance with directions for the distribution of them as equal as possible —

You are next to proceed to Philadelphia, there wait on General Monckton before whom you are to lay the accompts relative to the Indian Expences which have lately accrued, and lastly You are to give me notice of the success which you have had in getting the prisoners out of the Indians hands, as also to inform me of any other matters relative to the department of Indian affairs — I am &c

Sir William Johnson having taken his leave of the Indians, proceeded to his Boat and embarked in order to return to Fort Johnson, where he arrived on the 31st of October —

The foregoing is a true Copy of Sir Wm Johnson's proceedings with the Indians on his way to, & at the Detroit Examd with the Records of Indian affairs

Guy Johnson Lieut of his Majestys Indep[t] Companys as Secretary

C 39 220

Sir William received the following Answers to some Questions proposed by him to the Interpreter & some Intelligent Persons residing at Detroit

Answer to the 1st Question concerning the Ind.s Number in the Pass

The Hurons are 200 & upwards. The Ottawas 220. The Powtewatamis 160, & those called les Sauteurs du Détroit are 200. The Savages of Saguinaut, & of Yachetanont are 400 making in all 1100. Fighting Men who live about the Détroit Lake are all connected together, & in an offensive & defensive Alliance with the Delawares, Shawanese, Miamis, Kiawiaghtonon, Mahekantins, Quicapous, & all the Nations of the North

To the 2d Article

In the time of the French the Garrison of Détroit consisted but of 20 Men, that of the Miamis 10 or 12. Kiawiaghta and St Joseph the same — The Ind.s never shewed any dislike to such Garrisons but frequently desired the General not to augment their number, but that the more Traders were amongst them the better

The Ind.s did not like their new establishments, the building of new Forts giving them great cause of suspicion

To the 3d Article

The French had a Fort at Lake Superior, & another on Lake Huron but they never answered their purpose

Lake Superior is the most practicable for Navigation by reason of its many Bays Harbours, and places of Shelter against Storms — The Navigation thereof begins about the 10th or 15th of June & ends about the end of September — Lake Huron is more Difficult for Navigation — Lake Michigan & Lake Erie are very Shallow

The Navigation of Lakes Michigan & Huron commences about the 20th or 25th of May, & ends about the end of October

The Navigation of Lake Erie begins about the 15th or end of April and ends about the 2nd of November

The most considerable Pass or Places for Trade are Le Bœuf, Le point de Chagouamegon, Le Nipigon & Kamanistiguia

Pennsylvania.

Minutes

of the Proceedings of Sir Willm Johnson Bart &c with the Indians on his way to, and at the Detroit in 1761

N. 25.

Minutes of the Proceedings of Sir William Johnson Bart with the Indians of the six Nations who arrived at Johnson Hall April 20th 1762 Agreable to his Summons —

April 21st

Sir William Johnson assembled the Indians and after performing the usual ceremony of Condolance acquainted them that he purposed the next day to deliver them a Speech & proceed upon business, and hoped they would be all in readiness to attend the same —

Proceedings at a Conference & Treaty held at Johnson Hall with the Six Nations April 22d

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart
Capt Dan'l Claus Dep Agt for Ind'n affairs
Capt John Butler
Lieut Guy Johnson as Secretary
Wm Printup Interpreter

The Sachems & Chiefs of the Six Nations with others ammounting to upwards of 400

The Onondaga Speaker in the name of the rest performed the Ceremony of Condolance on the part of the Six Nations.

Gave a String of Wampum

After which on behalf of his own Nation, he returned Sir William many thanks for Condoling with them & Covering the Grave of the Son of the Bunt their Chief Sachem —

Gave a Belt

Then

Then Sir William addressed them

Brethren of the Six Nations

Before I proceed upon business, I cannot help expressing my Surprize at the Slowness of your coming down to attend the Conferences which I long ago Expected to have finished, as well as at the small number of Sachems & Chiefs from the Senecas, as I did not doubt but there would have attended a Considerable number of them to represent their People, and answer me at this Meeting on several important Heads, however, I hope that the few of them who are here, as well as all the rest of the Nations present will deliver their sentiments ingenuously, and speak their Minds with the utmost Sincerity and truth at this Conference ——

Brethren Gave a belt

After our great success in the reduction of Montreal & all Canada his Britannick Majesty was determined to render his Indian Allies as happy as possible and to make them sensible of his friendship by every reasonable Indulgence. With these assurances, as also with intent to accomodate all matters, and make and establish a peace with all the Western and Northern Indians I was last Year sent to the Detroit, when on my way I was greatly astonished to hear that those very people whom the English were then studying to render happy, were themselves busied in promoting a War with us, and Corrupting the Nations about the Détroit to bring them over to their measures, which those people rejected & made an honest discovery thereof, acknowledging that

Two

Two Deputys from the Senecas had been among st them for that purpose; The Scheme being thus frustrated, I sent to desire the attendance of the Senecas at Niagara, that I might speak with them thereon, and know their motives for such a proceeding, but after waiting a considerable time for them, they sent me a frivolous excuse, & desired I would speak to Sonajoana who (with a few Senecas) was then at Niagara, accordingly, I did so, desiring him to communicate what I had said, to them est agreable to their Desire, and insisting on their sending a proper Deputation to the Detroit in order to clear themselves if possible of the charge against them at the General Meeting, which they neglected to do — This behavior has therefore in a great measure confirmed me in the opinion that the affair came first from them, and that they were incapable of justifying themselves; Therefore I now desire that I may be informed from the Senecas themselves of the particulars & Cause of such a behavior, which I insist on knowing, & that I may likewise be satisfied with regard to the daily reports which I hear of a general disaffection of the Indians, and of their designs to breed a rupture in the Country —

I expect you will answer me clearly and particularly concerning these matters, and that you will not only make me acquainted with every circumstance thereof, but exert yourselves to the utmost of your power in preventing the same; so that I may never hear of such reports for the future, for be assured that should you attempt to disturb the publick tranquility, from any vain hopes which you may entertain of success, you will

at

At last finde yourselves wofully mistaken and have
Cause forever to repent your insensibility of the
happiness and indulgences you at present enjoy—
If there are any amongst you who still persist in that
Weak design I for the last time advise you to drop all
such Vain thoughts, since if you persist therein you
will assuredly oblige us to a Quarrel which must
bring inevitable destruction on you & all your adherents—

Shewed them the belt sent by the Senecas to the
Detroit last year, & gave a belt

Brethren

It greatly astonishes me to hear constant reports of
the Indians disaffection and intentions to quarrell with
their Brethren the English and attack our outposts,
many particulars of which I have lately been
informed of from Canada, as also that Sinderanties
the Cheneses is now out with 600 Warriors with
design to commit acts of hostility, I have likewise
received certain advice that a party of Shawanese
have lately taken four of our Peoples Scalps at the
back of Virginia, or North Carolina, as we cannot
longer pass over such behavior, I expect you will
acquaint me with the designs of that party under
Sinderanties as also with the reasons which have
induced the Shawanese to offer such treatment to
the English in a time of publick tranquillity, & after
the solemn Engagements into which they entred before me
last year— At this rate there can be no faith, or peace kept with the
Indians, neither can their most Solemn promises, Assurances,

And

And Treaty be depended upon, or have any weight with us
for the future ——

If you can clear yourselves of being concerned or of approving of such unaccountable attempts. I now expect you will immediately do it, and that a total & immediate stop may be put to the future hostilities — Gave a belt

Brethren

In the beginning of last Winter I received advice from his Excellency Sir Jeffery Amherst, and the Lieut. Governor of this Province that there were many of his Britannick Majestys Subjects in the hands of your nephews the Mounsies which they having delayed giving up, I was directed to apply to you for that purpose, & accordingly I did at the Meeting which I had with several of your Nations last January who then put the same off until the present Meeting should take place, Wherefore I now desire you will without farther delay send Messengers to those Indians requiring them immediately to set at liberty all the English prisoners remaining amongst them, and to let them know that we cannot consider them as Brethren whilst they detain our People in their Custody — Belt

Then the Mohocks addressed themselves to the Nat-
Abraham Speaker

Brethren of the Confederacy

Being now assembled at the Council fire kindled by your Brother We have something on our parts to say to you, which is, that we have, have been very uneasy for sometime past at the many bad reports we have heard

from

from your Country tending to create disturbances
And as you cannot but know the antient Agreement
intred into between our Brethren the English and us
of holding fast by the Covenant Chain, & preserving it
entire, So that no Cause should occasion its being
broke, and that if any of your Nephews, or Young Men
should infringe that agreement, the Sachems & Chiefs
should put a stop to their proceedings, immediately
accomodate Matters and prevent any trouble,
That we should do every thing on our parts, & you
on yours for the preservation of peace; Now as
we hear so much bad news from Chenussio, & your
Neighbourhood We cannot but be greatly alarmed
thereat, and hope you will exert yourselves in the
due observance of your promises —

Have you not seen that all the most distant
Nations have made peace & entred into an Alliance
with the English; shall we then who have been
always considered as Allies forgetfull of our former
promises & Engagements be the first people to
promote War? If you don't regard your antient
Treaties and Agreements, we beg you will consider
the dangerous consequences attendant on War,
that you will reflect on the hazard to which our
Wives and Children must be exposed thereby, and the
blood which you will be the Cause of spilling —
We therefore earnestly Desire (as the affair comes from
your Quarter) that by this belt you will think on
what

What you may have been about, that you will call to mind your old Alliances, and use your most Vigorous efforts to put a stop to any evil Designs which you may have foolishly had in hand, as well as cause all those concerned to repent of their bad intentions—

Gave a large belt—

The Speaker of the Onondagas desired that the belt which Sir William had produced as sent by the Senecas to Detroit might be given them until they should repeat the Message which they had sent thereon, as also give their Answer to the Charge against them, which being complied with, the Chief of the Chenussios Stood up, & spoke as follows—

Brother Warraghiyagey

I beg your attention like I answer you concerning the belt which we are charged with having sent last year to the Detroit, and therefore I shall begin with informing you that after the reduction of Niagara the Wiendots sent several verbal Messages amongst us, representing that now the English had taken that place & were establishing themselves throughout the Country, the Six Nations would shortly be entirely hemmed in and surrounded, and whenever the Inhabitants met with any of our people they made it their business to instill this Notion into their heads by constantly alarming them thereon, & advising them to be upon their guard, to all which our Nation paid no manner of regard—

The succeeding fall they likewise spoke with a String of Wampum to Awetharongwagh[illegible] a Chief of Cayuga who

with

With some families of Indians then lived at Oghurene on Lake Erie) desiring him to observe how the English were surrounding them on every side, & would not fail cutting off the Indians within a very short time — Early last Spring the Wiandots and Powtewatamis agreed to send a message with Eight Strings of Wampum each, to the six Nations requesting them to assemble at Tuscundat or Sandoushy in order to hold a Conference — These Messengers from the Détroit having left the Message with the Senecas, they sent persons with it through all the Nations as far as Oneida intending to acquaint the Mohocks afterwards therewith, but none of the Nations taking notice of the first message the Senecas sent a second, which, being likewise disregarded, they began to consult together what was to be done, and at length agreed to send Deputys to the Meeting, and take with them some Shawanese, and Delawares, these Deputys were charged to know the real sentiments and resolutions of the Wiandots, whether they were for War as formerly they expressed themselves, or would not rather incline to peace, and thereby prevent the Effusion of blood; the Belt which was sent by them had formerly been left by Joncaire* when he had his last interview with our Nations, one half of which Belt represented War, & the other half peace, which the Deputys were charged earnestly to recommend, & to labour to the utmost of their power for the preservation thereof; and on discovery of the Wiandots intentions, they were to return and

* A French Partizan, of great interest amt the Indians who was taken prisoner at Niagara in 1759 —

And report them to our Nations who would then hold a Meeting with the five Nations thereon before they returned any answer to the Wiandots. Accordingly ten Deputys all Young Men set out, the Chiefs of whom were Sahaiadoris and Kayashota, there also accompanied them some Shawanese and Delawares: when these Deputys arrived at Sumundoit the Wiandots finding the rest of the six Nations did not come called them to their Town near the Detroit; when they came there Sahaiadoris (who speaks French) made some excuse for crossing the River and without acquainting Kayashota or the rest went to the Interpreter, & told him that the five Nations intended to be there within ten Days, & would fall upon the English, and afterwards in presence of the Wiandots the same was repeated without the knowledge of the rest; but the Wiandots having some apprehensions on account of the Commanding Officers being acquainted therewith, and finding that the six Nations would not come into such measures, to endeavour to clear themselves delivered up the belt to the Commanding Officer throwing the cause of the whole upon the Seneccas — Kayashota, together with the rest of the Deputys were entirely strangers to Sahaiadoris behaviour, & the Senecas have met with the most injurious treatment in that Kayashota was accused thereof in your presence, at the Meeting held at the Detroit last year.

Having now opened our Hearts to you entirely in that affair according to your desire, We hope you will not look on that Mans behaviour to have been either

either agreable to us, or with our knowledge, & that you will not charge our Nation with a design unforeign to their intentions, especially as we now declare it to be our Sincere resolution to hold fast by the Covenant Chain, and preserve entire the friendship between us, and we beg you will consider these as the real sentiments of our hearts.—

We shall now take our leaves for the present, & shall assemble to morrow to answer the rest of your Speech.

23d

P.M. The Indians sent to acquaint Sir William that they were ready to deliver their Answer, whereupon he went to the place of Meeting where they were all assembled.—

Present as before

The Chief of the Onondagoes addressed Sir William first repeating what he had said to them Yesterday

Brother Warraghiyagey

The reason why you don't see so many of our Sachems at present here is, that the Weather, and Roads having been very bad, they were less able than we to travell, and therefore We, the Warriors were made choice of to attend you, and transact business; and I beg you will Consider that We are in fact the people of Consequence for managing affairs, our Sachems being generally a parcell of old people who say much, but who mean, or act very little, so that we have both the power & Ability to

to settle matters, and are now determined to answer you honestly & from our Hearts to declare all matters fully to you; we therefore remove every bad thought from your Heart, and beg your attention to what we have to say

Brother — A Bell of six Rows

I shall answer you ingenuously concerning Shinderiuntee; It is certain he is gone out to War this with a smaller party than you mentioned it consisting only of fifty Men; but 'tis with the approbation of the English at Fort Pitt last fall, and against the Cherokees who were then your Enemys, for which he was there supplied with Provisions and ammunition both for himself and party I therefore remove from you all bad thoughts on that head, and beg you will not entertain any thing wil concerning the same, as that is the real truth with regard to the destination of him and his party — A Bell of eight Rows

Then Conoghquieson Chief Sachem of Oneida got up and said —

Brother — The Seneca Speaker being a little indisposed, begs your Excuse and has deputed the Speaker of Onondaga in his Room —

The Onondaga Speaker then addressed Sir William

Brother Warraghiyagey

I am on the behalf of my Brother to answer you concerning the News you have heard about the Shawanese of which the Senecas have not had

any

Any intelligence; for my part, I own we have heard such a report tho' we don't know as yet any of the particulars, but what the Cuntt* Grandson informs us, that he was sometime ago in Company with some Shawanese who with two horses loaded with Skins were going to trade at Fort Pitt, when they were met with and robbed by some of the English, we therefore conjecture, if the Shawanese have committed any hostilities they must have been exasperated thereto by what I have mentioned——

The Cayugas then told the Onondagas speaker that they knew something concerning it, which they communicated to him whereupon he proceeds——

Brother—— I am informed by the Cayugas that the Nephew of the Chief Man of the Hurons named Aghstaghroegh being killed in the Battle at Niagara in 1759. The Hurons had last Winter sent out a party towards Virginia to revenge his death, the Cayugas have likewise been informed that three parties of Shawanese went out on some bad design last fall, but as we have thirty days before we left home sent to desire a Meeting as soon as possible at Chenussio with the Hurons, Ottawas, Twightwees, Shawanese and others to promote peace, and for the preservation of the publick quiet, we shall then enquire into all these matters, and acquaint you therewith——

A belt of nine Rows

Then

* The Cunt. The Chief Sachem of Onondaga so called

Then he repeated what Sir William had sayed to them last Winter concerning prisoners, after which he proceeded

Brother

On our being invited to the present Conference we were so desirous to obey your Calls, and come Down to settle your mind, that it was thought best our Warriors, and those who could best travel should immediately set out to meet you, we have accordingly brought two prisoners which we now deliver up to you, and have exert to collect all the rest, who, together with those who were not used to travel with Snow Shoes shall all be sent down to you as Expeditiously as possible, and we shall also immediately send to our Nephews the Mounsies, & cause them to deliver up all the English prisoners in their possession, we have likewise Six English Deserters whom we found in the Woods almost dead with fatigue & Hunger, and having brought them home, and maintained them for some time, we should be glad you would inform us, what we are to do with them, or how they are to be disposed of

Gave a belt of 6 Rows, & delivered a bundle of 3 Sticks, being the number of prisoners which they had at Chenussio

Brother

We have consulted lately amongst ourselves, and considered the bad effects of Spirituous Liquor amongst us, and are therefore come to a resolution not to Trade of, or use any more, as we discover it to be so destructive to all our People; We are very much obliged to the General in that we hear he has put a stopp to the carrying of Rum amongst us, and as we have even Staved what Liquor was

was in our Castles, we beg he will continue to keep any more from us, and not permit it to be brought into our Country on any account whatsoever —

Gave a belt

Then the Speaker of the Oneidas addressed Sir William on behalf of their Alliance to the same purpose — Gave a belt

After which the Onondaga Speaker addressed the Mohocks, and after repeating what they had said Yesterday to the Six Nations he proceeded —

Brethren of the Mohocks

We Return you our hearty thanks for your Speech and advice to us Yesterday, not having heard you speak for some time, and as you are the head of the Confederacy, your silence turned our Heads and occasioned great uneasiness amongst us, We now therefore are highly pleased with what you have said, and have taken great notice thereof. As you never attended our Conferences altho you knew we had two places of meeting, Onondaga & Fort Johnson, we hope for the future you will agree to antient Custom, Attend them more closely, That you will not fail being present at that which we are shortly to have at Onondaga —

Brethren — We are so well satisfied with what you have said to us that we are resolved to fling away all bad thoughts, & agree to every thing desired of us, and now, Brethren, we desire you will

drop

Drop all bad thoughts on your side, as we have been informed that you applied to the Hurons last Summer for a place of Settlement there, as you had no lands left in these parts, We therefore desire you will not think more of it, as it might prove of fatal consequence should you the head of the Six Nations remove from your present dwellings, & as we have attended to, & shall follow your advice, We beg in return you will likewise take notice of what we have now said to you.— Gave a belt, & a bunch of Wampum

After which the Conference ended for this day

24th

P. M The Indians assembled again—

Present as before

Sir William addressed them

Brethren of the Six Nations—

As You have now expressed your desire, & intentions to preserve peace, and have made me so many Assurances of your friendly disposition & firm resolutions to maintain the same, and to hold fast by the Covenant Chain which you declare to be your real Sentiments & determination, and as I am hopefull your Conduct will convince me of the sincerity of your professions, I am now to offer his Majestys protection and Royal assurances of favour to all of you who are desirous thereof, and may deserve the same, and to declare to you that he has lately been graciously pleased to send over Instructions to his Governor of this Province, which will effectually secure you from being hereafter defrauded of your Lands, or possessions,

having

having ordered no more grants to be made but by himself alone, with your consents, declaring it to be his Royal intentions to support and protect you in your just rights and possessions, and to keep inviolable the Treatys and Compacts which have been entred into with you.— To such Indians therefore as are desirous of embracing his Majestys most gracious offers, I now make delivery of the Covenant Chain, which I renew and strengthen on the part & behalf of the English, and promise that the same shall be kept entire & unbroken, so as we have always kept it, so long as you continue not only to profess but to act the parts of Brethren and faithfull Allies, and I expect you will be very sincere & punctual in the observance of your present promises and engagements, in which if you fail, the consequence thereof must prove fatal to Your selves, as it must prevent us from paying the least regard to any Treatys or Engagements made with you.

Brethren Gave the belt of the Covenant Chain

Having strengthened & renewed the Covenant Chain, I in the next place open the road of peace & level the same, clearing it from all obstructions, so that it may be even and passable, through all the Nations thereby to enable us to travel without any impediment whatsoever, and I expect you will make it your study on your parts to preserve the same free and open for ever.

Abell

Brethren I give you thanks for the two

two prisoners you have now delivered up, and for the
promises you have made of sending the other nine, as
well as of sending to your Nephews the Mounsies for the delivery
up of all those who are amongst them, all which I expect
you will not fail of performing as soon as possible which
will greatly contribute to strengthen your present Engage-
ments, and incline us to place some confidence in the
professions you have now made. And with
regard to those Deserters who are amongst you, on your
bringing them to one of his Majestys Garrisons, the Commanding
Officer will receive them, and satisfy you for your trouble,
and I must desire you will not screen, protect or encourage
any of them for the future

Abell

Brethren I am glad you approve so much of
Mr Jeffery Amherst's prohibition of Rum, which was done
with no other design but to promote your welfare, & free
you from what had proved of pernicious consequence to you,
You may therefore be assured that the generals orders on
that head will be punctually observed, & that no spirituous
liquor will be carried up, or permitted to be sold to you in
your Country, or at the ports, so that any liquor which you
may at any time see by the way, you may be assured is
that belonging to sutlers for the use of the Troops, & to be
sold to them only — And, as we have now removed
this Evil from you, to which you so frequently attributed
the disorders you committed, I hope you will shew your
Gratitude for the same by using your influence in preventing
all irregularities from being committed by your people for the

time

time to come, as they can have no excuse, or pleas for such behaviour hereafter; and I expect that both your Old and young Men will treasure up, & preserve in remembrance, all that hath been said and Transacted at this Meeting, and that they will adhere strongly to the Engagements into which they have now entred.

As I am hopefull & you are sincere in your promises, and that you will be steady in the performance of them, I purpose to morrow to confirm what I have said by delivering you a present, which I hope you will consider as an instance of his Majestys bounty & Generosity to all those who shall study to deserve his favour.

Abell

Then the Mohocks addressed them

Abraham Speaker

Brethren of the Confederacy

On our parts I am now to answer what you have said concerning our long silence, & want of attendance at your several Meetings.

It is very true, we have not been present at them as formerly, never having been invited, or called upon by you for that purpose, notwithstanding we are the head of the Confederacy, whenever our presence is required, we shall meet you, and therefore we shall not fail to attend your Meeting at Onondaga, or any other which may be calculated for the publick good, and the promoting of peace which we hope to be your present intentions; And with regard to what you say concerning our demanding Lands

from

from the Hurons, I am to tell you, that understanding the Cause of our Brother Warraghiyageys Journey to the Detroit last year to be for the advantage of us all, & for the promoting of peace, friendship, and alliance between the English and all Indians so that they might become one people, We accordingly sent Deputys with him to afford our assistance towards perfecting so laudable a work, but we did not declare ourselves in want of Lands, or habitations, We being no wandering people, but a Nation determined to leave our bones where those of our Ancestors have been deposited, therefore the whole is a groundless charge against us, which the Deputys of your Nations who were present at the Detroit Meeting must certainly have heard if made, & therefore cannot but be convinced of the falsehood thereof—

Then the Onondaga Speaker in behalf of all the rest got up and returned Sir William thanks for what he had said, as he did also to the Mohocks— then told Sir William that they would say something in the morning in answer to what he had spoke to them, as also concerning the delivery of the present—

At Night three Sachems of each Nation came to Sir William & desired a private Conference with him, which being granted, the Onondaga Speaker stood up, & after desiring attention might be given to what he was going to say, proceeded with acquainting Sir William with what had passed between Thomas alias Tagaderiughsera an Oghquago & Sachem, and the Governor of Boston, as also with what

had

had passed between him and Mr Woodbridge of Stockb
in New England, by whom he, said Woodbridge, sen
sents a speech to be delivered in the name of all the
English families to the Six Nations, relative to Land
the Susquehanna River; after which they express
their disapprobation of any attempts being made to
settle those Lands, least the good Work of peace now be
Established might thereby be overset, alledging tha
should any such number of people come to settle in
their Country, they must all move away to make
for them, whereby they must be ruined, being their
Land as well as their chief hunting Country, they the
asked Sir William if he knew any thing thereof by
he would let them know how it was, they being fra
to any right which the English had to their Lands
After Sir William had acquainted them with the natu
of the purchase made by John Lydius of Albany inter
of a number of people living in Connecticut & reprov
them for their foolish manner of acting in such case,
as well as cautioned them against such imprudent
Steps for the future, he concluded with explaining
them his Majesty's late Instructions concerning
Indian Lands, assuring them that the King was
determined to protect them in all their just Claim
& hoped they would render themselves worthy of his
Royal favour and indulgence

25th

The Nations remained in Council together till afterno

time to come, as they can have no excuse, or plea for such behaviour hereafter; and I expect that both your Old and young Men will treasure up, & preserve in remembrance, all that hath been said and Transacted at this Meeting, and that they will adhere strongly to all the Engagements into which they have now entred.

As I am hopefull you are sincere in your promises, and that you will be steady in the performance of them, I purpose tomorrow to confirm what I have said by delivering you a present, which I hope you will consider as an instance of his Majestys bounty & Generosity to all those who shall study to deserve his favour.

Abell

Then the Mohocks addressed them

Abraham Speaker

Brethren of the Confederacy

On our parts I am now to answer what you have said concerning our long silence, & want of attendance at your several Meetings.

It is very true, we have not been present at them as formerly, never having been invited, or called upon by you for that purpose; notwithstanding we are the head of the Confederacy: whenever our presence is required, we shall meet you; and therefore we shall not fail to attend your Meeting at Onondaga, or any other which may be calculated for the publick good (and the promoting of peace which we hope to be your present intentions; And with regard to what you say concerning our demanding Lands from

from the Hurons, I am to tell you, that understanding the Cause of our Brother Warraghiyageys Journey to the Detroit last year to be for the advantage of us all, & for the promoting of peace, friendship, and alliance between the English and all Indians so that they might become one people, We accordingly sent Deputys with him to afford our assistance towards perfecting so laudable a work, but we do not declare ourselves in want of Lands, or habitations, We being no wandering people, but a Nation determined to leave our bones where those of our Ancestors have been deposited, therefore the whole is a groundless charge against us, which the Deputys of your Nations who were present at the Detroit Meeting must certainly have heard if made, & therefore cannot but be convinced of the falsehood thereof—

Abell

Then the Onondaga Speaker in behalf of all the rest, got up and returned Sir William thanks for what he had said, as he did also to the Mohocks— then told Sir William that they would say something in the morning in answer to what he has spoke to them, as also concerning the delivery of the present—

At Night three Sachems of each Nation came to Sir Wm & desired a private Conference with him, which being granted, the Onondaga Speaker stood up, & after desiring attention might be given to what he was going to say proceeded with acquainting Sir William with what had passed between Thomas alias Tagaderiughsera an Oghquago Sachem, and the Governor of Boston, as also with what

had

had passed between him and Mr Woodbridge of Stockbridge in New England by whom he, said Woodbridge had sent a speech to be delivered in the name of a thousand English families to the Six Nations, relative to Lands on the Susquehanna River; after which they expressed their disapprobation of any attempts being made to settle these Lands, least the good Work of peace now happily Established might thereby be overset, alledging that should any such number of people come to settle in their Country, they must all move away to make room for them whereby they must be ruined it being their best Land as well as their chief hunting Country, they therefore asked Sir William if he knew any thing thereof, begging he would let them know how it was, they being strangers to any right which the English had to these Lands. After Sir William had acquainted them with the nature of the purchase made by John Lydius of Albany in behalf of a number of people living in Connecticut, he reproved them for their foolish manner of acting in such cases, as well as cautioned them against such imprudent Steps for the future; he concluded with Explaining to them his Majestys late Instructions concerning Indian Lands, assuring them that the King was determined to protect them in all their just Claims & hoped they would render themselves worthy of his Royal favour and indulgence.

25th

The Nations remained in Council together the Afternoon

They

They then sents to acquaint Sir William they were prepared to say something of moment, upon which he went to them—

Present as before

The Chenussio Chief Kanadiorha spoke as follows

Brother Warraghiyagey

You recommended it to us to repent of what we had done and I am now to answer you that the Evil Spirit hath certainly had power over us, and the French had persuaded us to many things, of which we now heartily & sincerely repent, and are sorry for, and we beg you will consider that our repentance is sincere & from our hearts, & that we really & truly mean what we say; And we desire all the Six Nations here present may be witness thereof, and that we now bury every bad thought in a bottomless pit, & cover them with a large stone so that they may never more arise to disturb either you, or us—

Brother— Abell of Rhow

Finding that you have harboured some bad thoughts concerning us, we now give you a water which shall wash them all away, we likewise sweep away all evil things from about you, and clear the Air by dispelling all Clouds & Vapours, so that the Sun may shine brightly on you as formerly—

Brother Abell of Rhow

You have frequently required us to deliver up all the English prisoners who were amongst us, we have listned to you attentively, and are now resolved to agree to your desire, and as the Chief Warriors are the most active and ruling people, we shall not fail to see that they are all delivered up to you immediately, so that not one shall remain, all which you may depend upon, and we hope that those People who

have

have been at great Expence in cloathing & maintaining them will not be forgot on their coming Down, but that you will consider them by giving them something to make their hearts easy

Then Kisinoghquason Sachem of Cnuida spoke as follows —

Brother Warraghiyagey

I am now directed to speak to you on behalf of all our Confederacy, as all matters are so happily settled between you and the Senecas, and the Covenant Chain renewed so that it may last for ever, We cannot but express our great uneasiness at the ill treatment we generally met with at the several Garrisons, such as they being debarred the liberty of fishing, and our people for the most frivolous causes abused, threatned to be fired upon, and often run at with Bayonets, this treatment we look upon as not only unjust but very unbrotherlike, besides, if we were starving with hunger (which is often our case) they will not give us a Morsel of any thing, all wage very different from what we had reason to expect, & were promised, and therefore we beg you will take the same into Consideration & put a stop to the like for the future; Neither can we see that you have any occasion for the posts between the German flatts & Oswego (which we have been told were only to remain for a time) as the French are now entirely conquered

Gave a very large Belt of 14 Feet in length

Brother

Brother I am in the next place to speak to you at the request of the Women of the six Nations who on your first summons were desirous to come down and assist in the good work which you had in hand, but afterwards were informed you did not desire their attendance, however, as it was always the Custom for them to be present on such occasions / being of much estimation amongst us, in that we procure from them / they provide our Warriors with provisions when they go abroad / they were therefore resolved to come down, and hear the good words which you had to say, which hath afforded them great satisfaction, they now therefore hope you will consider their fatigues in coming so far, and that his present Majesty will follow the same good steps of his Royal Grandfather by considering their wants agreable to his Example, and affording them Cloathing and Petticoats to cover them, as our Warriors for want of Ammunition cannot take care of them as formerly — Abelt 10 Rows

Then the Speaker of the Onondagas spoke as follows

Brother Warraghiyagey

We have carefully attended to your Speech, and return you our sincere thanks for renewing and / Cleaning the Covenant Chain, and we on our parts promise to do the same, as it is not our Customs to forget such good words, you shall find that we will preserve them faithfully in our Memories, and take care to keep the Chain bright and lasting on our parts for ever

Brother Abelt of 10 Rows with four strings

We return you many thanks for clearing the Road of peace, and we on our parts promise to keep

the

The same free, open, and Clear so that we may both use it and pass thereon in safety for ever, and that you and the Mohocks may be always enabled to attend our Meeting place at Onondaga without molestation whenever your presence may be required — A Belt

Brother — Here is a belt which you delivered us at Oswego in 1759 when on your way to the Siege of Niagara, whereby you assured us that if you conquered the French as you expected, we then should be much happier than before, and be enabled to supply our necessities Cheaper than formerly, We therefore hope you will not forget your promise, as the Article of Trade is of the greatest Consequence to us, We now give you this belt to remind you thereof — A Belt

Brother — We now deliver you a belt of like Covenant Chain which was formerly given us at Albany by one of the Governors, and as our Chiefs who were present at that time are mostly dead, those who are at present alive and who manage our affairs would be very desirous (as you know all these matters) that you would remind them of the particulars of what was said thereon, we having no Records great part thereof hath been forgot which we are desirous to know and observe — Gave a large Covt Chain Belt

Brother — I am directed to speak to you on the behalf of the Warriors and Women of the Senecas who beg you will consider their wants & Indulge them

plus

As formerly with a Smith to mend their Axes & other working implements, as also to permit a Trader to carry Indian goods into their Country (but no Rum) as it is so far for them to go to Oswego, or Niagara for their necessaries ——

Gave two Strings

26th

Sir William assembled all the Indians —

Present as before,

Being all seated, he addressed them as follows

Brethren of the Chenussios

I am very glad to find you are at length become sensible of your error which you have now publickly acknowledged in the presence of all the Nations, calling them to Witness your sincere promises of amendment & reformation which I hope you are unanimously determined in, & that you will consider your interest and welfare depends upon the sincerity of your present professions, from which if you should be imprudently led to deviate, it must render you odious to the Generality of the Indians, as well as bring upon you the just indignation of your Brethren the English, which I hope you will study to avoid ——

I thank you for removing any bad thoughts which I had entertained, by cleansing me with Water, sweeping away all evil from about me, and clearing the air, all which I now perform on our parts For you & hope it may be the last time there shall be occasion for the same, as I expect you will for the future pay attention to nothing but what may tend to our Mutual Welfare and advantage ——

Brethren

Brethren

I am glad to find you very determined to deliver up all the English Prisoners yet amongst you, and will procure the Discharge of those in the Mourvies possession, as it will be a proof of your desire to preserve peace and fullfill your engagements with us; but at the same time, cannot but be surprised you should expect a gratuity for having joyned with the Enemy, made our People prisoners and detained them so long in your Custody, This is a request I can by no means agree to, especially after the many murders some of your people have committed without having made us any satisfaction for the same; I expect therefore, If you hope for a continuance of our friendship you will without fail deliver up all the English prisoners who are many of your Castles

Brethren of the Six Nations

You have repeatedly spoke to me concerning ill treatment which your people receive at the posts, and I have as often told you of the behaviour of your people when drunk to which I am apprehensive such usage may be in a great measure attributed; The posts between the German Flatts and Oswego would not have been erected if there had not been occasion for them, neither is it our Custom to abandon places of that kind even on a peace, as a brave people should at all times be prepared against the worst which may happen; besides these Posts afford a place of shelter and security to the Traders and their Goods

and

And serve as checks to prevent their defrauding you, as well as keep open the communications into your Country I have already acquainted you with his Majestys and the Generals resolutions to protect & do you all manner of Justice, and I shall lay your present complaints before the Generals who you may be assured will not permit you to be illtreated so long as you behave yourselves well— With regard to your not having your wants supplied at the Garrisons, it cannot be the fault of those who command there, they having no more provisions than are necessary for the subsistence of his Majestys Troops, as it is naturally concluded you must now be enabled to help yourselves, and as Sir Jeffery Amherst has prohibitted Rum from being carried up, avoid to you, I am convinced it will not only prove a means of putting a stop to your irregularities, but also incline you more to assist yourselves, and to follow your hunting and Trade as formerly, for your and your familys subsistence, which I earnestly recommend to you as absolutely necessary towards preserving our Esteem & making yourselves happy—

Adieu

Brethren

When I called you to this Meeting I really could not discover any necessity there was for the presence of Women and Children, & therefore I called none but those who were qualified for, & authorized to proceed on Business, And although I am obliged to your Women for their zeal & desire to promote a good work, & know it is their Custom to come down on such occasions, I could heartily wish that no more persons would attend any Meeting than

than were necessary for the discharge of the business on which they were summoned: I have notwithstanding provided some cloathing for the Women, with some Ammunition & other Articles for the Warriors, to enable them to subsist their families as formerly, and hope it will be applied to a proper use. Abell

Brethren I return you thanks for the hearty promises which you have made of strengthening and holding fast by the Covenant Chain for ever, and I heartily wish you may always have wisdom enough to consider it as necessary to your peace & welfare; I likewise thank you for your promises of preserving the Road of peace open and free, so that we may pass & repass to and from each other without molestation, & I hope you will always continue to keep the same in good order.

Brethren I am surprised you imagine there is any occasion to remind me on the Article of trade, which I regulated on the most Advantagious terms for you last Year, with which you must all be acquainted, but you must consider that although the War is at an end in these parts, it still continues between the French & us, so as to occasion a dearness of goods for the Indian trade, Notwithstanding which I believe you can have little cause of complaint, as I am convinced you must be sensible of the good effects of these Regulations apparently calculated for your advantage. Abell

Brethren As the Volume of Indian Records containing the Proceedings when the belt of the Cov. Chain

was

Was formerly given you is at my other House, I cannot at present repeat each particular to you, but as I was then present, I can inform you that the purport thereof was a Renewal of the Antient Covenant Chain of friendship formerly established between your Ancestors and ours, that we should be united in Friendship & Alliance & form one Body together, which alliance I hope neither time nor the deaths of your Chiefs shall ever occasion you to forget

Brethren

The Senecas having now made me so many fair promises of amendment and of preserving peace & cultivating friendship with us, which I am hopeful it is their intention Strictly to adhere to, has induced me to comply with their requests of a Smith to reside in their Country as formerly, & shall procure one for that purpose, but as the Regulations which I made last year puts the Indian trade under the inspection of the Officers at the several posts at which the Traders reside, in order to prevent Abuses and see justice done you, I can by no means allow you any trade in your Countrys where you may be liable to be imposed upon without redress, which cannot be the case at any of his Majestys Garrisons where on a just Complaint you cannot fail of obtaining satisfaction

Brethren

The Present being now ready, I desire you will make an equal & fair distribution amongst you of this fresh proof of his Majestys Royal Bounty

Then delivered them the present, which they divided amongst one another

27th

The Indians made several small Demands & applications to have their Guns, Tools &c mended, with which Sir Wm complied.

He

He likewise Delivered out some private presents to a few of the Chief Sachems, & principal People of each Nation

20th

They desired to speak a few words to Sir William & being assembled, a Sachem of Cayuga addressed him

Brother Warraghiyagey

All business being now finished we hope to your entire satisfaction in that we are determined to observe and perform all our promises, I have one favour to beg of you on behalf of our Nation & the Sedrighroner which is, that you will be so good as to indulge us with a Smith to reside amongst us, and repair our Tools together with some Implements of which we have none remaining as the Senecas have

Abell

To which Sir William answered them

Brethren of Cayuga

When I agreed to send a Smith to the Senecas Country, I looked upon it he would have been sufficient for all that neighbourhood, but as you seem desirous to have one amongst you, I shall take this same into Consideration, and as a proof of my willingness to serve those who behave themselves well, send a Smith to you with some Iron, who can then make your tools, as it will be impossible to procure you any at present. Returned the belt

Shortly after the Chiefs of each Nation assembled when Abraham, Chief Sachem of the Mohocks spoke as follows

Brother Warraghiyagey

We are now publickly to repeat to you what we had before said concerning our Lands on the Susquehanna River which Coll. Lydias of Albany was employed by the New England

People

People to procure for them, & which he pretends he has bought although the same was never fairly sold, he having made some of our people drunk & then perswaded them to sign a deed for it, & prevailed upon others who had no right to dispose them of to follow their Example — As to the lands below these we speak of & which the Pensilvanians purchased, we do not claim them, but we hope & expect you will protect the rest & not suffer us to be deprived of that tract which Lydius pretends he has bought, as we hear the People of New England are preparing to settle thereon, which they have no right to do, neither can we by any means approve thereof — Abell

Sir William answered them

Brethren I have heard much concerning the Lands you speak of, and have always opposed the settling thereon — You may be assured I shall omit nothing in my power to secure to you the possession of the Land you speak of and all other your just claims, concerning which you need be under no apprehensions after the publication of his Majestys Royal Instructions on that head, with which I have already acquainted you —

The Indians then took their leaves of Sir William in order to return to their several Nations —

A true copy of Sir William Johnsons Proceedings with the 6 Nations, — Compared with the Records of Indian affairs —

Guy Johnson Lieut of his Majestys Indepent Companys as Secretary

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

Minutes
of the Proceedings of
Sir Wm Johnson Bart
with the Indians of the
6 Nations at Johnson Hall
in April 1762

X. 26.

24055

In Conversation with Col. Eliph. Dyer one of the Committee he says Charter of the Government of Connecticut extends its limits to the ... Ocean west: and notwithstanding its being cut in two by the province of New York at that time under the Dutch afterwards granted to the Duke of York; likewise the province of Pennsylvania granted to its proprietor Mr Penn yet the limits west of those Governments would by no means be contracted by virtue of those particular Grants, any more than that a private person should relinquish the one and be contented with the other half of his Farm Because his neighbour's Field divides it in the middle; the justice of this way of reasoning was not confined to themselves only as appeared by applications repeated by mas to them concerning some tracts of Land About the Stinesinks not long since disputed by New and amicably settled by deputies from each province: this gave room to imagine that by a purchase made of the Indians on those western limits they should secure to themselves no more than what was realy meant and intended in their Charter: accordingly a number of men belonging to the Province applyed to those Indians living on the Susquahanah who very candidly declared they had no right to dispose of any land thereabouts and that the real Proprietors were the Six Nations.

Upon a meeting with the Iroquois in the year fifty four they endeavoured to effect a purchase of those Lands with Hendrick their Chief but were disappointed by the false insinuations of Sir William Johnson who they did effect it the same year and obtained a firm deed for a tract on the Susquahanah including the 42d degree of north Latitude and from about ten Miles east of the river extending west about two Degrees of Longitude for which Land they gave a large Sum of Money — That the Proprietors immediately applyed to the Government of Connecticut and have obtained liberty for a separate jurisdiction as the uniting that part with this would be attended with insurmountable difficulties — That to defray the expences of many meetings on this affair the Proprietors have determined to admit five Hundred more who come in on the same advantages with others by payying about eight pounds p. Share and two of those are yet undisposed of.

Mr Grey Clark of the Committee assembled on the 19th May 1762 declared that the Business of the meeting was to determine if possible to throw in a Settlement upon the said Lands, and they have accordingly obtained Votes for above One Hundred Families who promise to proceed immediately and in defiance of Mr Penn and his Emissaries to plant themselves down on the Lands — the Committee in order to Ballance the difficulties and disadvantages ~~they are~~ they must be undergo as first adventurers have granted them an extent of ten Miles on what ever part they please excepting the Meadows. this they have given them exclusive of their Proportions as Proprietors, and the said Committee have formed another Committee who are to take care that proper and wealthy persons only are

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

to make this first Settlement as well as to give them proper directions in what manner to govern themselves in this critical Affair — Their last resolve is also endeavour to get this ratified at Home as soon as it can demand the attention of the Ministry — And they are of the opinion that the speedy Settlement of some part will have great weight to determine it in their favour another Circumstance from which they promise themselves great Advantage is; that their Province have supported the present as well as the late War with a truly British Spirit and Vigour, while on the other hand the inhabitants of a certain proprietary Government are stained with infamy by the ravages of dastardly wretches merely because it was proprietary.

Mr Edwards another of the said Committee told me candidly that Mr Ingerson had in fact presented the resolve or memorial made by the Government in their favour, to Mr Pitt and many others which gave him great encouragment and that it should be duly considered in its proper Season, and for this end Mr Ingerson has engaged a friend to give him timely Advice, upon which he Mr Pitt Dyer is to embark immediately for England invested with the above armour.

I find it is the opinion of the Committee that the above business cannot proceed untill next Spring as the Season is now too far spent to plant and Sow, I endeavoured to obtain Copies of the proceedings of the meeting on the 19th as well as of other meetings but found it impossible neither would they confess that any thing material was committed to writing, for at one meeting they often destroyed what they had made at another but you Sir may depend upon the above to be genuine and as truth, for never were any set of mortals more effectually deceived than they found themselves when I made a demand of the Memorial from the Secretary who was unwilling to certify it.

I have the honour to be your Lordships
very humble Servant

Stephen Sayre

X. 28.

June 1768

Proclamation &c.

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D. 29.

By the Honourable THOMAS FITCH, Esq; Governor of his Majesty's Colony of Connecticut, in New-England, in America

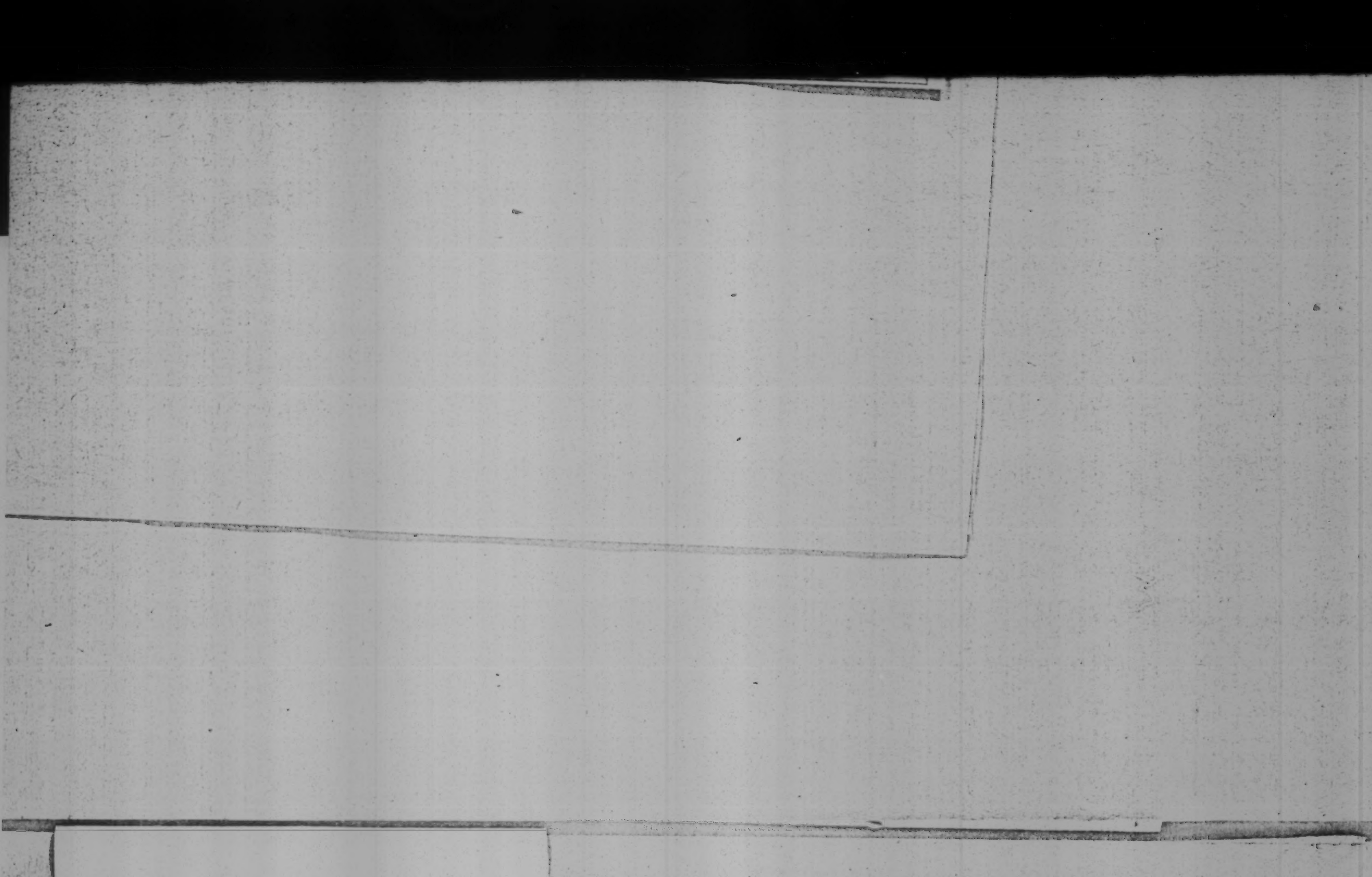
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a considerable Number of Persons, mostly Inhabitants of this Colony, lately convened in this Place, by the Name of the Susquehannah Company, among other Things agreed and voted, a Number of them should within the Space of four Months, proceed and settle themselves on the Banks of the Susquehannah River, from whence much Disturbance may be apprehended, and Opposition made to such Settlement, to the Hazard of the publick Peace; in the Blame whereof, this Government may possibly become involved, unless prevented by publickly Discountenancing a Procedure of such a dangerous Tendency.

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the Advice of the Council, and at the Desire of the Representatives, now in general Court assembled, to issue this Proclamation, hereby warning all Persons, Inhabitants of this Colony, to forbear making Entrance on said Lands, lest they thereby occasion new Disturbance of the public Peace and Traquility, and subject themselves to the Royal Displeasure. And I do hereby publish and declare, that such Proceedings are disapproved and discountenanced by the Authority of this Government.

Given under my Hand at the Council-Chamber in Hartford, the eighth Day of June, in the second Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. Annoque Domini, 1762.

THOMAS FITCH



NEW-YORK, June 21.

Wednesday arrived here after a fine Passage of 19 Days from Martinico, 11 Transports, viz. the Lion, armed Transport Ship True Briton; Black Prince; Elizabeth and Mary; Mary the Second; Two Brothers; Rachal; Ship James; Brig James & Hope and the Fanny: On board these Vessels came all the Sick and Wounded Officers and Soldiers from Martinico, amounting to between 800 and 1000: The Commanding Officer Major Curry and his Lady came in the Hope.

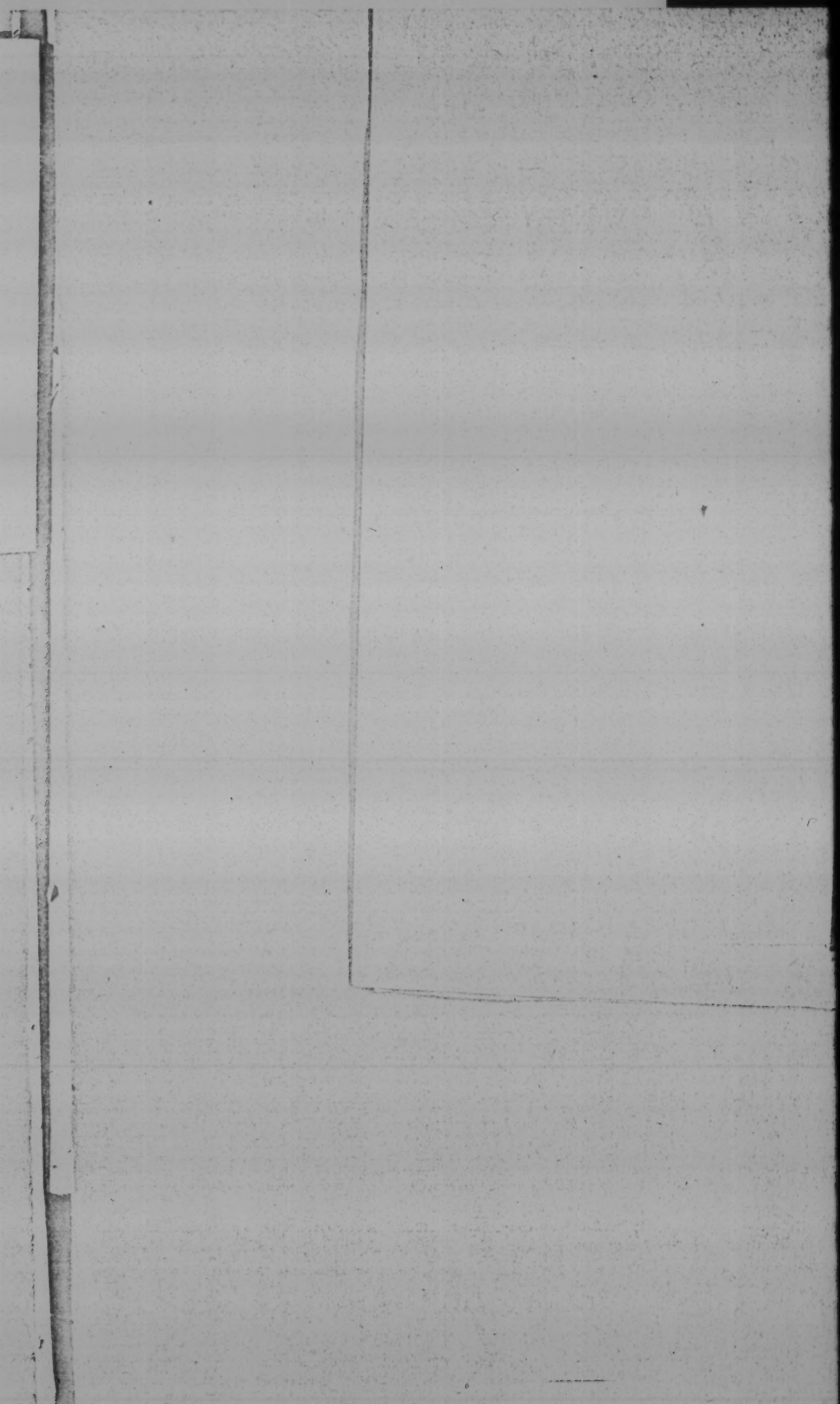
Capt. Manly of the Lyon, spoke with a Ship, the Harrietta Capt. Read, from South Carolina, for London, in Lat. 34. Long 72. out 8 Days. Another Vessel a Sloop belonging to this Port, also came in with these Vessels.

The same Day the Harrist Packet Boat, Capt. Bonnel, sail'd with the Mail for Falmouth.

Thursday Night last, Capt. Mitchell arrived here from Jamaica 27 Day before he came in he met with off Baracoa, the Fleet under the Command of Admiral Parish, who a few Days before was joined by that under the Command of Sir James Douglass, from Jamaica, having on board 2000 Negro Soldiers; and from the Course they steered, he was pretty certain they were bound to the Havannah, from which Place, when he left them, he suppose them to be about 150 Leagues.

By Letters from South Carolina, we learn, that 30 Days ago War was not declared at Augustine against England; altho' they were very busy in fitting out Privateers to cruize against the English, no less than one Polacca, 3 Sloops and 2 Schooners being almost ready for the Sea; and that two Sloops and two Men of War, having Land Forces on board, lately arrived there from the Havannah.

Since our last, a very fine Privateer Brig called the Manchester [illegible] mounts 16 Guns, &c



Stephen Sayre of New York in America now residing in Token house
yard London Mercht.

Maketh Oath that he being in May or June last in Connecticut in
America did receive from George Wyllys Esqr. Secretary to the Assembly
of Connecticut in America the Paper Writing hereunto annexed as a True
Copy of the Original Record or Vote of the said Assembly & this Depon.
saith that the Name of the said George Wyllys as the same appears to be
Subscribed to the said Paper Writing is of the proper hand Writing of the
said George Wyllys the same being subscribed by him in this Deponents
presence

Stephen Sayre

Sworn at the Publick office this
17th day of August 1762 - before

J. Montagu

The Proclamation of the Day
Govr of Pennsylvania 20th May
1763. warning the Indians
killed at Wyoming off
the Lands

Read Nov. 23. 1764.

X. 31.

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BY THE HONOURABLE

JAMES HAMILTON, Esq;

ieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of *Pennsylvania*,
Counties of *New-Castle*, *Kent* and *Sussex*, on *Delaware*,

A PROCLAMATION.

nnsylvania, ss. WHEREAS divers Persons, the natural born Subjects of His Majesty, belonging to some of our neighbouring Colonies, have lately come into this Province; and, without any Licence or Grant from the Honourable Proprietaries, or Authority om the Government, have presumed, in a Body, to possess themselves of, and settle upon, a large Tract of and in this Province, not yet purchased from the *Indians*, near *Cushietunck*, on the River *Delaware*, and e upper Parts of *Northampton* County; and are endeavouring to persuade and inveigle many of the Inhabitants of this and the neighbouring Provinces, to confederate and join with them in their illegal and dangerous Designs; and to assist in settling and holding the said Lands by strong Hand: AND WHEREAS the *Delaware* Chief, *Teedyuscung*, hath made a very earnest and formal Complaint and Remonstrance to e, against the said Practices, insisting that the Intruders should be immediately removed by the Government which they belonged, or by me; and declared, if this was not done, the *Indians* would come and remove em by Force, and do themselves Justice; with which he desired they might be made acquainted before-hand, at they might not pretend Ignorance; which has been since accordingly done by my Order. WHEREFORE, as well to assert the just Rights of the Proprietaries of this Province to the said Lands, and to preve the Peace and Friendship, which is now so happily restored and subsisting between us and the *Indians*, nd prevent the terrible Consequences that must necessarily arise, by their carrying into Execution their Threat removing by Force the Intruders on the said Lands; as also to warn and prevent any of the Inhabitants his Province, from being unwarily drawn in to join the said Intruders, in their intended Design of making ttlements in the said *Indian* Country, I HAVE judged it proper, by and with the Advice of the Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby strictly requiring and enjoining, in His Majesty's Name, all and every rson and Persons, already settled or residing on the said Lands, immediately to depart, and move away from e same. AND DO hereby forbid all His Majesty's Subjects, of this or any other Province or Colony, y Pretence whatsoever, to intrude upon, settle or possess, any of the said Lands, or any other thin the Limits of this Province, not yet purchased of the *Indians*, as they will answer the contrary ril, and on Pain of being prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law. AND I do hereby alſo charge, enjoin and require, all Sheriffs, Magistrates, Peace Officers, and all other His Majesty's Liege within this Province, to exert themselves, and use their utmost Endeavours to prosecute, and bring ce and condign Punishment, all Offenders in the Premises.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Twentieth Day of February, *in the Year of our* LORD *One Thousand and Sixty-one*; *and in the First Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord the Third, by the Grace of* GOD *of* Great-Britain, France *and* Ireland *fender of the Faith*, &c.

JAMES HAMILTON

his Honour's Command,
RICHARD PETERS, *Sec.*

GOD Save the KING.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, and D. HALL

I can say to them; I have desired Mr Wallace to tell them to apply to You if they have any claims for Lands &c.

The Want of Interpreters frequently occasions Misunderstandings, with these People, besides their Behaviour is very different at the Small Posts, from what it is here, and some Sheep have lately been taken from Sutlers on the road from Fort Brewerton to this Place.

I am
Sir
Your very humble Servt.
ALEX DUNCAN[1]

SIR WILLM JOHNSON

INDORSED:[2]
Ontario 29th Augt 1762 —

Letter from Major Duncan
Conceerns the Indn. behaviour at
Fort Brewerton —

MINUTES OF TREATY OF LANCASTER

Contemporary Copy[3]

August 1762 —

Extracts from the Minutes of the Treaty of Lancaster,

After the usual Ceremonies on those Occasions were over; The Governour press'd the several Nations to deliver up all the Prisoners remaining amongst them — the Indians delivered up then about thirty of our Prisoners and promised as usual on those Meetings to deliver up the rest —

[1] Major of the 55th British regiment.

[2] In Johnson's hand.

[3] In Public Record Office, W. O. 34, Vol. 39; inclosed in Croghan to Amherst, Oct. 5, 1762.

The Governour at the request of the Merchants in Philadelphia Requested the Six Nations to give him Liberty to open a Communication for Trade up the West Branch of Susquehannah and to build Store Houses at the Heads thereof in order to extend the Trade of the Province that way to the Lakes by Water without going along the Kings Communication by which he alledged the Goods would come Cheaper to the Indians —

And tho' the intent of the Government was to have a private Communication for carrying on the Indian Trade without passing by any of his Majesty's Posts, (which they look on as an infringement on their Liberties,) the Indians took it in another light imagining the desire was to settle their Country; and flatly deny'd the Governours request —

The Quakers used all the influence they had to get the Indians to desire the Troops might be removed from Fort Augusta,[1] which they did, and to which the Governour told them it was not in his Power as that Post was built for the Kings use —

The Quakers appeared at this Treaty in a Considerable Body and endeavoured all in their Power Privately to Stir up fresh disputes about Lands, but the Indians would not be prevail'd upon to enter into any; and it appeared to me that the Indians in General was very much displeased with the Conduct of the Province at that Treaty —

INDORSED:

Extracts
Mr. Croghan
from the Minutes I took
at the Treaty of Lancaster
Enclosed in Mr. Croghan's of the
5th. October 1762.

[1] At Shamokin, later Sunbury, Pa.

Names of Indians at Treaty at Lancaster, 1762.

Cheefs and Warriors of Tedeyuskung's Company.

1 Tedeyuskung,
Takokaghela, his son Amos.
2 Tapeskohonk, Samuel.
3 Wcholelahund, Jos. Peepy.
4 Memenowat, Augustas.
Woapelawehund,
5 Kakalopoment, } Compass.
Meghowaleghink, }
6 Naywolaken,
Wenekahemen, Jos. Nutumer.
Maguas,
Kaomayghelas, Cap. Bull.
Memetoweeghenk,
Poajoawes, Doctor.
Capt. Cornelius,
Alemeohom, Smaling.
7 Penowotis, John Philipps.

Monseis or Minnissink Indians.

1 *From Assinnissink & Tiahoge.*

1 Echhoan,
2 Jagheabus,
3 Tennowankeghla,
4 Chowock,
Aghkiamoawach,
Woanpokehak,
Twishk,
Metamen,
Komelolakit,
Eleman,
Canogharis,
Egheu,
Mamalekan,
Richall,
Matalish,
Ashooch,
Wegheelap,
Oghquetoto,
Kakulelaman,
Memenelawat,
Oehles,
Woleeghan,
Quiloawas,
Ulamatahemen,
Peshawao,
Queshkshima,
Teelashk,
Peeshquoloaton,
Pamoawonagh,
Shekoape,
Kobus,
Cheelanos,
Unakesh,

1 *Wickhalousin Indians, Papoonhanks people.*

2 Wanoadea,
3 Tunkghoak,
1 Papoonan,
Newoale,
Wajeathu,
Sakimoamos,
Tutulas,
Loapeghk,
Queghkoau,
Claghkolen,
Keshashink,
Woayaghk,
Maghmenekoneyr,
Mosawoapameeh,
Meshkus,
Uleweeghkomen,
Kuwoghwolau.

THE CHEEFS OF THE SIX NATIONS.

Sennecas.

1 Kinderuptie, or the Garr,
2 Hogastees,
Cheontaka,
Sowetoong,
Cojentogaro,
3 Hajentora, Speaker.

Cayugas.

1 Togahayu,
2 Todenientanhe,
3 Oneghsogarot,
4 Soghiowa,
5 Gachratoto,
Hobroghiaghe,
Tojentaeghso,
Ganeghati,
6 Taghneghtoris, } John Shikellimy,
Soyeghtowa, } James Loagan,
Sagogeghyata, } John Petty,
Shikellimys 3 Sons.

Onondagos.

1 Diohaquaande,
2 Hoghsetageghte,
3 Cagentoronqua.

Onydos.

1 Thos. King,
2 Conogoragheri, Hans George,
3 Tiokoraghta.

Tuscaroras.

1 Ganigot,
2 Tionaskocto.

Nantikoks & Conoys.

Conoy Sam,
Last Night,
Robt. White, &c.,
King John Cussey,
Robert White,
Young Rob. White,
John White,
John Dutchman,
Untlahamki,
Jamy Nantikok,
Jeremiah,
John Tobi,
Thos. Sokolaick,
Jamy Skuur,
Robert Nantom,
John Ninnix,
John Aulwi,
Nokoiweckus,
Okissolom,
Poshayimokus,
Onopoapeash,
Moghitetegh, Jacob.

Indorsed.

Names of the Indians at the Treaty at Lancaster, Aug^{t}, 1762.*

* See Minutes of the Conference in Colon. Rec. Vol. VIII. p. 723–774.

At a Council held at Philad.a on Friday the 6th Aug.t 1762.

Present

The Honble James Hamilton Esquire Lieuten.t Governor &c.a

Richard Peters, William Logan, Thomas Cadwalader } Esquires

The Governor acquainted the Council that in consequence of several Invitations made by the Government to the Delaware Indians settled above the Ohio since the conclusion of the peace between us & them to come to Lancaster & renew and brighten the Chain of Friendship, and to deliver up all the English prisoners among them: He had received information that a number of the Chiefs & others of that Nation had arrived at Harris's Ferry with prisoners, on their way to Lancaster for that purpose; and the Governor desired the Company of the Council to attend him thither.

Minutes of Indian Conferences held at Lancaster in August 1762.

At a Council held at Lancaster on Wednesday the 11th Aug.t 1762.

Present

The Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieut.t Governor.

William Logan, Richard Peters } Esq.rs

Benjamin Chew

The Governor having been informed last Week at Philadelphia that in consequence of several Invitations sent them by this Government at sundry times to the Indians living on & near the Ohio, the Delaware Chief Beaver and the Deputies of other Tribes of Western Indians would be at Lancaster on the 8th Instant, set out from Philadelphia attended by several Gentlemen & came here on the 9th Inst.t & found that the Indians had arrived the Evening before.

On the 10th The Governor attended by the Gentlemen abovementioned with several of the Inhabitants of this Town paid a visit to Beaver & the other Indians at their Encampment about a Mile from the Town, where he took them by the Hand & bid them heartily welcome, & having seen that they were well accommodated took his Leave and came back to Town.

The

ing the above Order. As to the Minutes of Property, they are of a Public Nature, & you shall be furnished from them with any Copies you desire.

"JAMES HAMILTON.

"June 12th, 1762."

[Here is a Blank in Council Book of fifty pages.]

At a Council held at Philad^{a} on Friday, the 6th Augt 1762.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble. JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieuten^{t} Governor, &ca.

Richard Peters, William Logan, } Esquires.
Thomas Cadwalader,

The Governor acquainted the Council that in Consequence of several Invitations made by the Government to the Delaware Indians settled above the Ohio, since the conclusion of the Peace between us & them, to come to Lancaster & renew and brighten the Chain of Friendship, and to deliver up all the English Prisoners among them, He had received information that a number of the Chiefs & others of that Nation had arrived at Harris's Ferry with Prisoners, on their way to Lancaster for that purpose, and the Governor desired the Company of the Council to attend him thither.

Minutes of Indian Conferences held at Lancaster in August, 1762.

At a Council held at Lancaster, on Wednesday, the 11th Augt 1762.

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The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieut^{t} Governor.

William Logan, Richard Peters, } Esq^{rs}
Benjamin Chew,

The Governor having been informed last Week, at Philadelphia, that, in consequence of several Invitations sent them by this Government, at sundry times, to the Indians living on & near the Ohio, the Delaware Chief, Beaver, and the Deputies of other Tribes of Western Indians, would be at Lancaster on the 8th Instant, sat out from Philadelphia, attended by several Gentlemen, & came here on the 9th Inst., & found that the Indians had arrived the Evening before.

At a Council held at Philad.a on Friday the 6th Aug.t 1762

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The Honble James Hamilton Esquire Lieuten.t Governor &c.a

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Minutes of Indian Conferences held at Lancaster in August 1762.

At a Council held at Lancaster on Wednesday the 11th Aug.t 1762.

Present

The Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieut.t Governor.

William Logan, Richard Peters, Benjamin Chew } Esq.rs

The Governor having been informed last Week at Philadelphia that in consequence of several Invitations sent them by this Government at sundry times to the Indians living on & near the Ohio, the Delaware Chief Beaver and the Deputies of other Tribes of Western Indians would be at Lancaster on the 8th Instant, set out from Philadelphia attended by several Gentlemen & came here on the 9th Inst: & found that the Indians had arrived the Evening before.

On the 10th The Governor attended by the Gentlemen abovementioned with several of the Inhabitants of this Town, paid a visit to Beaver & the other Indians at their Encampment about a Mile from the Town, where he took them by the Hand & bid them heartily welcome, & having seen that they were well accommodated took his Leave and came back to Town.

The

Pensylvania 1762

The Governor yesterday afternoon received a Message from Beaver that having been a Longtime from home, they would take it very kindly if he would be pleased to open the Conferences with them tomorrow Morning, without waiting longer for the Six Nations, as he & those Indians with him were the first invited & were only made acquainted with the coming of the five Nations since they left their Homes.

The Governor returned them for answer that the Interpreter was not come, but as soon as he should arrive, he would immediately proceed to Business with them & give them notice when to attend.

This afternoon arrived Six Tuscarora Indians who waited on the Governor & acquainted him that they were sent to him by those of their Nation living on Onohoquaga on the Upper Waters of the Susquehanna with a Letter which after the Ceremony of opening his Eyes and Heart by a String of Wampum, they delivered to him & follows in these words —

Lower Tuscarora Onohoquago July 8th 1762

Great Brother,

I the Beaver Augus Chief of the Nation am and ever have been a friend & Brother to the English & to the Interest of Great Britain, now wait upon your Excellency by agument to transact Affairs of importance. And heartily rejoice that the five Nations have agreed (& as I hear) have actually returned the English Prisoners to enjoy the Liberties of their own Nation. And I the said Augus Chief with my whole Tribe have ever been for peace with the English Colonies in America, & have minded the Things of religion and a private Life. And as a true friend to the Protestant Cause, We congratulate your Excellency our Brother, and all the British Nations on the various Conquests obtained against the common Enemy, & especially on the total reduction of Canada with its dependencies being greatly delighted with the happy prospect that now arises without Bounds — As we rejoice to hear that the prisoners are resigned, so we hope a peace will be established between us the five Nations & the English Colonies on the Continent, a peace that shall be lasting & undisturbed, while the Waters run and the Grass grows. We should be glad to be informed of the State and Behaviour of our Brethren in Tuscarora Valley, & to have some directions about the way, as we propose to make them a visit, & also should be glad of a Passport Recommendation in writing that we may be friendly received on the way and at the Valley.

I am Your Brother,

Augus Chief.

The above was taken from the Mouth of the said Augus Tuscarora Chief by the help of an Interpreter by me

Eli. Forbes { Interpreter at Onohoquago }

After the Governor had read the Letter they delivered him a Belt of Wampum to confirm the sincerity of their professions contained in the said Letter.

They then delivered the Governor another Belt from the Nanticokes and Conoys as a Testimony of their joining the Twightwees in the same sentiments.

The Governor acquainted them that he would take the Letter into Consideration, & at a proper time return them an answer.

At a Conference with the Indians held at Lancaster on Thursday the 12th August 1762 Present

The Honorable James Hamilton Esqr Lieut. Governor &c
William Logan Richard Peters and Benjamin Chew Esquires } of the Council of the Province
Joseph Fox, George Ashbridge, James Wright, Saml Rhoads, James Webb ..... } Esqrs of the Assembly & several Magistrates & a number of Gentlemen from Philada & other parts of the Province.

Tamage or Beaver, Wendecalla, Tyspacoma } Chiefs of the Ohio Delawares and twenty two others of them Warriors.

Akis, Lenawekana, Enasaguana } Chiefs of the Tuscaroras.

Nikepalathy or Old Hawk, Nagowanshetawey or White Elk, Nagalakulway ..... } Chiefs of Shawanas & other Warriors

Cakakey, Alcathee } Chiefs of the Kickapoo Nation

Isaac H., Nanghaw, Wadena } Chiefs of the Wawachtanies.

Paughawe, Callalimea, Nenawesica, Sammaughakey } Chiefs of the Twightwee Nation

Isaac Stille, Lodwick frost } Interpreters.

After the Indians had taken their Seats the Governor opened the Conferences with the following Speech.

Brethren,

The Delawares, Shawanese, Twightwees, Wawaghtanies Tuscaroras and Kickapoos

With this String I clean your Bodies from the Dust & Sweat and open your Eyes and Ears that you may see your Brethren with chearfulness & hear distinctly what I have to say to you at this Conference.

A String ... (287)

Brethren,

ing the above Order. As to the Minutes of Property, they are of a Public Nature, & you shall be furnished from them with any Copies you desire.

"JAMES HAMILTON.

"June 12th, 1762."

[Here is a Blank in Council Book of fifty pages.]

At a Council held at Philad^{a} on Friday, the 6th Augt 1762.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble. JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieuten^{t} Governor, &ca.

Richard Peters, William Logan, } Esquires.
Thomas Cadwalader,

The Governor acquainted the Council that in Consequence of several Invitations made by the Government to the Delaware Indians settled above the Ohio, since the conclusion of the Peace between us & them, to come to Lancaster & renew and brighten the Chain of Friendship, and to deliver up all the English Prisoners among them, He had received information that a number of the Chiefs & others of that Nation had arrived at Harris's Ferry with Prisoners, on their way to Lancaster for that purpose, and the Governor desired the Company of the Council to attend him thither.

Minutes of Indian Conferences held at Lancaster in August, 1762.

At a Council held at Lancaster, on Wednesday, the 11th Augt 1762.

PRESENT.

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieut^{t} Governor.

William Logan, Richard Peters, } Esq^{rs}
Benjamin Chew,

The Governor having been informed last Week, at Philadelphia, that, in consequence of several Invitations sent them by this Government, at sundry times, to the Indians living on & near the Ohio, the Delaware Chief, Beaver, and the Deputies of other Tribes of Western Indians, would be at Lancaster on the 8th Instant, sat out from Philadelphia, attended by several Gentlemen, & came here on the 9th Inst., & found that the Indians had arrived the Evening before.

On the 10th, the Governor, attended by the Gentlemen above mentioned, with several of the Inhabitants of this Town, paid a visit to Beaver & the other Indians, at their Encampment, about a Mile from the Town, where he took them by the Hand & bid them heartily welcome, & having seen that they were well accommodated, took his Leave, and came back to town.

The Governor yesterday afternoon received a Message from Beaver, that, having been a long time from home, they would take it very kindly if he would be pleased to open the Conferences with them to morrow Morning, without waiting longer for the Six Nations, as he & those Indians with him were the first invited, & were only made acquainted with the coming of the Six Nations since they left their Homes.

The Governor returned them for answer, that the Interpreter was not come, but as soon as he should arrive, he would immediately proceed to Business with them, & give them notice when to attend.

This afternoon arrived Six Tuscarora Indians, who waited on the Governor, & acquainted him that they were sent to him by those of their Nation living on Onohoquage, on the Upper Waters of the Susquehanna, with a Letter which, after the Ceremony of opening his Eyes and Heart by a String of Wampum, they delivered to him & follows in these words:

"Lower Tuscarora Onohoquage, July 8th, 1762.

"Great Brother:

"I, the Beaver *Augus*, Chief of the Nation, am and ever have been a friend & Brother to the English & to the Interest of Great Britain, now wait upon your Excellency by agreement, to transact Affairs of importance; and heartily rejoice that the five Nations have agreed (& as I hear), have actually returned the English Prisoners to enjoy the Liberties of their own Nation; And I, the said Augus Chief, with my whole Tribe, have ever been for peace with the English Colonies in America, & have minded the things of religion and of a private Life; and as a true friend to the protestant Cause, We congratulate your *Excellency*, our Brother, and all the British Nations, on the various Conquests obtained against the common Enemy, & especially on the total reduction of *Canada*, with its dependencies, being greatly delighted with the happy prospect that now arises without Clouds; As we rejoice to hear that the prisoners are resigned, so we hope a peace will be established between us, the five Nations, & the English Colonies on the Continent, a peace that shall be lasting & undisturbed, while the Waters run and the Grass grows. We should be glad to be informed of the State and Behaviour of our Brethren in *Tuscarora Valley*, & to have some directions about the way, as we propose to make them a

visit, & also should be glad of a pass or recommendation, in writing, that we may be friendly received on the way and at the Valley.

"I am Your Brother,

"AUGUS, Chief."

"The above was taken from the Mouth of the said *Augus*, Tuscarora Chief, by the help of an Interpreter by me.

"ELI FORBES,

"Missionary at Onohoquage."

After the Governor had read the Letter, they delivered him a Belt of Wampum to confirm the sincerity of their professions contained in the said Letter.

They then delivered the Governor another Belt from the Nanticokes and Conoys, as a testimony of their joining the Tuscarora's in the same sincere professions.

The Governor acquainted them that he would take the Letter into Consideration, & at a proper time return them an answer.

At a Conference with the Indians, held at Lascaster, on Thursday the 12th August, 1762.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esqr Lieut^t Governor, &ca.

William Logan, Richard Peters, and Benjamin Chew, Esquires, of the Council of the Province.

Joseph Fox, George Ashbridge, James Wright, Saml Rhoads, James Webb, Esq^rs of the Assembly, & several Magistrates, & a number of Gentlemen from Philad^a & other parts of the Province.

Tomago, or Beaver,
Wendocalla,
Tissacoma,
} Chiefs of the Ohio Delawares, and twenty-two others, most of them Warriors.

Akis,
Lenascokana,
Enasquana,
} Chiefs of the Tuscaroras.

Miskepalathy, or red Hawk,
Wapemashehawey, or White Elk,
Magalakutway,
} Chiefs of ye Shawanese & 10 other Warriors.

Cakakey,
Micathie,
} Chiefs of ye Kickapoe Nat^n

Teacott,
Wiougha,
Weatona,
} Chiefs of the Wyaachtanies.

AN INDIAN CONFERENCE

Contemporary Copy[1]

[*Johnson Hall, August 11-12, 1762*]

August the 11th 1762, Five Oneida Deputies arrived from their Nation, to Apologize, in the name of the rest, for the Behaviour of some of their People at Fort Schuyler,[2] in Staving the Liquor of a Sutler[3] residing there, &c[a].

The Deputies desired the Mohocks would be present at their Meeting, and accordingly several of them came for that Purpose.

At a Meeting at Johnson Hall, August 12th, with the Oneida Deputies, and several Mohocks of both Castles.

Present

Sir William Johnson
Lieut. Guy Johnson Witham Marsh, Sec.

Nicholasera, one of the Oneida Sachems addres'd Sir William, and said,[4]

Brother Warraghyagey,

I am extremely concern'd at the Occasion which brings Us down now to remove all evil Thoughts from your Heart, concerning the late bad Behaviour of some of our People at Fort Schuyler; and I hope you will believe me, when I declare to you from my heart, that We are all heartily sorry for it.

Brother,

At the time the thing happen'd, there were a number of Indians

[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 6.

[2] Oneida., N. Y.

[3] A sutler named Bourk. See Amherst to Johnson, Aug. 1, 1762, *Johnson Papers*, 3:836.

[4] Speech of Nicholasera was inclosed in Johnson to Amherst, August 14, 1762. See Baugh to Amherst, July 20, 1762; Amherst to Baugh, August 1, 1762; Amherst to Johnson, August 1, 1762; and Amherst to Johnson, August 7, 1762; *Johnson Papers*, 3:831-59.

of several Nations, even from Swegautchi,[1] about Fort Schuyler, in order to take young Pigeons, of which there was great Plenty thereabouts: and as you know it is usual for our young men to be desirous to get Liquor, — Several of them went to the Sutler's for that purpose, who sold them it in great plenty: upon which, we went to Him, and cautioned him against So doing, but He continued to let them have it, notwithstanding our endeavours to the contrary. In the mean time, one Sarah Montour came from Fort Stanwix, with a Barrel of Wine, and desired a Meeting with all our Sachems, in order to get some Land from them for her Child (which She was desirous should be near the old Oneida Castle as thereby the English would be prevented from taking it) which being granted; She Treated our Sachems with Wine. During this time, our young Men went to the Sutler's, bought Rum, & drank of it till they became quite drunk, whereupon the Sutler refused to let them have any more, and shut up his House, which occasioned one of them who was very much in Liquor, assisted with some others, to break open a piece of Bark off the House, and take out a Barrel of Rum, which was about half full of Rum, and imediately roll'd it into the Woods, and began to drink; but our Women, to prevent them, overset the Barrel, and Spill'd all the Liquor. — On this occasion, our people made much noise, and ran about after their manner, without knowing what they were about, and this might have been the Cause of the Report you have heard.

This is the whole Truth of the affair; which has given Us all great Concern, especially since We find you had heard so much to our Disadvantage about it: and we now beg you will beleive Us to be sincere, and that We had not the least evil Intentions; but only acted as all mad drunken people will do: for if we had had the least bad Thought, or Design of Attacking the Fort, which was very far from our Intentions, We should not have attempted it at a time when We were so much in Liquor: therefore We beg you will beleive what We have Said, and that

[1] Oswegatchie.

We never had any Design contrary to the friendship between Us, but on the contrary, are determined to continue to act as Brethren, to Use all our Endeavours from time to time, to prevent any Differences from arising between Us; and We hope you will, on your parts, do the Same. — And We likewise request you will not suffer any more Rum to be sold by the People at the German Flats; for, so long as it is permitted, it will be almost impossible for us to prevent quarrels, and Disputes from arising.

Gave a black & white Belt of 7 Rows.

Then Canadagaya, a Sachem of the Mohocks address'd Sir William; and after repeating the old Covenants, and agreements, entered into between the English, and Them, requested that the late affair might be forgiven, as the Oneidaes had expressed so much Contrition for the same.

Gave three Belts.

Then told Sir William that they were very uneasy to find they could not now Travel to the westward, nor any Nations to them, without a Pass-port, which could not be at all times and places procured; and whereby, they were prevented from corresponding with Us, for the Good of the whole. — Therefore earnestly intreated They might be at Liberty to proceed from Place to Place, without a Pass-port, as formerly.

Gave a Belt.

To which Sir William answered them as follows.

Brethren of the Oneidas;

Your Behaviour at Fort Schuyler, has not only given me great Vexation, but has also highly exasperated General Amherst, particularly on the Information received of your Attempt to get into the Fort. — Such Treatment from Neighbours, and People, who ought to live on the best Terms with Us, is really very extraordinary, and calls for our highest Resentment: I am glad, however, that you express so much Sorrow, for what then passed, and that you make so many Promises of amendment; and

I expect it will prove a Sufficient warning to you for the future, as I have Sir Jeffery Amherst's orders to assure you, that if you should ever offend in the like manner again, or any of the other Tribes, you must expect to be punished as your Crime shall deserve.

I have acquainted the General with the quantity of Liquor sold at the German Flats, and I make no doubt but He will take all measures to put a Stop thereto.

A Belt of 7 Rows.

Brethren of the Mohawks,

I am very glad to find that you so well remember the ancient Covenants, and agreements, enter'd into between Us; and I hope, that as you bear them in mind, you will not fail to observe and follow them on your Parts, which will be the only means of Engaging Us to an Observance of them.

I know of no obstruction, or hinderance you can meet with on the Roads, and therefore I am induced to believe it must have arisen from some Mistake, as you may always depend on the free enjoyment of every reasonable Liberty, so long as you preserve in remembrance your several Covenants and agreements, and pay a due observance to the Peace subsisting between Us.

A Belt

After this, the Oneida Sachems having taken into Consideration the Damage done to the Sutler, said to Sir William, "That at present tho they were destitute of almost all kinds of Provisions, and were now obliged to catch what few Fish they could, in the River and Creeks, and were very poor; yet they would, after their next hunting was over in the Fall, assemble their People, and cause each of them to contribute something towards reimbursing the Sutler for the loss He had Sustained, which, they were informed, was not near so great as He had reported.

MINUTES

OF

CONFERENCES,

HELD AT

LANCASTER,

In *AUGUST*, 1762.

With the SACHEMS and WARRIORS of several Tribes of

Northern and *Western* INDIANS.

PHILADELPHIA:

Printed and Sold by B. FRANKLIN, and D. HALL, at the *New-Printing-Office*, near the Market. MDCCLXIII.

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Minutes of Conferences, &c.

At a COUNCIL *held at* Lancaſter, *on* Wedneſday *the Eleventh of* Auguſt, 1762.

P R E S E N T,

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, *Eſq;* LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR;

WILLIAM LOGAN, RICHARD PETERS, *and* BENJAMIN CHEW, *Eſquires.*

THE Governor having been informed laſt Week, at *Philadelphia*, that in Conſequence of ſeveral Invitations ſent by this Government, at ſundry Times, to the *Indians* living on and near the *Ohio*, the *Delaware* Chief *Beaver*, and the Deputies of other Tribes of Weſtern *Indians*, would be at *Lancaſter* on the Eighth Inſtant; ſat out from *Philadelphia*, attended by ſeveral Gentlemen, and came here on the Ninth Inſtant, and found that the *Indians* had arrived the Evening before. 1762.

On the Tenth the Governor, attended by the Gentlemen abovementioned, with ſeveral of the Inhabitants of this Town, paid a Viſit to *Beaver*, and the other *Indians*, at their Encampment, about a Mile from the Town, where he took them by the Hand, and bid them heartily welcome; and having ſeen that they were well accommodated, took his Leave, and came back to Town.

The Governor Yeſterday Afternoon received a Meſſage from *Beaver*, that having been a long Time from Home, they would take it very kindly if he would be pleaſed to open the Conferences with them To-morrow Morning, without waiting any longer for the *Six Nations*, as he and thoſe *Indians* with him were the firſt invited, and were only made acquainted with the coming of the *Six Nations* ſince they left their Homes.

The Governor returned them for Anſwer, that the Interpreter was not come; but as ſoon as he ſhould arrive, he would immediately proceed to Buſineſs with them, and give them Notice when to attend.

This Afternoon arrived Six *Tuſcarora Indians*, who waited on the Governor, and acquainted him, that they were ſent to him by thoſe of their Nation, living at *Onoboquage*, on the Upper Waters of the *Saſquehannah*, with a Letter; which, after the Ceremony of opening his Eyes and Heart, by a String of Wampum, they delivered to him, and it follows in theſe Words.——

Lower Tuſcarora, Onoboquage, July 8, 1762.

Great Brother,

" I the Bearer, *Augus*, Chief of the Nation, am, and ever have been, a Friend and Brother to the *Engliſh*, and to the Intereſt of *Great-Britain*, now wait upon your Excellency, by Agreement, to tranſact Affairs of Importance; and heartily rejoice that the *Five Nations* have agreed to, and (as I hear) have actually returned the *Engliſh* Priſoners, to enjoy the Liberties of their own Nation.——And I the ſaid *Augus*, Chief, with my whole Tribe, have ever been for Peace with the *Engliſh* Colonies in *America*, and have minded the Things of Religion, and of a private Life. And as true Friends to the Proteſtant Cauſe, we congratulate your Excellency, our Brother, and all the *Britiſh* Nation, on the various Conqueſts obtained againſt the common Enemy, and eſpecially on the total Reduction of *Canada*, with its Dependences, being greatly delighted with the happy Proſpect that now ariſes, without Clouds. As we rejoice to hear that the Priſoners are reſigned, ſo we hope a Peace will be

1762. be eſtabliſhed between us, the *Five Nations*, and the *Engliſh* Colonies on the Continent; a Peace that ſhall be laſting and undiſturbed, while the Waters run, and the Graſs grows. —— We ſhould be glad to be informed of the State and Behaviour of our Brethren in *Tuſcarora Valley*, and to have ſome Directions about the Way, as we propoſe to make them a Viſit; and alſo ſhould be glad of a Paſs, or Recommendation in Writing, that we may be friendly received on the Way, and at the Valley.

I am your Brother, AUGUS, Chief."

The above was taken from the Mouth of the ſaid *Augus, Tuſcarora* Chief, by the Help of an Interpreter, by me

ELI FORBES, Miſſionary at Onohoquage.

After the Governor had read the Letter, they delivered him a Belt of Wampum, to confirm the Sincerity of their Profeſſions contained in the ſaid Letter.

They then delivered the Governor another Belt from the *Nanticokes* and *Conoys*, as a Teſtimony of their joining with the *Tuſcaroras* in the ſame ſincere Profeſſions.

The Governor acquainted them that he would take the Letter into Conſideration, and at a proper Time return them an Anſwer.

At a CONFERENCE *with the* Indians *held at* Lancaſter, *on* Thurſday *the Twelfth of* Auguſt, 1762.

PRESENT,

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, *Eſquire*, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, &c.

WILLIAM LOGAN, RICHARD PETERS, BENJAMIN CHEW, *Eſquires, of the Council of the Province*;

JOSEPH FOX, GEORGE ASHERIDGE, JAMES WRIGHT, SAMUEL RHOADS, JAMES WEBB, *Eſquires, of the Aſſembly, and ſeveral Magiſtrates, and a Number of Gentlemen from* Philadelphia, *and other Parts of the Province.*

Tomago, *or* Beaver, Wendocalla, Tiſſacoma, } *Chiefs of the* Ohio Delawares, *and Twenty-two others, moſt of them Warriors*;

Akis, Lenaſkocana, Enaſquana, } *Chiefs of the* Tuſcaroras; Miſkepalathy, *or* Red Hawk, Wapemaſhehawy, *or* White Elk, Magalacutway, } *Chiefs of the* Shawaneſe, *and Ten other Warriors*;

Cakakey, Micathie, } *Chiefs of the* Kickapoe *Nation*; Teacott, Wiougha, Weatona, } *Chiefs of the* Wawachtanies;

Paoughawe, Cottalinnea, Nenaouſeca, Sawnaughakey, } *Chiefs of the* Twightwee *Nation*; ISAAC STILLE, *and* FREDERICK POST, } *Interpreters.*

AFTER the *Indians* had taken their Seats, the Governor opened the Conferences with the following Speech.

Brethren the *Delawares, Shawaneſe, Twightwees, Wawachtanies, Tuſcaroras*, and *Kickapoes*,

With this String I clean your Bodies from the Duſt and Sweat, and open your Eyes and Ears, that you may ſee your Brethren with Chearfulneſs, and hear diſtinctly what I have to ſay to you at this Conference.

A String (480)

Brethren,

With this String I open the Paſſage to your Hearts, that you may ſpeak freely, and without Reſerve, as Brethren ought to do when they meet together.

A String (260)

Brethren,

Brethren,

1762.

It is now a great while ſince we have had the Pleaſure of meeting one another in Council, wherefore I take this Opportunity of condoling with you for the Loſſes you may have ſuſtained by the Death of any of your People, and with this String I gather up the Bones of our deceaſed Brethren, and bury them decently, according to the Cuſtom of our Forefathers.

A String (460)

Brethren,

With this String I diſperſe the dark Clouds, which for many Years have hung over our Heads, and prevented our ſeeing each other, that we may for the future meet and confer together, as our Fathers uſed to do, and brighten and renew the Covenant Chain of Friendſhip, for our mutual Benefit and Advantage.

A String (300)

Brethren,

As the Council-Chamber hath contracted much Duſt, for Want of Uſe for ſome Years paſt, and hath alſo been ſtained with Blood, I, with this String, ſweep it quite clean, and wipe all Blood from off the Seats, that we may ſit down and confer together, without ſeeing any Thing to interrupt us, or make us uneaſy.

A String (280)

Brethren,

Having now wiped your Eyes, opened the Way to your Hearts, and cleanſed the Council Seats, I, by this Belt, take you by the Hand, and bid you heartily welcome, and aſſure you, that I am ready to do every Thing in my Power to ſtrengthen and preſerve that Brotherly Love and Friendſhip, which ſo long ſubſiſted between your Anceſtors and His Majeſty's Subjects of this Government.

A Belt.

The Governor then told them he had finiſhed what he had to ſay to them at preſent, and that if they were prepared to ſpeak to him at this Time, he was ready to hear them; if not, he would appoint another Time for that Purpoſe.

Beaver, *the Chief of the* Delawares, *then ſpoke to the Governor as follows.*

Brother,

We all rejoice to hear what you have ſaid to us, and are glad that you have cleanſed us, and have ſpoke to us in the Manner which our Forefathers uſed to do to one another. As we ſpeak different Languages, we ſhall be glad of an Opportunity of conſulting among ourſelves, and ſhall deliver what we have to ſay to you To-morrow Morning.

At a CONFERENCE *with the* Indians, *held at* Lancaſter, *on* Friday, *the Thirteenth of* Auguſt, 1762.

PRESENT,

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, *Eſquire,* LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, &c.

WILLIAM LOGAN, RICHARD PETERS, BENJAMIN CHEW, *Eſquires, Members of the Council.*

JOSEPH FOX, SAMUEL RHOADS, JAMES WRIGHT, JOHN MORTON, *Eſquires, of the Aſſembly.*

The Chiefs and Deputies of the ſeveral Nations of Indians *as before.*

The Governor having told the *Indians* that he was ready to hear them,

Beaver, *the* Delaware *Chief, ſpoke as follows.*

Brother,

I HAVE heard what you ſaid to me Yeſterday, and am well pleaſed with it. You have cleanſed me, opened my Eyes, and cleaned my Ears in the ſame Manner as our Forefathers uſed to do. You will now liſten to me attentively; with this String I alſo open your Eyes, and clean your Ears, that you may ſee me, and hear what I have to ſay to you.

A String.

Brother,

When our Grandfathers uſed to meet together, they wiped the Tears from one anothers Eyes, and with this String I now wipe the Tears from your Eyes, that you may ſee clearly your Brothers now before you.

A String.

Brother,

1762. *Brother,*

When our Grandfathers uſed to meet our Brethren, they cleanſed each others Hearts, and took away all Grief and Sorrow out of them :—By this String I do likewiſe clean your Hearts, and remove all Sorrow and Grief from them, and ſtrengthen your Breath, that you may ſpeak more freely to your Brothers here before you.

A String.

Brother,

It is a great While ſince we ſaw one another ; we here preſent are really very glad to ſee you and all our Brethren well.—It is about four Years ago ſince we firſt received any Meſſages from you, and ever ſince we have been employed in carrying good News to all the Nations round, who were rejoiced to hear it from you. And we have been likewiſe ever ſince endeavouring to bring in your Fleſh and Blood, as you required it of us. Mr. *Croghan*, and the Commander at *Fort-Pitt*, know that we have delivered many of them, and now we bring a few more of them to you. There are ſome behind yet, and they meet with good Uſage, and live as we do, and chuſe to ſtay with us ; but I hope they will come to you after ſome Time, becauſe you live better than we do.

A Belt.

Brother,

I heard you Yeſterday, and was much rejoiced to hear you, as were all your Brethren here preſent. You told me you had removed all the dark Clouds that hung over us. I am rejoiced that the dark Clouds are diſperſed, ſo that we can ſee one another clearly.

By this Belt I do, on my Part, diſperſe the Clouds. Now, Brother, let us join heartily, and put our Hands together, to put away the Clouds.

If we ſhould ſee the Clouds riſe again, let us join to remove them, and keep Peace together, ſo that our Children and Grandchildren, when they meet, may rejoice to ſee one another, and live to great Ages in Peace.

A Belt.

Brother,

We are rejoiced to ſee one another ; all the dark Clouds are now ſcattered, and the Sun ſhines clear upon us, and all the Nations who are our Friends. We ſee plainly that good Road which our Grandfathers uſed, when they travelled to your Council Fire, to conſult about our Affairs, when we lived in Friendſhip.

Brother,

We will join with you to keep that Road open and good ; I aſſure you it was never yet quite ſtopt up ; we find our old Council Fire, which our Grandfathers made, is ſtill burning ; now by this Belt I collect dry Wood to put to the Fire, and make it bigger, ſo that the Smoke may riſe to the Skies ; when other Nations ſee it, they will know by the Light that I have been in Council with my Brethren.

A Belt.

Beaver *then got up, and holding a Belt in his Hand, ſaid,*

This Belt we received laſt Fall from Sir *William Johnſon*, at *Fort-Detroit*, who then informed us, that he had heard of the good Work of Peace in which we had been engaged with our Brethren the *Engliſh* ; which Belt repreſents us, the *Delawares*, in the Middle, and the Weſtern Nations of *Indians* at one End, and the *Engliſh* at the other, Hand in Hand, together holding faſt the Chain of Friendſhip ; and aſſured us, that if we held this Chain of Friendſhip faſt, our Children and Grandchildren ſhould grow up, and live to great Ages.—We were ſo pleaſed with this, that we put it into our Hearts, and have always kept it there till now.

And now, Brother, you have heard from me what paſſed between Sir *William Johnſon* and me.---I aſſure you I will actually do what was deſired of me, and hold faſt this Chain of Friendſhip. I aſſure you I will always do my Part in keeping this Friendſhip firm, and the Nations to the Weſtward will do the ſame. I deſire all you, my Brethren, will be ſtrong, and join heartily in keeping this Friendſhip alive ; which if you do, you and your Grandchildren ſhall arrive at a great Age.

A Belt.

Brother,

I deſire you will take Pity on thoſe of our Brothers that live or come amongſt you, and be kind to them. Our Brethren live among you, becauſe they love you. When any of our Brothers the *Engliſh* come amongſt us, we always take Pity on them, and give them Victuals, to make their Bodies ſtrong ; and we deſire that you will do the ſame to ſuch of us as come amongſt you, or live with you.

A Belt.

Brother,

Brother,

I have no more to ſay at preſent; I ſhall wait to hear what you have to ſay to us at another Time. You deſired me to bring other Nations of *Indians* with me, and I have brought them a great Way, who alſo wait to hear what you have to ſay. 1762.

The Governor then acquainted *Beaver*, that he was well pleaſed to hear what they had ſaid to him; and that he received it into his Heart, and ſhould take a proper Opportunity to give them an Anſwer.

The Governor roſe and went to the Place where the *Engliſh* Priſoners ſat, and received them one by one, from the Hands of King *Beaver*, and here follow their Names.

Thomas Moore,	taken from	*Potowmack*,	*Maryland*.
Philip Studebecker,		*Conegocheague*,	Ditto.
Ann Dougherty,			*Pennſylvania*.
Peter Condon,			Ditto.
Mary Stroudman,		*Conegocheague*,	Ditto.
William Jackſon,		*Tulpehocken*,	Ditto.
Elizabeth M'Adam,		*Little Cove*,	Ditto.
John Lloyd,		Ditto,	Ditto.
Eleanor Lanceſtocles,			Ditto.
Dorothy Shobrin,		*Big Cove*,	Ditto.
Richard Rogers,			*Virginia*.
Eſther Rogers,			Ditto.
Jacob Rogers,		*South Branch*,	Ditto.
Archibald Woods,			Ditto.
Chriſtopher Holtomen,			Ditto.
Rebecca Walter,			Ditto.
Hans Boyer, a Boy,		not known from whence.	

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1762. This Afternoon *Tokahaion*, and a Number of the *Six Nation Indians* coming to Town, about Fifteen of them waited on the Governor, at his Lodgings, and *Tokahaion* ſpoke to the Governor as follows.

Brother,

We were ſome Time ago invited by you, and our Brethren the *Quakers* of this Province, to come to this Treaty at *Lancaſter*, with our Couſins the *Delawares*. Agreeable to this Invitation, we came down as far as *Harris*'s Ferry, where we heard that you intended to return Home To-morrow, which induced us to make all the Haſte we could to this Place, that we might have the Pleaſure of ſeeing you. On our Way one of our Brethren died, but our Hurry was ſo great that we threw his Body aſide, and did not ſo much as ſtay to bury him. We are juſt come to Town, and pay you this Viſit to take you by the Hand, and let you know we are glad to ſee you. We muſt requeſt of you to order your People to lock up all Rum, and not let our *Indians* have any, till the End of our Conferences.——He added, that they had ſeen the Cabbins which had been built to accommodate them, but that they were at ſo great a Diſtance from the Place where their Couſins the *Delawares* were lodged, that they could not conveniently diſcourſe with them; wherefore he deſired that others might be provided near to them To-morrow.

The Governor took them by the Hand, and after bidding them welcome, told them that they were miſinformed reſpecting his deſigning to return Home To-morrow; that as he heard they were on their Way, he had waited ſome Days, in Expectation of their coming, and was now glad to ſee them; that he would do every Thing in his Power, during their Stay here, to render their Situation eaſy and agreeable to them, and would give ſtrict Orders that no Rum ſhould be ſold to them; that the Field where the *Delawares* were encamped, being too ſmall to accommodate them, he had pitched on a Place which he judged moſt convenient, where Cabbins had been built, by his Order, for their Reception, at a conſiderable Expence of Time and Money, which he hoped they would be well pleaſed with; but if, on Trial, they ſhould ſtill be diſſatisfied with that Situation, he would remove them where they thought moſt proper; and that when they had reſted themſelves, after the Fatigues of the long Journey they had come, he would ſpeak to them, and give them ſufficient Notice of the Time, that they might be prepared to meet him in Council.——They were refreſhed with a Draught of Beer, and then took their Leaves, and departed.

1762. *At a* CONFERENCE *with the* Indians, *held at* Lancaſter, *on* Saturday *the Fourteenth of* Auguſt, 1762.

PRESENT,

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, *Eſquire*, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, *&c.*

WILLIAM LOGAN, RICHARD PETERS, *and* BENJAMIN CHEW, *Eſquires, of the Council;*

JOSEPH FOX, GEORGE ASHBRIDGE, JAMES WRIGHT, JOSEPH GIBBONS, SAMUEL RHOADS, DAVID M'CONAUGHY, JOHN MORTON, } *Eſquires, of the Aſſembly, &c.*

The Weſtern INDIANS, as before;

Hinderuntie, *or the* Carr, Hogaſtees, Hajentora, *Speaker*, &c. } *Senecas*;
Tokahaion, Totinyentunya, Onechſogaret, Gachradodo, Soghiowa, Dochneghdoris, *or* John Shacalamy; } *Cayugas*;
Diohaguaande, Hoghſetagegle, Cagentorongua, } *Onandagoes*;
Thomas King, Conogoragheri, *or* Hans George, Tiokoraghta, } *Oneidas*;

Ganigal, Tionaſkocto, *Tuſkaroras*;

Teedyuſcung, Tapeſkohonk, *or* Samuel, Wehololahund, *or* Joſeph Peepy, Memenowal, *or* Auguſtus, Kakolopomet, *or* Compaſs, Naywolaken, Penowotis, *or* John Philip, } Delawares;
Ullauckquam, *or* Robert White, Olaykenawightamen, *or* Jemmy, Canahatch, *or* Laſt Night, Tuchſat, *or* Sam, Packſowamuchquis, *or* Charles, Packetellam, *or* Sam Adams, *and ſeveral others*, } *Nanticokes and Conoys.*

A Liſt of the Northern INDIANS, *including Men, Women, and Children, at the Treaty at* Lancaſter, Auguſt 1762.

Oneidas, Onondagoes, Tuſcaroras, Nanticokes, Conoys,	156.	Senecas, —	97.
		Cayugas, *and* Saponys, *and a Mixture of* Shawaneſe *and* Munſeys,	128.

TEEDYUSCUNG, *and the* Delawares *with him*, 176. *In all*, 557.

THE Governor ſent a Meſſage to the *Six Nations*, and thoſe that came along with them, to acquaint them, that he was going into Conference with the Weſtern Nations, at which they might be preſent, if they pleaſed; and on their coming in, and taking their Seats, the Governor ſpoke to the Weſtern *Indians* as follows.

Brethren the *Delawares, Shawaneſe, Twightwees, Wawachtanies, Tuſcaroras*, and *Kickapoes*,

I return you Thanks for your Speeches of Yeſterday, which were very agreeable to mē; and I ſhall now give you an Anſwer to ſuch Parts thereof as require one.

Brethren,

Before I take Notice of what you ſaid Yeſterday, let me remind you of the ſtrict Friendſhip which was eſtabliſhed with your Forefathers, by our old Proprietor *William Penn*, on his firſt Arrival in this Country, and how happily it ſubſiſted between them and their Children, till the Troubles which unfortunately broke out ſome few Years ago, and ſtopt up the Road between us. The many Meſſages which we have ſince, from Time to Time, ſent you, by *Frederick Poſt* and *Teedyuſcung*, and the great Pains we have taken to drive away the Evil Spirit, plainly ſhew how ſincerely we have been diſpoſed to renew that Friendſhip.

Brethren,

Brethren,

You acquainted me, that after receiving our firſt Meſſage about Peace, which was about four Years ago, you made it known to all the *Indian* Nations on this Side, and over the Lakes, who were glad to hear the good News; and as we deſired you to deliver up our Fleſh and Blood, you ſay that you have, from Time to Time, delivered up many at *Fort-Pitt*, to the Commanding Officer, and to Mr. *Croghan*, and that you now have brought in a few, which you delivered to me Yeſterday. You likewiſe ſay, you have yet others in your Poſſeſſion, and that ſome of them chuſe to live with you; but you made no Doubt of their coming to us ſome Time hence, as we live better than the *Indians*. 176:

Brethren,

For the Priſoners that you have delivered at *Fort-Pitt*, as well as for thoſe you have now brought along with you, and delivered to me, I return you my hearty Thanks; but you muſt remember, that on re-eſtabliſhing and renewing the antient Chain of Friendſhip with us, you repeatedly engaged to deliver us all our Fleſh and Blood, which you have taken from us, by the Inſtigation of the Evil Spirit. On theſe Aſſurances and Engagements we have relied, and as we cannot enjoy the Bleſſings we expected from that Peace, till the Parents and Relations of thoſe Priſoners have them reſtored to them, I muſt inſiſt on your taking every Meaſure in your Power to deliver them up, agreeable to your Engagements, which will be the only Means of ſtrengthening and eſtabliſhing a laſting Peace, to us and our Children, yet unborn.

A large Belt of Thirteen Rows.

Brethren,

You Yeſterday, by this Belt, ſaid you would join with me in diſperſing the dark Clouds, which have for ſome Time hung over our Heads; and deſired I would join with you, in hearty Endeavours to prevent any more Clouds from riſing, or if they ſhould chance to riſe, from coming to an Head.

Brethren,

GOD, who made all Things, has given us Eyes to ſee, and Tongues to ſpeak to each other, freely and openly; and I aſſure you, if I ſhould ſee any little Clouds ariſe, at never ſo great a Diſtance, I will take every Meaſure in my Power to prevent their encreaſing, and communicate it to you forthwith; and if you do the ſame to me, at all Times, it will prevent any Clouds from gathering to an Head, ſo as to diſturb the public Peace and Tranquility, which have been lately ſo happily eſtabliſhed between us.

A Belt of Seven Rows.

Brethren,

It gave me great Satisfaction Yeſterday, to hear you declare your Intentions to keep open the Council Road between your Nation and us. As a ſmall Interruption on that Communication may be attended with dangerous Conſequences to us both, I heartily join with you in keeping the Road open, and perfectly clear from Obſtructions, for our mutual Uſe and Advantage.

I likewiſe take it kind in you to heap up dry Wood on our Council Fire, and I, on my Part, ſhall ſtill add more Wood to it, that the Smoke thereof may be ſeen by the moſt diſtant Nations of *Indians*, to the Sun-ſetting, that are in Friendſhip with His Majeſty's Subjects.

A Belt of Nine Rows.

Brethren,

Yeſterday you ſhewed me a Belt, with the Figures of three Men in it, which you ſay you received from Sir *William Johnſon* laſt Fall, at the Conference he held with all the Weſtern Nations of *Indians*, at *Fort-Detroit*, repeating what he ſaid to you on it; all which Tranſactions there I am acquainted with, by Sir *William Johnſon*, who, as His Majeſty's Superintendant of *Indian* Affairs, did then renew the antient Covenant Chain of Friendſhip, in Behalf of all His Majeſty's Subjects, with all thoſe Weſtern Nations of *Indians*. You ſay further, that ſince you received that Covenant Belt, you laid it cloſe to your Heart; and, by this Belt, you aſſure me that you, and all the Weſtern Nations, are determined to adhere ſtrictly to that Treaty and Renewal of Friendſhip; and deſire me to be ſtrong, and hold it faſt.

Brethren,

You muſt remember, that you then not only promiſed Sir *William Johnſon* to deliver up all our Fleſh and Blood, who were Priſoners in your ſeveral Towns and Countries; but that this Promiſe was an expreſs Condition of that Treaty, made between him and you. This Matter lies ſo near to my Heart, that I ſhould not act as your true and ſincere Friend, if I did not ſpeak with the greateſt Freedom and Plainneſs to you about it, and tell you again, that it is impoſſible we can look upon you as our Brethren, if you detain from us our Fleſh and Blood; we cannot ſleep quietly in our Beds, till we ſee them all; our very Dreams are diſturbed on their Account; we demand of you nothing more than the Right which God and Nature has given us.

1762. If we had among us ever ſo few of your Children, would you think that any Profeſſions of Friendſhip we could make to you were ſincere, if we withheld them from you but for one Day? Your Brother *Teedyuſcung* may remember, that at our firſt confering with him, at *Eaſton*, we had then one of your People in Priſon, and he thought it ſo grievous a Thing, that he told us he could not ſpeak freely to us, and ſhould look upon what we ſaid as coming not from our Hearts, but from our Mouths only, until the ſaid Priſoner was reſtored to him; which was immediately done. Can you then delay doing us that Juſtice, which you yourſelves expected and received from us! We do not well underſtand your Meaning, when you ſay, ſome of the Priſoners chuſe to live with you. If you intend it as a Reaſon for not delivering them up, till they conſent to come, we muſt inform you, that we cannot admit of it. They were born Subjects of our Great King, and as ſuch, he has a Right to demand them. You have, it is true, by the Delivery of ſome of the Priſoners, performed your Agreement in Part; but as we know, and you acknowledge, there are a great many yet behind, we now inſiſt poſitively, that you do not fail, immediately on your Return, to collect every one that remains among you, and deliver them up to us. Relying therefore on your Honeſty, and that you will faithfully comply with an Engagement you have ſo ſolemnly made with us, I do, by this Belt, in Behalf of all His Majeſty's Subjects of this Province, lay Hold of that Covenant Belt, and will keep it faſt, that we, our Children, and Grandchildren, may long enjoy the Bleſſings of Peace, and live together as Brethren, till they are old Men.

A Belt of Fifteen Rows.

Brethren,

I thank you for the kind Entertainment which you always give to any of our People who live with you, or come among you. I am perſuaded, that ſuch of you who have either lived or come amongſt us occaſionally, have always found that we received and treated them with the ſame Kindneſs that we uſed to do. We are Brethren, and while we live and love like Brethren, we ſhall be ſure to give one another a Share of what we have.

A Belt.

At a CONFERENCE *with the* Six Nation Indians, *held at* Lancaſter, *on* Monday *the Sixteenth of* Auguſt, 1762.

P R E S E N T,

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, *Eſquire*, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, *&c. &c. as before.*

THE Governor, addreſſing himſelf to the *Indians* preſent, ſpoke as follows.

Brethren of the Six Nations, *and all other our Brethren now preſent,*

We are glad to ſee you, and with this String we bid you heartily welcome.

A String.

Brethren,

So long a Journey as you have now taken muſt have been very fatiguing, and made your Bodies very dirty; with this String therefore I clean your Bodies, and wipe off all the Sweat and Dirt from them.

A String.

Brethren,

As you came along, you muſt have hurt your Feet with the Stones, and torn your Legs with the Buſhes and Briars; I therefore apply ſome healing Oil to them, and make them well.

A String.

Brethren,

With this String I open your Eyes, and clean your Ears, that you may ſee your Brethren clearly, and hear diſtinctly what they ſhall have to ſay to you.

A String.

Brethren,

With this String I clear your Throats, and open the Paſſage to your Hearts, that we may confer together freely and affectionately, as our Forefathers uſed to do.

A String.

Brethren,

Having now cleanſed your Bodies, opened your Eyes and Ears, cleared your Throats, and made a Paſſage to your Hearts, I am now ready and diſpoſed to hear every Thing that you have to ſay to me.

Then Thomas King *ſtood up, and ſpoke as follows*, viz.

Brother,

We are well pleaſed to hear what you have ſaid to us, and as we are of different Nations, and ſpeak different Languages, we ſhall take Time to conſider and explain what you have ſaid;

ſaid; and To-morrow, after Breakfaſt, I ſhall give you Notice when we ſhall be ready to ſpeak to you.

A String.

Brother,
I take this Opportunity to acquaint you, that all our Guns, Hatchets, and other Things, are out of Repair, and we beg you will give Orders that they may be forthwith mended.

A String.

The Governor granted them their Requeſt, and told them their Guns, *&c.* ſhould be mended, and deſired that they might be brought to the Council Houſe, for that Purpoſe.

At a CONFERENCE *with the Weſtern* Indians, *held at* Lancaſter, *on* Monday, *the Sixteenth of* Auguſt, 1762.

PRESENT,

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, *Eſquire*, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, *&c.*
&c. as before.

THE Governor having acquainted the *Indians* that he was ready to hear what they had to ſay,

Beaver, *a* Delaware *Chief, ſpoke as follows.*

Brother,
I do not chuſe to ſpeak now myſelf, as I do not ſpeak clearly and diſtinctly, and therefore ſhall appoint this *Indian*, named *Cleghiccon* (in *Engliſh*, *Simon*) to ſpeak for me.

Then Cleghiccon *ſpoke.*

Brother,
The Day before Yeſterday you ſpoke to me, and I have heard you, and we your Brethren, the Weſtern *Indians*, have all been conſulting about it.

Brother,
I now inform you, in Behalf of my Grandchildren, the *Tawwas*, they have none of your Fleſh and Blood left in their Towns, for they have delivered them all up to you: Likewiſe in Behalf of my Grandchildren, the *Twightwees*, they have delivered them all up alſo, and have none left: Alſo on Behalf of the *Wawaghtanies*, they have none of your Priſoners, for they have alſo delivered them all up: And laſtly, on Behalf of another Nation, called the *Kickapoes*, they ſay they never had any Priſoners.

Brother,
The Day before Yeſterday I heard what you ſaid, and I aſſure you I am very well pleaſed with it. From what you have ſaid, I ſuppoſe this Matter of the Priſoners to be the principal Buſineſs for which you invited us here.

Brother,
I have told you I left ſome of your Fleſh and Blood where I came from, and I aſſure you I look upon them as my own Fleſh and Blood, and I aſſure you again, you ſhall ſee them ſome Time hence.

Brother,
I am very well pleaſed that you have demanded them now, and aſſure you, you ſhall have every one of them that remain with us.

Brother,
You may remember that you told me, we ſhould deliver all the Priſoners at *Pittſburgh*, and I ſhall be glad you would now ſhew to me the Perſons here whom you ſhall appoint to receive thoſe our Friends, and we ſhall be glad of it.

A Belt of Seven Rows.

Then Beaver *ſtood up, and ſpoke.*

Brother,
This is all I have to ſay to you. We, the Weſtern *Indians*, have nothing further to ſay to you. You know that we ſpoke three Days ago to you, about the Friendſhip between us.

Brother,

1762. *Brother*,

The next Nation that have a Mind to ſpeak to you are our Grandchildren, the *Shawaneſe*, and they are now about to ſpeak.

Then Miſkapalathy, *a* Shawaneſe, *roſe up and ſpoke.*

Brother,

I have heard what you and the Chief Men have been conſering about, and now I deſire you will hear your younger Brothers, the *Shawaneſe*. Our Chief Men are not here, but we are ſent by the Chief Men, to ſpeak for them, and what we ſay comes from their Hearts. There are ſeveral of our Nation here, though but two of us are deputed by our Chiefs.

Brother,

I am very well pleaſed to hear you have cleanſed our Council Houſe. Now, though we who are left are like Boys, I aſſure you we will aſſiſt you to cleanſe our Council Chamber, and we will do it always from our Hearts.

A Belt of Eight Rows.

Brother,

You have heard what I had to ſay laſt Fall: *George Croghan* knows it, and I ſuppoſe you know it. I told him then, that I would cut all the Priſoners looſe, and ſet them at Liberty.

Brother,

I have heard what you ſaid to my Grandfathers, the *Delawares*, reſpecting the Demand of your Fleſh and Blood, and I am very well pleaſed with your Demand; and I now aſſure you I am in a Hurry to get Home, for they, your Fleſh and Blood, yet remain there.

Brother,

I have heard what you ſaid. Now I ſhall depart very ſoon. I expect to meet my People, and all the Priſoners, at *Pittſburgh*, where I ſhall deliver them up, and you ſhall then hear what I ſhall have further to ſay to you.

A String.

Brother,

Now you have heard what I have ſaid to you, and it is all I intend to ſay to you.

Brother,

I now want to mention ſomething to you about our Trade with you.

Brother,

We of the *Shawaneſe*, *Twightwees*, *Ottaways*, *Wawaghtanies*, and *Kickapoes*, deſire you will take Pity on us. Our Chief Men at Home have their Eyes on us Boys, who came with our Grandfathers, the *Delawares*, to talk with you about Friendſhip. We have now concluded our Friendſhip with you. I now deſire you will open a Trade with us, and that you will not be too hard in it. If you open a Trade among the back Nations, we deſire to know at what Prices you can afford your Goods.

A Belt of Seven Rows.

The Governor aſking the Names of the two *Shawaneſe* Chiefs, or Deputies, was informed they were called *Miſkapalathy*, or the *Red Hawke*, and *Wapemaſhaway*, or the *White Horſe*. The Governor told them he had heard what they had ſaid, and it was very agreeable to him, and that he would give them Notice when he ſhould return them an Anſwer.

At a CONFERENCE *with the Weſtern* Indians, *held at* Lancaſter, *on* Wedneſday, *the Eighteenth of* Auguſt, 1762.

PRESENT,

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, *Eſq*; LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, *&c, &c. as before.*

THE Governor, addreſſing himſelf to *Beaver*, and the *Delawares* from the *Obio*, ſpoke as follows, *viz.*

Brethren,

Liſten to me, while I give you an Anſwer to the Speeches that you made to me on *Monday*.

You

You ſpoke to me in Behalf of your Grandchildren, the *Tawwas*, *Twightwees*, *Wawaghtanies*, and *Kickapoes*, acquainting me that they had reſpectively delivered up all our People, who were Priſoners in their Towns during the War. 1762

Brethren,
Let them know, that we eſteem this as the greateſt Mark they could have given us of the Sincerity of their Friendſhip, and by this Belt we return them our hearty Thanks.

Brethren,
You told us that our demanding the Priſoners at this Time, and in the Manner we have done it, was very agreeable to you; and you ſuppoſed it was the principal Buſineſs for which we invited you here.

Brethren,
You judge right, in thinking that the Affair of our Priſoners was a principal Reaſon of our inviting you here; it really was ſo, for we had it very much at Heart.

Another Reaſon of our deſiring to ſee you was, that we might renew our antient Friendſhip, and brighten and ſtrengthen the Covenant Chain, which ſo long and happily ſubſiſted between our Anceſtors. This laſt has now been done to our mutual Satisfaction, and it has given me, and all the good People preſent, the higheſt Pleaſure to hear from your own Mouths that, agreeable to our Demand, you are determined to deliver up all the Priſoners that remain in your Towns, to ſuch Perſons as I ſhall appoint to receive them, at *Pittſburgh*,

Brethren,
I have not yet concluded upon the Perſons to be ſent to *Pittſburgh*, for that Purpoſe, but you may be aſſured I ſhall very ſoon; who, when they come, will bring with them a Meſſage and full Credentials from me, by which you will know, that they are deputed by me to receive the Priſoners from you. I propoſe they ſhall be at *Pittſburgh* the Second Day of *October* next, by which Time I expect you will have collected all of them, and brought them to that Place.

A String.

Brethren,
We ſhall now return an Anſwer to your Grandchildren the *Shawaneſe*.

Brethren the Shawaneſe,
You told me, at your laſt Meeting, that you were pleaſed to hear what had paſſed between us and your Grandfathers, and with our having cleaned the Council Chamber, which you ſaid you would always aſſiſt in keeping clean. You told us alſo, that your Chief Men are not here, but have deputed you to ſpeak for them, and that what you ſhall ſay comes from their Hearts.

Brethren,
As we have been very ſincere and open in every Thing we have ſaid to your Grandfathers, we ſhould have been glad that more of your Chiefs had been here, to have heard it; but as they are not, we deſire you will acquaint them, and all your Nation, that we are extreamly well diſpoſed towards them, and are determined to hold faſt the Chain of Friendſhip that has been ſo happily renewed between us, and are glad to hear you will always readily aſſiſt us to keep the Council Chamber clean.

A Belt.

Brethren,
You told me that you had ſent me Word laſt Fall, by Mr. *Croghan*, that you would cut all the Bands of the Priſoners looſe, and ſet them at Liberty; that you were pleaſed to hear the Demand I made of your Grandfathers, that they might all be delivered up; that you expect to meet your People, and all the Priſoners, at *Pittſburgh*, where you will deliver them; and that you are in a Hurry to go Home, for that Purpoſe.

Brethren,
Mr. *Croghan* delivered me your Meſſage laſt Fall, and I was very well pleaſed to hear you had concluded to ſet our People at Liberty; and I am the more ſo, to hear that you expect your People may be on the Way to *Pittſburgh*, with the Priſoners, and that you will deliver them up immediately; and your deſiring to return Home forthwith, for that Purpoſe, convinces me you are in earneſt, and I much approve of it.

Brethren,
You deſired we would open a Trade with you, and the other Weſtern Nations, and not be too hard in our dealing with them. I muſt addreſs my Anſwer not only to you, but to the *Delawares*, and all preſent, who I deſire may liſten attentively to it.

Brethren,

762. *Brethren,*

Trade is a Buſineſs of Importance, and what I intended to mention to you all at this Meeting. You know that, for ſome Years paſt, this Government hath kept a great Store at *Pittſburgh*, in order to ſupply you with Goods, in Exchange for your Skins and Furs, near your own Homes. Good Men have been appointed to regulate the Prices of our Goods, and your Skins, and great Care has been taken that you ſhould not be cheated, or impoſed upon, by thoſe who have, from Time to Time, kept the Provincial Store; but I am ſorry to inform you, that the Charges of carrying our Goods, and bringing back your Skins, ſo many Hundred Miles, on Horſeback, are ſo high, that it is a great Diſcouragement to that Trade, and we loſe a great Deal of Money by it every Year, inſomuch that I fear it will drop, unleſs your Uncles, the *Six Nations*, will conſent to let us go, with our Canoes, up the Weſt Branch of *Saſquehannah*, as far as we can, and build a few Store-houſes on the Banks of that River, to ſecure our Goods in, as we paſs and re-paſs. This will cut off a long Land Carriage, and may be a Means of encouraging the Continuance of the Trade with you, and enabling our People to ſell their Goods to you at a reaſonable Rate.—We intend to ſpeak to your Uncles on this Subject.

Brethren,

I have now finiſhed my Anſwers to your ſeveral Speeches, but I have ſtill ſomething particularly to ſay to *Beaver*, and our Brethren of the *Delaware* Nation, living at *Allegheny*, and deſire you will attend to me.

Brethren the Delawares,

I take this Opportunity to inform you, that about Six Years ago your Brother *Teedyuſcung* made a Complaint againſt the Proprietaries, wherein he charged them with defrauding the *Delawares* of a Tract of Land, lying on the River *Delaware*, between *Tobiccon-Creek* and the *Kittatinny Hills*. He alledged, that this Complaint was not made by him, on his own Account, but on Behalf of the Owners of the Land, many of whom, he ſaid, lived at *Allegheny*. This Diſpute, Brethren, was, by mutual Conſent, refered to our Great King GEORGE, who ordered Sir *William Johnſon* to enquire fully into the Matter, and make his Report to Him, that Juſtice might be done you, if you had been wronged. Accordingly Sir *William*, about two Months ago, came to *Eaſton*, where, on the Proprietaries Commiſſioners producing and reading ſundry Writings and Papers, *Teedyuſcung* was convinced of his Error, and acknowledged that he had been miſtaken with Regard to the Charge of Forgery made againſt the Proprietaries, having been miſinformed by his Anceſtors, and deſired that all further Diſputes about Land ſhould be buried under Ground, and never heard of more; offering that ſuch of the *Indians* as were then preſent ſhould ſign a Releaſe for the Land in Queſtion, and that he would endeavour to perſuade the reſt of his Brethren who were concerned to do the ſame at this Treaty at *Lancaſter*. Now, Brethren of *Allegheny*, as we are Face to Face, be plain, and tell whether you are ſatisfied with, and approve of, what was done at the laſt Treaty at *Eaſton*, and whether you lay any Claim to thoſe Lands, that there may be no Room left for any future Diſpute about it among our Children.

A ſmall Belt.

To which Beaver *ſaid,*

Brother,

As to my own Part, I know nothing about the Lands upon the River *Delaware*; but ſince you requeſt it, I will firſt ſpeak to my own People about it.

Then *Beaver* conſulting with his Counſellors, returned the following Anſwer.

Brother,

I muſt acknowledge I know nothing about the Lands upon the *Delaware*, and I have no Concern with Lands upon that River. We know nothing of the *Delawares* Claim to them. I have no Claim myſelf, nor any of my People. I ſuppoſe there may be ſome Spots or Pieces of Land, in ſome Parts of the Province, that the *Delawares* claim; but neither I nor any of my People know any Thing of them. As to what you and our Brother *Teedyuſcung* have done, if you are both pleaſed, I am pleaſed with it. As to my Part, I want to ſay nothing about Land Affairs; what I have at Heart, and what I came down about, is to confirm our Friendſhip, and make a laſting Peace, ſo as our Children and Grandchildren may live together in everlaſting Peace, after we are dead.

Teedyuſcung and his *Delawares* being preſent, ſomething paſſed between them, which was not interpreted.

The Governor, addreſſing himſelf to Beaver, *ſaid,*

I am very much pleaſed with what you have ſaid; you ſpeak like an honeſt Man, and I hope that the Friendſhip that has been made between us and our Brethren, the *Delawares*, will remain firm, as long as the Sun ſhines, and the Rivers run.

Teedyuſcung

1762.

Teedyuſcung *then ſtood up, and addreſſing himſelf to the Governor, ſaid,*

Brother,

Before all theſe *Allegheny Indians* here preſent, I do now aſſure you, that I am ready and willing to ſign a Releaſe to all the Lands we have been diſputing about, as I told you I would at *Eaſton*, and deſire no more may be ever ſaid or heard of them hereafter.

On which the Governor told *Teedyuſcung*, that he was pleaſed with what he had ſaid, and that on that Occaſion he had acted like an honeſt Man.

The Governor then concluded.

Brethren,

Your Brothers, the Proprietaries, about three Years ago, directed me, as ſoon as *Teedyuſcung*'s Complaint againſt them was determined, and Juſtice done to their Characters, to make their old Friends, the *Delawares*, a Preſent, in their Name, to ſupply your Wants, and as a Mark of their Affection and Regard for you, and to convince you that they had no ill Will in their Hearts againſt you, but looked upon you as formerly to be their good Friends and Brothers. Now as that Diſpute is happily at an End, I am at Liberty to follow their Directions, and ſhall accordingly order a Preſent of Goods to be delivered to you from the Proprietaries.

At a CONFERENCE *with the Northern* Indians, *held at* Lancaſter, *on* Thurſday, *the Nineteenth of* Auguſt, 1762.

PRESENT,

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, *Eſquire, &c. &c. as before.*

THOMAS KING, a Chief of the *Oneidas*, ſtood up, and ſpoke as follows, *viz.*

Brother,

Hearken to what I am going to ſay, in Anſwer to your Speech to me the Day before Yeſterday. I return you my Thanks; it gives me Pleaſure that we ſee one another, in the ſame Manner as our Forefathers uſed to do.——Then taking up the Strings delivered by the Governor in their Order, he repeated what had been ſaid upon them.

We are all very glad to ſee you, and your Brethren that are with you, in Health. All the *Six Nations*, and our Nephews, have had interpreted to them all that you ſaid, and they are pleaſed with it, and very glad to ſee you, and that it has pleaſed the Great GOD, who has all Power in his Hands, to ſuffer us to come together, to ſpeak to one another freely.

A String.

Then taking another String, he repeated the Governor's Words ſpoke upon it; and, in the Name of all the *Indians* preſent, returned him Thanks for his taking the Briars out of their Legs, and healing the Bruiſes that were made in their Feet by the Stones.

A String.

Brother,

The other Day you cleared my Ears, and my Couſins here, for which I return you Thanks; and now, by this String, I clear your Ears in the ſame Manner, that you may hear what I have to ſay to you.

A String.

Brother,

You told me the other Day, that as we were come from afar, and the Roads were very duſty, you cleanſed our Throats from the Duſt, and opened a Paſſage to our Hearts; we all return you Thanks that you have cleanſed us ſo far, and we do in the ſame Manner clean your Throats and Hearts.

A String.

Brother,

You likewiſe told me you wiped the Tears from my Eyes, for the Loſs of my Friends, that we may ſee one another clearly, for which we all return you our Thanks.

A String.

Brother,

It is now three Years ſince you firſt demanded of us your Fleſh and Blood. Now hear me, as to what I and all our Nations and our Allies, that live as far as the Sun-ſetting, have done.

Brother,

1762. *Brother*,

I aſſure you, in Behalf of all of us preſent, and the Weſtern *Indians*, of whom you have been demanding your Fleſh and Blood, that I have them here, and that it is not my Fault, neither can I ſay our Maker has been the Cauſe, but the *French* have been the Cauſe why you have not had them ſooner.

Then directing his Diſcourſe to his Brothers and Couſins, the *Delawares*, he proceeded, and ſaid,

I never had Occaſion to go to War with the *Engliſh* Nation; the People I had Occaſion to go to War with live to the Southward; it has been ſo from all Ages, and we have always gone to War againſt the Southern *Indians*; I never had Cauſe to go to War with the *Engliſh*, this was owing to the Evil Spirit, the Devil. When I uſed to go to War with the Southern *Indians*, and brought Priſoners Home, I thought they were mine, and that no Body had any Right to meddle with them. Now ſince I joined with you, I went to War again, and I brought *French* People Home with me, as Priſoners, and you took them from me; this makes me think it was owing to the Evil Spirit.

Brother,

I deſire you to be ſtrong. I have heard you often ſay, you would be very glad if I would bring you the Captives, and you would make me Satisfaction, becauſe you know I am not as you are; I am of a quite different Nature from you; ſometimes I think you are not in Earneſt with me, in telling me you will make me Satisfaction.

Brother,

We have heard you, and ſo have all my Brothers and Couſins to the Weſtward heard what you have ſaid about giving us Satisfaction; your Words ſeem to be very ſweet to us. You told us if we did ſo and ſo, you would do ſo with us.

Brother,

You know we are different Nations, and have different Ways. We could not immediately perform what you required of us, in returning your Fleſh and Blood, becauſe every one of theſe Nations have different Ways; that is the Reaſon why we could not ſo ſoon perform it.

Brother,

I am ſorry it is ſo difficult for us to underſtand each other: If we could underſtand one another, we would put one another in Mind of the Friendſhip that ſubſiſted between us and our Forefathers; but as we do not eaſily underſtand one another, we are obliged to deliver you the Subſtance in ſhort of what we have to ſay, which makes it tedious.——(Meaning that they are obliged to interpret in two or three Languages, before it is told to us.)

Brother,

You have often told me, if I would bring your Fleſh and Blood you would be very glad, and would give ſuch Priſoners Liberty to return with them, if they did not incline to ſtay with you, and to go where they pleaſed.

A Belt of Eight Rows.

Thomas King being aſked, who it was that promiſed the Priſoners ſhould be left to their Choice, to return with them, or to go where they pleaſed? He anſwered, the Governor promiſed it at *Eaſton*, and there were two Governors there at that Time.——(Meaning Governor *Denny*, and Governor *Bernard*, of *New-Jerſey*.)

Brother Onas,

You have been requiring your Fleſh and Blood theſe three Years; I promiſe you I will give you them, and now I will deliver all I have brought.

A Belt of Eight Rows.

Brother Onas,

I am ſorry we cannot ſpeak to one another any faſter, becauſe we cannot underſtand one another without ſo many Interpreters, and this takes up much Time, ſo that we muſt be ſlow in telling our Buſineſs.

Brother Onas,

You have told us, of the *Six Nations*, that we muſt aſſiſt you to ſee your Fleſh and Blood. If we aſſiſt you, you ſay you ſhall ſee your Fleſh and Blood.

Brother,

We have done what we can, and that is the Reaſon why you ſee ſo many of your Fleſh and Blood; ſome *Indians* part with them with Reluctance, and want to keep them longer; they

they are unwilling to part with them; this brings a great deal of Trouble on us, the *Six Nations*. 1762.

Brother Onas,

You have often told us, the *Six Nations*, that we ſhould aſſiſt in getting your Fleſh and Blood. I have done my Endeavour, and taken great Pains: I have got a great many of them, though at firſt with great Difficulty: When I brought them by the *Engliſh* Forts, they took them away from me; all along from *Oſwego* to the Carrying-Place, and ſo to *Niagara*, till I got to *Shamokin*, they got them all from me, and I believe they have made Servants of them: This is the Reaſon why I brought ſo few of them: No Wonder they are ſo loath to come, when you make Servants of them: You know that you have told me that I ſhould aſſiſt you, you cannot deny it: By and by you will ſay, I never told you to aſſiſt me, and that I tell Lies when I ſay ſo.

Brother Onas,

You told me you would be very glad if I would bring you your Fleſh and Blood, and that you were able to make me Satisfaction for them: You ſaid you had Rooms full of Goods, and that we ſhould never want any Thing while you have Goods: You told me, we ſhall have a Recompence for our Trouble in bringing them down. I aſſure you, I have brought all your Fleſh and Blood that I could get at this Time; there are ſome behind yet, but they belong to ſuch People as are gone to War againſt the *Cherokees*, and we could not take them without their Leave, and when they return from War, we will certainly bring them.

Brother Onas,

I have brought Fourteen of your Fleſh and Blood, that is all I could get this Time; for as I told you, your People in the Forts have got them all away from me, they have ſtole them, or perſuaded them to run away from me, and have hid them in the Buſhes. As I told you, there are few left that belong to thoſe *Indians* that are gone to War againſt the *Cherokees*, with whom we have been at War from all Ages, and they are at War with you; I aſſure you, when they return, we will bring them all to you. You uſed to tell me, I always came unawares upon you, when I did come; you certainly knew that I was coming ever ſince laſt Spring, and you might have got every Thing ready for me. There is one Captive at the Camp that ſays he will not come; he ſays the Governor has ſeen him, and talked with him at the Camp; all the reſt are here.

A Belt.

Brother Onas,

It may be there are two Governors of you; your Meſſages and your Words do not agree together; when I repeat what you have ſaid to me, it ſeems diſagreeable to you.

Here the Governor aſked what he meant by two Governors, and deſired him to explain himſelf, for he could not underſtand him.

He anſwered,

Brother,

You want to know what my Meaning is, by ſaying there are two Governors. In every Country there is always one Head Governor, but here are two Governors. It will not do for me to point out People, for you muſt certainly know there is more than one Governor. I hear one ſay ſuch a Thing, and another ſay ſuch a Thing; but I will not point out any Body, leſt you ſhould differ. You will hear of it hereafter. I heard that both Governors came from *Philadelphia*, but perhaps I may be miſinformed.

The Governor deſired to know, whether any Meſſages had been delivered to them in their own Country, and by whom, and what the Meſſages were. He inſiſted on their giving him a plain Anſwer.

They anſwered, that the *Cayugas*, who were at *Philadelphia* in the Spring, brought the Meſſages to them; but do not pretend that they were delivered in the Governor's Name, but they might have brought what paſſed only in private Converſation.

Brother Onas,

As I have now brought your Fleſh and Blood, I would have you to take Care of them, and keep them faſt. I brought a Girl to *Eaſton*, and ſhe run away: When I came Home, I found her there. Bleſs me! ſays I, there is my Wife. I was ſorry that I had delivered her, but to my Surprize I found her at Home. You know it is hard to part with a Wife.

Brother,

I have brought an *Engliſh* Priſoner, who I love as my own Wife: I have a young Child by her. You know it is very hard for a Man to part with his Wife. I have delivered her, therefore take Care of her, and keep her ſafe, that ſhe dont make her Eſcape.

1762. *Brother* Onas,

Our Grandfathers uſed to tell us, we ſhould keep faſt Hold of the Chain of Friendſhip, and always adviſed us to obſerve it; but now, in latter Days, as ſoon as I came acroſs the Hatchet, I got Hold of it, and really I did not know what I was about, and ſtuck it into your Heads. By this Belt, I take the Hatchet out of your Head; it belongs to you and the *French*; you are both of one Colour. It has been the Fault of the *French* that we ſtruck you, and therefore we take the Hatchet out of your Head.

A Belt of Eight Rows.

Brother Onas,

Now that I have taken the Hatchet out of your Head, I gather your Bones, which lie ſcattered in ſo many Places, that I cannot name them particularly.

Brother,

There is a large Pine Tree in the *Oneida* Country, which I take and pull up by the Roots, and then it makes a great Hole; when I look down the Hole, I ſee a great River, running very ſtrong at the Bottom. By this Belt I gather all your Bones, wherever I can find them, and bury them in that Hole, and the Hatchet with them; when I put them down the Hole, they fall into that ſtrong Stream, and float down it, I know not where. I ſtick that Pine Tree down again in the ſame Hole, and then no Body can diſcover that there has been a Hole; ſo that neither you nor I, nor our nor your Grandchildren, ſhall ever be able to know where your Bones are laid. This is the Cuſtom of our Forefathers, that when any Difference aroſe between them and their Brethren, they buried it in this Manner.

A Belt.

Brother,

I own you are my eldeſt Brother. The eldeſt Brother ſhould always teach the youngeſt Brother, when they miſbehave; I therefore deſire when you ſee us miſbehave, that you would tell us of it, and teach us better.

A Belt of Seven Rows.

Brother Onas,

Our late Differences have been the Cauſe why the Clouds have hung over our Heads, and made it dark. Now by this Belt I take away all the Clouds, that we may ſee the Sky clear, and the Sun riſe and ſet. We Fourteen Nations, now preſent, tell you this.

A Belt of Six Rows.

Brother Onas,

I don't doubt but there is ſome Foulneſs come into your Heart, through your Throat. My Grandfathers uſed to tell me, that whenever we found our Brother's Heart and Throat to be foul, that they had left me the beſt Medicines, and deſired me to put it to your Mouth, to drink as a Phyſic, and that it would cleanſe their Throat and Heart, and paſs quite through their Body down to the Ground; and, Brethren, by this String I bury it in the Ground, ſo that your Heart and Throat may be for ever clean. We Fourteen Nations tell you ſo.

A String.

Brother Onas,

I have removed all the Filthineſs from your Body, and ſince I have cleanſed it out and in, I ſhall go about that good Work of Peace.

Brother Onas,

It was we of the *Mohocks*, *Oneidas*, *Senecas*, *Onondagoes*, *Cayugas*, and *Tuſcaroras*, that firſt brought about the good Work of Peace.—He added, that the *Mohocks* and *Oneidas* were the eldeſt of the *Six Nations*, and both of a Height.

Brother Onas,

I will acquaint you further, that I have more Brothers to the Weſtward, and that we are all Brothers down as far as to the Sun-ſet; my Friends are ſo many, that I cannot tell how many they are.

Brother Onas,

I will let you know, that though the *Mohocks* are the eldeſt, yet they are the furtheſt off to the Eaſtward: When they hear any Thing, they paſs through the *Oneidas* to the *Onondagoes*, where the Council Fire burns: Likewiſe, when the *Senecas* hear any Thing, they come to the *Cayugas*, becauſe they are next to the *Onondagoe* Council; ſo that whenever they hear any Thing to the Eaſt or Weſt, it is carried to the *Onondagoe* Council. (Meaning, that when you ſhall ſend any Meſſages to the *Onondagoe* Council, they muſt be ſent either to the *Senecas* or *Mohocks*.

Brother Onas,

I will mention our old Friendſhip; I will make it new again; I will brighten up our old Chain of Friendſhip. Our Grandfathers uſed to tell one another they had one Heart, and here

here it is; they both had Hold of it: They uſed to tell one another they had one Head, here it is. I tell you the ſame; you and we have one Head, and one Heart. We Fourteen Nations tell you ſo. 1762.

They delivered a Belt of Nine Rows, repreſenting the Figure of two Men in the Middle, with a Heart between them, and Six Diamonds on each Side; one of the Men repreſents the Indians, *the other the* Engliſh.

Brother Onas,

Now we have renewed our old Friendſhip; I am a little afraid your Fire is almoſt out, it is not good; now I will take all that bad Fire away, and kindle it again, and make a good Fire of it; I will take good dry Wood, and kindle up the Fire afreſh that our Grandfathers have made, and ſo make the Smoke riſe up ſo very high, that all diſtant Nations ſhall ſee it, and thereby know that there is a Council Fire here. There was a good Fire at *Eaſton*; that was really a good Fire, for when I came to that good *Eaſton* Fire, I could have my Belly full of Victuals, and Plenty of Drink; but now I come here, I have little to eat; I am ſure I have no other Drink than dirty Water, which almoſt choaks me.

A Belt of Six Rows.

Brother Onas,

What we have hitherto ſaid, concerning Peace, has been concluded upon by our old Counſellors. We alſo deſired our chief Warriors to be ſtrong, and aſſiſt the old Counſellors; and deſired, if any Thing ſhould be wanting in the old Counſellors, they would aſſiſt them in it, in order that our Friendſhip may be laſting; for the Counſellors can do nothing, unleſs the Warriors ſhould give their Conſent to it. We Fourteen Nations tell you ſo.

A Belt with Seven Rows, with Two Diamonds in it, repreſenting the Counſellors and Warriors, united in Council together.

Brother Onas,

Our Friendſhip ſeems to go on very kindly. I will tell you one Thing, you are always longing after my Land, from the Eaſt to the Weſt; you ſeem to be longing after it. Now I deſire you will not covet it any more; you will ſerve me as you have done our Couſins, the *Delawares*; you have got all their Land from them; all the Land hereabouts belonged to them once, and you have got it all.

Brother Onas,

I deſire you to go no further than *Nixhiſaqua* (or *Mohonoy)* I deſire you will ſettle no higher up, for if you keep preſſing on me, you will puſh me out, for I ſhall have no Place to live on, nor hunt in, neither for me nor my Grandchildren; ſo I deſire you will preſs no further. I deſire another Thing, that you will not take it from me by Force: If you take this Land by Force, it will never go well with either of us. You may remember that GOD gave us this Land, and you ſome other; yet I have parted with ſome of it to you.

A Belt of Six Rows.

Brother Onas,

You have deſired me to aſſiſt you, in order to bring in your Fleſh and Blood, which now you ſee I have done. You uſed to tell me, if I would bring in your Fleſh and Blood, or aſſiſt you therein, you would ſatisfy thoſe who brought them in; theſe are mighty pleaſing Words to me, and I hope you will do ſo. Some of our Warriors who are here have no Guns, and if you will beſtow any on them, I deſire they may be good. You are daily making Rifles; I do not know what you do with them. When you gave me any Guns, you gave me yellow-ſtocked ones, that are worth nothing. I have aſked you now four Times. At *Eaſton* you gave me only Gun-Locks: What think you could I do with them, without Stocks and Barrels? I make no Guns. After I got the Gun-Locks, I joined myſelf with General *Forbes*, and went to War with him, as you ordered me, againſt the *French*; and as ſoon as I had done it, you ſtill gave me only Gun-locks.

A Bunch of Ten Strings, moſtly black.

Brother Onas,

Having finiſhed what I had to ſay to you, I am now going to ſpeak to my Couſins. Pleaſe to hearken to what I ſhall ſay to them.

Then directing his Diſcourſe to the Delawares, *he ſpoke as follows.*

My Couſins,

I could hardly get along. I heard ſuch frightful News, that indeed I could not get along, if I had not had good Courage. *Teedyuſcung*, before I ſat off from Home, I heard you ſhould ſay, you would poiſon us all, ſo that we ſhould not hold this Treaty. Thinks I to myſelf, I will come nevertheleſs; if I die, it will be well; I can die but once; ſo then I came along as far as *Wyoming*.

My Couſins,

As ſoon as I came there, *Teedyuſcung* began to make his Complaints that he had no Fire; ſo ſays I, Couſin, there is certainly ſome Fire, for I made one here for the *Shawaneſe*,

(Cacawaſheca)

1762. *(Cacarwaſheca)* and I made another Fire at *Shamokin*, for *Alammapis*; another Fire I made at *Wighaloufin*; another Fire I made at *Diahoga*. All thoſe Fires are there yet. The Fire at *Wighaloufin* is a good Fire, for I heard no bad Stories there; that Fire at *Shamokin* is not yet out; if any Body ſtirs it, it will ſoon blaze. I made the Fire at *Wyoming* for the *Shawaneſe*; perhaps they will ſtill return to that Place. Then I came along as far as *Harris*'s Ferry; there I heard another Piece of bad News from *Teedyuſcung*, who ſaid he had got a Sort of Poiſon that will give the *Indians* the Bloody Flux, and as ſoon as they come, he would give it to them, that they might get the Flux, and die along the Road as they go. But, notwithſtanding theſe Diſcouragements, I came along, and got here. I now ſuſpect there is a Bag of Poiſon ſomewhere about this Camp, that will give us the Flux as we go Home; and I think it will be great Shame, if it ſhould be ſo, becauſe our *Engliſh* Brethren ſent for us; and if any of us ſhould die, it will appear to them as if they had loſt ſo many of their own People, becauſe it was they that ſent for us.

Now, *Teedyuſcung*, I muſt teach you better; I will correct you; you muſt not talk of ſuch a Thing, for if any of us die, it will be ſaid *Teedyuſcung* was the Cauſe of it; ſo you ſhould not ſay ſuch Things. By this Belt I make a Fire for *Teedyuſcung*, at *Wyoming*; I tell him to ſit there by the Fire Side, and watch that Fire; but I dont give it to him, for our *Engliſh* Brethren caſt an Eye upon that Land; therefore I ſay to *Teedyuſcung*, watch that Fire, and if any White People come there, tell them to go away, for that Land belongs to your Uncles, the *Six Nations*. The *Six Nations* want to keep up that Fire, that they may hear from their Brethren the *Engliſh*, and others.

The Belt was given to Tipiſcohan.

Then turning to the Governor, he ſaid,

Brother,

This is all I have to ſay at preſent, but I have more in my Heart, which I cannot ſpeak now, having ſtaid ſo long that I am quite fatigued.

The Governor then acquainted *Thomas King*, that he had been attentive to all he ſaid, and that he thanked him for it, and when he had conſidered of it, would at a proper Time return him an Anſwer; but told him, that he had not yet delivered him the Priſoners, and as this was in improper Place, he deſired a few *Indians* would take them to the Court-Houſe, where he would receive them.

The Conference then broke up, and the Governor, his Council, and the Commiſſioners, went with ſome *Indian* Chiefs to the Court-Houſe, to receive the Priſoners; where being come, the Governor acquainted *Thomas King*, that he was now ready to receive the Priſoners from him, and that they need not be under any Apprehenſions of being uſed ill, for that he would be kind to them, and treat them like Children, and reſtore them to their Parents and Relations.

Then they delivered to the Governor the Priſoners, as follow.

Elizabeth Williams, a young Woman, delivered by *Muſſauſe*, a *Munſey Indian*; *Henry Williams*, about Eighteen Years of Age, Brother to *Elizabeth Williams*, delivered by *Conoybocheratoquin*, a *Munſey*; *Peggy Dougherty*, delivered by *Eckgohſon*, a *Munſey*; *Mary Tidd*, and her Child, taken near *Samuel Depui*'s, by *Eckgohſon*; *Abigail Evan*, and her Child, taken at *Stony-Creek*, in *Virginia*, by *Cowachſora*, a *Seneca*.

A Boy, by *Meightong*, a *Munſey*; a little Girl, by *Eckgohſon*, a *Munſey*; a little Boy, by *Peſſewauck*, a *Munſey*; a Boy, of about Fourteen Years, by *Eckgohſon*, a *Munſey*; a Boy, of Twelve Years, by *Cowockſlaira*, a *Seneca*; a little Boy, of Seven Years, by *Corockſaara*, a *Seneca*; a little Girl, of Six Years, by *Contaronque*, a *Seneca*. Theſe Childrens Names unknown, as they cannot ſpeak *Engliſh*, or give any Account from whence they were taken.

John Brightwell, of *Lower Marlborough*, near *Patuxent*, in *Maryland*, a Deſerter from the Firſt Battalion of *Royal Americans*.

Lancaſter, Auguſt 22, 1762.

At a CONFERENCE *at* John Hambright's *(where the Governor delivered to the* Delaware Indians *the Preſents made to them, by himſelf and the Province)*

P R E S E N T,

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, *Eſquire*, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, *&c.*

WILLIAM LOGAN, *Eſq; Member of the Council;*

JOSEPH FOX, JAMES WEBB, *Eſquires, Members of the Aſſembly;*

ISRAEL PEMBERTON, JEREMIAH WARDER, ISAAC GREENLEAFE, BENJAMIN HOOTON;

Beaver *and* Teedyuſcung, *Chiefs of the* Delaware *Nation at* Allegheny *and* Wyoming;

Joſeph Compaſs, *alias* Catepackeaman, Joſeph Peepy, Tayſhiccomen, Taqualaw, *Counſellors to the Chiefs.*

THE Governor opened the Conference, and ſpoke to the *Indians* as follows, *viz.*

Brother Beaver,

I told you, a few Days ſince, of the Diſputes that had happened between your Brothers, the Proprietaries, and *Teedyuſcung*, about Land; and that I had their Orders, as ſoon as that Diſpute ſhould be ended, and the Proprietaries Characters cleared, to make the *Delaware Indians* a Preſent of conſiderable Value, as a Mark of their Affection to their old Friends. To which Preſent from the Proprietaries, the good People of this Province have been pleaſed to make an Addition, of equal Value.

Brothers, Teedyuſcung *and* Beaver,

As that Diſpute is now happily ſettled, I do (in Conſequence of the Proprietaries Orders, and upon what was agreed upon at *Eaſton*, upon that Subject, between me and your Friends, the People of this Province) make you a Preſent of the Goods and Money now lying before you, to be equally divided between you, as a Proof of the Regard, both of the Proprietaries and People, for their old Friends, the *Delaware* Nation.

Brother Beaver,

As this is the firſt Time we have ſeen you, and our Friends from the Weſtward, ſince the late Diſturbances; and as ſome of them have been at Expence in collecting and bringing down our Fleſh and Blood, which they have now delivered to us, I, and your Friends of this Province, have thought fit to make you this further Preſent, to teſtify the Pleaſure we have in ſeeing you, after ſo long an Abſence, and our Thankfulneſs for your having reſtored the Priſoners.—As you know better than we, in what Manner to divide the Preſent now made you, we deſire you will do it amongſt thoſe who come with you, in the moſt juſt and equitable Manner, paying a particular Regard to thoſe who have now, or at any other Time, been at Trouble and Expence in collecting and reſtoring our Fleſh and Blood.

Brother Teedyuſcung,

We have had frequent Opportunities of ſhaking you by the Hand, ſince the War, and you, upon many Occaſions, received the ſtrongeſt Proofs of our Reconciliation and Friendſhip for you. Nevertheleſs, as we obſerve that a greater Number than common of your Friends are come down with you, in order to enable you to ſhew your Kindneſs to them, we think fit to make you this additional Preſent.

And now, Brothers, I heartily wiſh the Peace and Friendſhip, which have been renewed betwixt us at this Treaty, may continue and grow ſtronger, as long as the Sun ſhall ſhine, or the Rivers run; to which you may be aſſured we, on our Parts, ſhall contribute to the utmoſt of our Power, as we doubt not you will alſo on yours.

After the Governor had finiſhed his Speeches to *Beaver* and *Teedyuſcung*, the latter roſe up, and addreſſing himſelf to *Beaver*, deſired him to take Notice, that he now delivered up all his Right and Claim to the Lands on the River *Delaware*, that have been in Diſpute between him and the Proprietaries of *Pennſylvania*; and that he now, as he *(Beaver)* ſaw, received

 this

1762. this Money and Goods from his Brethren the *Engliſh*. He further deſired *Beaver* to acquaint all the *Indians* at *Allegheny*, that the *Delaware* Nation have now no Right or Claim to any of the Lands on the Waters of the River *Delaware*, that have been in Diſpute.

Then turning to the Governor, ſaid to him,

Now Brother Governor, our Children and Grandchildren ſhall never be able to ſay hereafter, that they have any Right or Claim to the Lands that have been in Diſpute upon that River.

The Governor, directing his Diſcourſe to *Beaver* and *Teedyuſcung*, told them, that as they had now received a conſiderable Sum of Money, he cautioned them againſt giving too much of it to their young Men, who, inſtead of laying it out in Things neceſſary and uſeful, might be tempted to debauch themſelves with ſtrong Liquors, which might occaſion them to quarrel, and do Miſchief, not only to one another, but alſo to their Brethren, the *Engliſh*; which might endanger the Chain of Friendſhip betwixt them and us, and would be a very ungrateful Return for all the Kindneſs we had ſhewn them.

To which they both anſwered,

That they were obliged to the Governor for his Advice, in which they thought he had their Good at Heart, and promiſed to follow it, and heartily thanked him for it.

The Governor then delivered to *Beaver* and *Teedyuſcung* reſpectively, *Two Hundred Pounds*, in milled Dollars, and the Value of *Four Hundred Pounds* in Goods, to be equally divided between them. He further preſented to *Beaver*, and thoſe who came with him from the *Obio*, the Value of *Four Hundred Pounds* in Goods; and the Value of *Two Hundred Pounds* in Goods to *Teedyuſcung*, and his Friends and People. And after taking them both by the Hand he departed, and the Conference ended.

At a CONFERENCE *with the Northern* Indians, *held at* Lancaſter, *on* Monday, *the Twenty-third of* Auguſt, 1762.

PRESENT,

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, *Eſquire, &c. &c. as before.*

THOMAS KING ſtood up, and addreſſing himſelf to the Governor, ſpoke as follows, *viz.*

Brother Onas,

It is about three Years ago that you aſked me, whether I was willing you ſhould build a Fort at *Shamokin*; you ſaid you wanted to build a Fort there, to ſtand againſt the *French*, and to defend the Inhabitants; that our Great King had commanded you to build Forts. You ſaid you would keep a Fort there as long as the War continued; but that you did not want any of our Land there.

Brother Onas,

You likewiſe aſked me to let you build a Fort there, to defend my Land, and to defend yourſelf; you told me, that you did not deſire any greater Quantity of my Land than what the Fort took up. I granted you Liberty to build a Fort, becauſe you told me it was the Great King GEORGE deſired you might build one on my Land; and I endeavoured to aſſiſt you. You alſo told me, as ſoon as ever the Peace was concluded you would go away; or that at any Time when I ſhould tell you to go away, you would go away, and that I might do what I would with the Fort.

Brother Onas,

Now all the different Tribes of us preſent, deſire that you will call your Soldiers away from *Shamokin*; for we have concluded a Peace, and are as one Brother, having one Head and one Heart.

If you take away your Soldiers, we deſire you would keep your Trading Houſe there, and have ſome honeſt Man in it, becauſe our Couſins follow their Hunting there, and will want a Trade. This is the Way for us to live peaceably together.

Brother Onas,

I muſt tell you again, theſe Soldiers muſt go away from *Shamokin* Fort; I deſire it; and let there be only Traders live there; you know who are the honeſt People; we deſire that only

only honeſt People may live there, and that you will not be too hard with us, when they may buy our Skins and Furs, and ſuch Things as we may have to ſell. This will be the Way for us to live peaceably together; but for you to keep Soldiers there, is not the Way to live peaceable. Your Soldiers are very often unruly, and our Warriors are unruly, and when ſuch get together they do not agree. For as you have now made Peace with all our Nations, there is no Occaſion for Soldiers to live there any longer. 1762.

Brother Onas,

We, the *Six Nations*, have all conſulted, and concluded on this Matter of your removing the Soldiers from *Shamokin*; for you know we go to War with the Southern *Indians*, the *Cherokees*; we have been at War with them ever ſince we were created, and the Place where the *Shamokin* Fort ſtands is right in our Warriors Path, and you know that Warriors are always an unruly People. For this Reaſon we deſire you to take away your Soldiers, and place ſome honeſt Man there, that he may ſupply our Warriors with Ammunition, and any other Neceſſaries that they may want, when they go to War againſt the *Cherokees*. We muſt preſs you to take away your Soldiers from *Shamokin*, as our Warriors are unruly. You have planted Corn there, and if our Warriors come there, they may cut ſome of your Corn-ſtalks, and then you will be angry. The Fort you have there does not now do any Good, for you have many other Forts all around you; this one therefore can be of no Uſe to you; it ſtands as it were at your own Doors.

A Belt of Twelve Rows.

Note, He ſaid he had forgot a Word in this Belt, which was to tell the Governor, that he might chuſe and appoint ſuch Men as pleaſed to trade, and alſo a Black-ſmith and Gun-ſmith, to mend their Guns and Hatchets, or do any Thing they may want.

He then added,

We deſire that the preſent Store-keepers at *Shamokin* may be removed, and honeſt Men placed there in their Room; for our Hunters, who have been down there, complain that when *Indians* come there, and want Proviſions and Goods, they find the Store ſometimes ſhut up, and they cannot be ſupplied with what they want.

Brother Onas,

For my Part, I think *John Harris* is the moſt ſuitable Man to keep Store; for he lives right in the Road where our Warriors paſs, and he is very well known by all of us in our Nation, as his Father was before him; we all know him. If you chuſe *John Harris*, we deſire you will order him to keep Proviſions and Cloaths, to give to our People, who ſometimes come there naked; and likewiſe Ammunition for our Warriors, for that is their Path. We deſire you may have no Trading Houſes higher up the *Saſquehannah* than *Shamokin*; let the *Indians* come there, or to *John Harris*'s; if they want to trade, let them come down to theſe Trading Houſes. We alſo deſire you will ſend your Meſſages to *John Harris*'s, ſo that we may hear from one another, becauſe where he lives the Road ſeems to divide, and ſpread, and it goes to many Places. And we further deſire you will give him a Commiſſion for theſe Things, in Writing.

Thomas King being aſked, if they meant that *John Harris* was to be furniſhed with Goods to ſell or to give to the *Indians*? He anſwered, that they deſired there might be a Trading Houſe there, and that this was what they requeſted; and deſiring to be excuſed, if they forgot any Part of their Speeches, as they were very long.

He proceeded.

Brother Onas,

I have now mentioned two Places for you to keep Store Houſes at, *Shamokin* and *John Harris*'s; but perhaps they will ſell at different Prices, and if we have a Mind to have Goods cheapeſt, we may go to *John Harris*'s. We therefore deſire you will let us know, what Prices you ſet upon your Goods.

A Belt of Ten Rows.

Brother Onas,

I will alſo acquaint you of another proper Trading Place, and who we think will be a ſuitable Man to keep that Store Houſe, and that is *George Croghan*, who is very well known by all our Nations, and ſeveral others. We deſire you will appoint him to keep Store at *Bedford*, becauſe that is alſo in our Warriors Path. We deſire likewiſe, that there may be a Black-ſmith and Gun-ſmith, becauſe my Couſins will be there a hunting, and will want their Things mended. This will be known every where, throughout all our Nations; for as the Peace is made, our young Men will ſet themſelves to hunt, and bring Skins there, and will have nothing elſe to do but hunt.

A Belt of Eight Rows. *Brother*

1762. *Brother* Onas,

I will alſo acquaint you of another Trading Place, which is the Place they call *Patowmack*, in *Maryland*. One *Daniel Creſſap* has ſent me Word, by many Warriors, this Spring, and he tells me, that if the Governor would order him to keep a Store there, he would provide every Thing for the Warriors; for his Father uſed to maintain all the *Indian* Warriors that paſſed and re-paſſed that Way. He likewiſe tells me, if the Governor would let him know what he ſhould do, and if he ſhould be allowed to do this, he would provide for the Warriors. We now deſire, that he may be the Perſon appointed to receive Meſſages, and that you would acquaint the Governor of *Maryland* with this, that the Warriors may paſs and repaſs that Way, without any Moleſtation.

A Belt of Seven Rows.

Brother Onas,

We deſire you to acquaint the Governor of *Virginia*, that we may paſs and re-paſs through his Province, when we go to War with the *Cherokees*; for our Warriors Road is ſtopped up in many Places; *Engliſh* People have ſettled on it. And now we deſire that a Road may be opened, that we may paſs ſafely. We deſire nothing but Love and Friendſhip with our Brethren, the *Engliſh*, as we paſs through. We deſire you will ſend a Letter, with this Belt, to the Governor of *Virginia*, as from us, as ſoon as poſſible; for I do not know how ſoon my People may go that Way; our Warriors have already the Hatchet in their Hands, and perhaps they may go there before your Letter gets there; for which Reaſon I deſire you will make Haſte in this Buſineſs.

A Belt of Five Rows.

Brother Onas,

We now deſire you to be ſtrong, and that you will give us Powder; I do not think that you will refuſe to let me have Powder, for you are able. Our Brother, General *Johnſon*, though but a ſingle Man, ſupplies all our People with Powder; when we go to ſee him, he fills all our Powder-horns with it. I ſee a great many of you here, and I think you are more able than he. Our own People at Home will have their Eye upon us, and expect that we ſhall bring them ſome Powder, and Preſents; we therefore hope you will conſider us in this, and make them larger than common, as we do not come to ſee you often.

A Belt of Nine Rows.

Brother Onas,

I now ſpeak in Behalf of our Warriors. When we heard your Words come to our Countries, they were very pleaſing to us, that you would make Preſents to your Brethren, when they come to ſee you, and would give them any Thing they might want. Now we deſire you will give us ſome Vermilion, for you know that the eldeſt Brother has always Pity and Compaſſion on the youngeſt Brother; we know you are able, as you make all theſe Things in yourſelves. We have all concluded Peace now, but we have given our young Men Liberty to go to War with the Southern *Indians*; this is the Reaſon of our wanting the red Paint; you ſee the Warriors always paint themſelves, when they go to War.

A String.

Brother Onas,

I ſhall now ſpeak a few Words, without any Belt or String. Whenever the *French* were aſked for Paint, or any Thing elſe, they always gave it to the *Indians* readily; and it is no Wonder that ſo many *Indians* liked the *French*, ſince they were ſo kind to them.

You ſee ſeveral of our *Indians* here dreſſed in *French* Cloaths; and we deſire the Governor will be ſtrong, and ſupply us with every Thing.

Brother Onas,

I have not left any Thing in my Heart; I have ſaid every Thing material I had to ſay; and now I deſire you will help me as far as *Shamokin*, and ſupply me with Proviſions; for perhaps ſome of our People, if they are hungry, may hurt ſome of the Inhabitants Corn or Fruit, and cauſe Differences to ariſe. When I came from *Eaſton* laſt, I had no Proviſions given me to eat, ſo that when I got Home I was almoſt ſtarved, and a mere Skeleton.

A String.

Brother Onas,

We want a little Lad that lives among you; he is *Keiſheta*'s Son; the old Man ordered that he ſhould live at *Philadelphia*, in order to learn *Engliſh*, to be an Interpreter; we think by this Time he has learned it, and we now think it Time for him to come Home; his Relations, that are preſent, deſire that he may go Home now with them.

A String.

Brother Onas,

You may remember, three Years ago, that this Man (pointing to *Samuel Curtiſs*) mentioned ſomething to you about his Daughter, that was ſtolen from him in *Dorſet* County, in *Maryland*,

Maryland, about Fourteen Years ago. I ſpoke to you once before about it, and I have heard nothing from you concerning her. 1762.

A black and white String.

Brother Onas,

I am now going to ſpeak to you in Behalf of *Tokahaion*'s two Daughters. They deſire the Governor will give them a Horſe; they hear the Governor is very kind, and gives many People Horſes; they have two Plantations, at which they plant Corn, and want Horſes to carry their Corn, to eaſe their Backs, becauſe when at Home, their Corn Fields are at a conſiderable Diſtance from them.

A String.

Then Seneca George *roſe up, and ſpoke as follows*, viz.

Brother Onas; *and all our Brethren with you*,

We all deſire you to remember our Son, *Robert White*, who carries all our Meſſages; he is old, and we deſire you will give him a Horſe; you did give him a Mare before, but ſhe is dead; ſhe was with Foal, and died:

A Belt of Eight Rows.

Thomas King *then ſpoke as follows*, viz.

Brother Onas;

This is all I have to ſay; I have nothing more in my Mind; I beg you will conſider of all that I have ſaid, and take Time to do it; it looks as if you were in Haſte to go Home; but I deſire you will be patient, and ſtay; I came a great Way, and will contentedly ſtay as long as may be convenient.

TUESDAY, the Twenty-fourth of Auguſt.

THOMAS KING, in Behalf of the Chiefs of the *Six Nations*, waited on the Governor, and acquainted him, that as their Speeches to him of Yeſterday were long, he ſuſpected he might have forgot ſomething, and deſired he would give him the Opportunity of hearing every Thing he had ſaid repeated to them.

On which the Governor appointed a Meeting at the old *Lutheran* Church, at which were

PRESENT,

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, *Eſquire*, GOVERNOR, *&c.*

WILLIAM LOGAN, RICHARD PETERS, *Eſquires, of the Council*;

JOSEPH FOX, JAMES WRIGHT, SAMUEL RHOADS, *Eſquires, of the Aſſembly*;

Thomas King, Tokahaion, Kinderuntie, *and ſeveral other Chiefs of the* Six Nations;

ANDREW MONTOUR, *and* ISAAC STILLE, *Interpreters.*

WHEN the *Indians* were ſeated, the Governor, laying the ſeveral Belts and Strings in their Order, as delivered him Yeſterday, directed the Secretary to read the Minutes, which were diſtinctly interpreted to them, Paragraph by Paragraph, and declared by the *Indians* to be right.

After which Thomas King *aroſe, and ſpoke as follows.*

Brother Onas,

I miſtook when I told you Yeſterday, that I would have you keep a Store at *Bedford*; I meant that Sir *William Johnſon* ſhould have a Store there, and that you ſhould have the Care of the Stores at *Shamokin*, and *John Harris*'s. As *George Croghan* is under Sir *William Johnſon*, I wanted that he ſhould appoint Mr. *Croghan* to keep the Store at *Bedford*.

Then Tokahaion, *a* Cayuga *Chief, ſpoke to the Governor as follows.*

Brother Onas,

My Couſins, that live at *Wighalouſin*, tell me, they went to the *Eaſton* Treaty to hear ſomething about the Land Affair, between the Governor and *Teedyuſcung*; theſe, my Couſins, went to the Governor, to enquire about their own Lands. The Governor made Anſwer to them, and told them, that he had bought their Land from their Uncles.—What they wanted to know about their Land is this, that if they found it was not ſold by the *Six Nations*, they think

1762. think they ought to be paid for it. And ſince my Couſins made this Complaint to the Governor, at *Eaſton*, they have aſked me, whether I had ſold the Land, or not. And I told them, that I did not know that I had ſold any Lands belonging to my Couſins; but (ſpeaking to the Governor) ſaid, you know it, becauſe you have Writings.

He further added,

You can tell whether you have bought the Land, or not; if it is not ſold to you by the *Six Nations*, it ſtill belongs to them; but I do not want to ſell Land, that you have already bought.

The *Indians* having finiſhed what they had to ſay, the Governor acquainted them, that *Thomas* King had promiſed him, the other Day, that they would deliver up all the Priſoners that were in their Camp, and that he underſtood ſome were there yet, and deſired to know the Reaſon of their not being delivered up.

Thomas King *anſwered,*

Brother,

I acknowledge to have ſaid, I would deliver up all the Priſoners, and I thought it had been done, and that all were delivered up that remained in the Camp; but we have gone too far, in engaging to deliver up all the Priſoners in the *Indian* Country, that belong to the abſent Warriors. However, we ſuppoſe they will be delivered up, and we will do our Endeavours that it ſhall be ſo, and will conſult with thoſe that have the Priſoners.

Then Kinderuntie, *the* Seneca *Warrior, ſpoke.*

Brother,

There are yet two White Men in the Camp; one of them, though he came with us, yet it was not by our Conſent; he would follow us; he belongs to a Warrior, that is gone to War againſt the *Cherokees*, and we had no Right to bring him, without the Warrior's Conſent; you ſee him every Day; he is at Liberty. The other is a Deſerter; he came among us of his own Accord; we informed Sir *William Johnſon* of it, and Sir *William* ſaid, that perhaps he might have miſbehaved, and that we might keep him; perhaps he might learn the Language, and be of Service as an Interpreter, and that he might ſtay with us, if he would; he did not come to us as a Priſoner, and as he has his Liberty, you may talk with him, if you pleaſe.

The Governor made Anſwer,

That as to the Captive, he expected they would deliver him up; and deſired that they would bring the Deſerter to him To-morrow Morning, that he might ſpeak with him.

To which Kinderuntie *replied,*

Brother,

I cannot deliver up the Captive to you; he does not belong to me; he belongs, as I told you, to thoſe that are gone to War; he came here of his own Accord; he followed me down, and if I ſhould deliver him now, the Warriors would ſay that I had ſold him, and that will make me aſhamed; I therefore deſire my Brother will not force me to deliver him at this Time, to make me aſhamed. As to the Deſerter, I will bring him to you at any Time.

The Governor concluded, by ſaying to them, that he would have them conſider of this Matter in their Council again, and reflect ſeriouſly upon it, as he ſhould have no Dependance on all they had already ſaid, about reſtoring the Priſoners, unleſs they now delivered up this one to him.

The *Indians* then broke up, and went to their Camp.

At a CONFERENCE *with the Northern* Indians, *held at* Lancaſter, *on* Thurſday, *the Twenty-ſixth of* Auguſt, 1762.

PRESENT,

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, *Eſquire, &c. &c. as before.*

THE Governor, firſt addreſſing himſelf to the *Miniſink* Nation, ſpoke to them as follows.

Brethren of the Miniſink *Nation,*

You have, ſince I ſaw you, loſt a great Man. With this String I condole with you, and ſhare your Grief on that Occaſion; and with this Stroud I cover his Grave, and deſire you may mourn for him no longer. *A String and Stroud.*

Brethren,

1762.

Brethren,

By this String I desire you may consult among yourselves, and appoint a Man to sit in Council in his Place, which will be agreeable to me.

A String.

The Governor then, addressing himself to the *Six Nations*, returned the following Answer to the several Speeches made by *Thomas King*, the *Oneida* Chief.

Brethren,

You have, according to the antient Custom of your Ancestors, upon my bidding you welcome, and cleaning you, performed the usual Ceremonies on like Occasions; with which I am well pleased, and return you Thanks.

A large String.

Brethren, (Holding up the Belts and Strings that they gave)

By these Belts you have made me several Speeches, respecting my requesting you to use your Influence with your Nephews, and all other *Indian* Nations, to restore to us all our Flesh and Blood. I make no Doubt you have met with some Difficulties on that Head, as I am very well acquainted with the Manner in which you carry on War against one another, and that what Prisoners you take, you claim an absolute Property in, by adopting them into your own Nation, as soon as they bring them Home.

But, Brethren, the Case is quite different between you and us. We do not look upon you to have the same Sort of Right over our Flesh and Blood, as over your own. As we are of a different Colour from you, so we have different Customs. It is a constant Rule with us White People, that upon making of a Peace with those with whom we have been at War, the Prisoners on both Sides are faithfully delivered up. Besides, you may remember it was a positive Engagement between us, upon re-establishing the antient Chain of Friendship, that those Nations who had taken any of our People Prisoners, should deliver them all up; and this, Brethren, I must insist upon, as the only Means of burying every Thing that has passed between us. I thank you for the Influence you have used, and the Trouble you have taken, upon this Occasion; but we are informed, by such as have lately passed through the *Indian* Countries, that there yet remain a great many of our People, as Prisoners, in some of your Towns, particularly among our Brothers, the *Senecas*. It is, I suppose, as you say, that some of them may belong to the Warriors, who are gone to War against the Southern *Indians*, with whom you are always at War; but whether they belong to them, or any other People, we expect that you will acquaint them with your repeated Engagements, that they shall all be delivered up, and therefore that they will no longer continue unwilling to part with them.

Brethren,

As to what you say about our Promises of paying you for our Flesh and Blood, you must have been mistaken; for I never either told you so, or sent you any such Message. If you have received any Messages to that Effect, they must have come from some other People. But I must be plain with you on this Subject, and tell you, that it is never our Custom to purchase our Flesh and Blood of any Nation whatsoever. But, Brethren, what I have told you, and what I now again tell you, is this, that for any Services you may have done, with any of the Nations, on that Account, or for any Trouble or Expence they may be at, in bringing them down to me, I will make you and them a suitable Satisfaction.

Here gives three Belts, and a Bunch of Wampum.

Brethren,

As to what you say about making Servants of our Prisoners, we are entirely ignorant of it; we do no such Thing, but as soon as we receive them from your Hands, we deliver them up to their Parents and Relations, if they happen to be present, and if not, we cloath them, and take Care of them, till we can get an Opportunity of sending them to their Friends. They are our own Flesh and Blood, and we use them as tenderly as is in our Power; if any have been treated otherwise, it is owing to your not delivering them to me. We have, indeed, at the Instance of some of your own People, put the Prisoners into the Court-House, till we could take their Names, and be informed of the Places of their Abode; and as soon as we were told this, they were all cloathed, and forthwith sent along, with some good Persons to take Care of them, to their Habitations; therefore do not entertain any Notion that we make Servants or Slaves of them, and when you return Home, let all your Nations know that this is truly the Case, and that the Prisoners are at Liberty to go to their Relations, as soon as they are delivered up to us; or, if they have no Relations, they go into such Places where they can best get Employment, in order to maintain themselves.

Brethren,

I think it my Duty to tell you, that such of our White Men who want to stay with you, are either Deserters from the Army, or have behaved ill amongst us, and were they to stay with you,

1762. you, they would be very apt to be very miſchievous, and make ill Blood between us; we deſire therefore you will not encourage them, but deliver all ſuch up as you have amongſt you; and if you place any Dependance upon them, either in Peace or War, they will certainly deceive you, as they have done us.

A String.

Brethren,

It grieves me that any Occaſion ſhould have been adminiſtred to you, to obſerve to me, in ſo public a Manner, that there are others beſides myſelf who concern themſelves in Affairs of Government. If it be as you ſay, I muſt tell you, Brethren, that it is a great Preſumption, and an high Infringement of the Rights of Government, for any Perſon whatſoever, within this Province, except by my ſpecial Order or Commiſſion, to ſend or deliver Meſſages to you, or to any other Nations of *Indians*, or to treat with you, or them, on any public Matters. I am the only Perſon intruſted by His Majeſty, and the Proprietaries, with the Adminiſtration of public Affairs within this Province; and I deſire you to take Notice, that in order to prevent any Thing of this Kind for the future, all Meſſengers I ſhall ſend to you ſhall be furniſhed with proper Credentials, and my Speeches in Writing, under the uſual Seal; and if any Perſons, *Indians* or others, ſhould take upon them to deliver to you any Meſſages in my Name, unleſs they bring with them ſuch Credentials as above mentioned, I deſire you will pay no Regard to them, and acquaint me therewith.

A Belt.

Brethren,

You acquaint me, that your Grandfathers adviſed you never to have any Difference with your Brethren, the *Engliſh*. It had been well you had conſtantly taken their Advice, but as you ſay the Evil Spirit got the better of your Underſtandings, and compelled you to ſtrike us, you, the other Day, by this Belt of Wampum, took the Hatchet out of my Head. It is poſſible, Brethren, that as you ſtruck us, and obliged us to ſtrike you, that you alſo have been hurt by us; I therefore, by this Belt, take the Hatchet out of your Heads.

A Belt.

Brethren,

By this Belt I join with you in collecting all our and your Bones, whereſoever ſcattered, and in burying them, with the Hatchet, and do heap up Earth about the Roots of the great Tree in the *Oneida* Country, where they and the Hatchet are buried; ſo that the Smell thereof may never offend us hereafter.

A Belt.

Brethren,

By this Belt you tell me that I am your elder Brother, and whenever you miſbehave, you deſire me to give you Advice. Brethren, my real Regard to your Welfare, as we are Brethren, will always induce me to take Notice of any Thing wrong that I ſhall obſerve in your Conduct; and by this Belt I ſtop your Ears againſt hearkening to any but myſelf.

A Belt.

Brethren,

I join with you in diſperſing the dark Clouds that have gathered together, during our Differences, and hid the Light from us, that we may ſee the Sky clearly, from Sun-riſing to Sun-ſetting.

A Belt.

Brethren,

By this String of Wampum you tell me, that ſome Foulneſs may have got into my Heart, through my Throat, and that with a Medicine, left you by your Fathers, you make it paſs quite through my Body to the Ground, and bury it there. As you may have contracted the like Foulneſs, by this String of Wampum I thoroughly purge your Body, and remove every Defilement.

A String.

Brethren,

You tell me, by this Belt, that there are only two Doors, the *Mohawks* and *Senecas*, to the *Onondagee* Council, one to the Weſtward, the other to the Eaſtward, through o neof which all the Meſſages to that Council ſhould properly come.

As I underſtand, by this Information, that you expect that this Method ſhould always be obſerved by me, I ſhall very readily conform to it, and think it a very prudent Eſtabliſhment of yours, for the Diſpatch and regular Tranſaction of Buſineſs.

A Belt.

Brethren,

By this Belt you take Notice, that our old Council Fire is almoſt out, and not good, and that you now put to it the ſame good dry Wood, ſuch as your Anceſtors uſed, and make it burn as bright as ever. You add further, that your Entertainment has not been as good here as at *Eaſton*.

Brethren,

Brethren,

1762.

I take it kind and friendly in you, that you have kindled up the old Fire; and by this Belt I heap up ſome good dry Wood, and join with you in putting it on the Council Fire, that it may burn as bright as ever. I am very ſorry there ſhould be any Cauſe of Complaint given you here, with Reſpect to your Accommodations; I took all the Pains in my Power that there ſhould be none, and I hope now every Thing is made agreeable to you, with Reſpect to your good Accommodation.

A Belt.

Brethren,

By this Belt you acquaint me, that your Warriors have aſſiſted the Counſellors in making firm the good Work of Peace, and that without their Concurrence and Aſſiſtance the Counſellors can do nothing effectually.

Brethren,

It gives me Pleaſure to hear that your Warriors are united with you in Council, and are become unanimous in eſtabliſhing the Peace, which has been ſo happily brought about. I am ſenſible of their Importance, and hope that the Harmony which now ſubſiſts may long continue; and I ſhall be ready to ſerve them, as well as you, as long as their future Conduct ſhall merit it.

A Belt.

Brethren,

By this Belt you tell me, that the *Engliſh* have a longing Eye after your Land, and deſire that we may not covet any more of your Land; and ſay further, that we have got all the Land belonging to the *Delawares*, and ſhall ſerve you as we have done them.

Brethren,

It is true the *Delawares* had a large Tract of Land in this Province, bordering on the River *Delaware*, which the Proprietaries of this Province have, from Time to Time, fairly purchaſed of them, and have honeſtly paid them for it, which they have acknowledged, in your Preſence.

Brethren,

By the ſame Belt you deſire we will not think of making any more Purchaſe of Land, or ſettling your Lands by Force; for if we do, we ſhall puſh you back, and leave you no Land to live or hunt upon; and deſire we would confine ourſelves to *Nixhiſaqua*, or *Mohonoy*, and ſettle no higher up.

Brethren,

The Proprietaries of *Pennſylvania* have never forced a Purchaſe of Lands from any of their Brethren, the *Indians*, ſince they have owned this Province. It is very well known, that the Native *Indians* very readily ſold their Lands to the Proprietaries, as ſoon as he arrived here in their Country, about Eighty Years ago. And about Thirty Years ago the *Six Nations*, obſerving greater Numbers of White People than thoſe old Purchaſes could accommodate, voluntarily ſold to the preſent Proprietaries ſome Lands, lying further Weſt. And their Number ſtill increaſing, at *Albany*, in the Year 1754, they ſold them more Lands, as far as the Limits of the Province to the Weſt, to be bounded by a Line agreed upon to the Northward.

And let me remind you of their Kindneſs to you, in this Reſpect; for no ſooner were they informed that you repented of this laſt Sale, than they immediately gave Orders to their Agents here, to execute a Releaſe to you for all the Lands over the *Allegheny Hills*, which was accordingly done at *Eaſton*, in the Year 1758, in public Council; when a Draught of the Part of the Country, which the Proprietaries held, by the *Six Nations* Deed, on this Side the *Allegheny Hills*, was ſhewn to, and approved by, the *Six Nations*, ſome of whom are now preſent; and the Draught, and Copy of the Proprietary Releaſe, were delivered in open Council to them, who returned their hearty Thanks to the Proprietaries for their Goodneſs. I hear thoſe Chiefs put the Releaſe and Draught into Sir *William Johnſon*'s Hands, and deſired him to keep it for them, together with many other Deeds and Papers, at the ſame Time. Now, Brethren, as no Time has been fixed for the running of the North Line, or Boundary of this laſt Purchaſe, I deſire you to apply to Sir *William Johnſon*, and whenever you and he ſhall think it neceſſary to run that Line, I ſhall always be ready to join with you; and until this be done, agreeable to your Deed, I ſhall not ſuffer any of my People to ſettle beyond it. By your Speech it appears to me, that you think the Line is fixed at *Mohonoy*; but by the Deed, which I have not brought with me, and ſo cannot now produce it, to the beſt of my Remembrance, the Line begins at a certain Mountain, by the River Side, about a Mile above

1762. the Mouth of *Mohoney*. I muſt therefore deſire, that none of your People be permitted to diſturb any Perſons within the Limits of that Purchaſe, till that Line be ſettled.

A Belt.

Brethren,

By this String you deſire me to give ſome Guns, telling me that you had already made this Requeſt four Times.

Brethren,

At the Concluſion of this Treaty I propoſe to make you a Preſent, Part of which will conſiſt of ſome good Guns, which I hope will pleaſe you.

Brethren,

I have heard attentively what you ſaid to your Couſins, and to *Teedyuſcung* in particular. Among other Things you ſay, you formerly kindled a Fire at *Shamokin*, for *Allumapes*; another at *Wyoming*, for the *Shawaneſe*; and others at *Wighalouſin* and *Diaboga*. You ſay to *Teedyuſcung*, that the *Engliſh* caſt an evil Eye on the Lands at *Wyoming*, and that he is to watch that Fire, and if any White People come there, to tell them to go away; for that Land belongs to the *Six Nations*.

Brethren,

Some of you may remember, that at the Treaty held laſt Year, at *Eaſton*, the *Six Nations* complained to me, that ſome *Engliſh* had ſettled upon their Lands, and deſired me to aſſiſt them in preventing that Settlement, that they might not be wronged out of their Lands. They told me further, that they heard the Land had been ſold; that the *Six Nations* never ſold it, and that thoſe who ſold it ſtole it from them; that it was two *Tuſcaroras*, one *Oneida*, and one *Mohawk*, who ſold it, unknown to the *Six Nations*. To this Requeſt I anſwered, that a Number of People, from *Connecticut* Government, had ſettled at a Place on the River *Delaware*, called *Cuſhietunck*, about Fifty Miles North of the *Blue Hills*, being the Settlement complained of, and claimed all the Lands from thence quite up to *Wyoming*; that I had ſent Meſſengers to them, to inform them that thoſe Lands belonged to the *Six Nations*, and ordered them to remove away; but they refuſed to do it, aſſuring me, by the Meſſengers, that they had purchaſed all thoſe Lands of the *Six Nations*, and under that Pretence had a Right to hold them.

As there are now many more of the *Six Nations* preſent than were at *Eaſton* laſt Year, I again requeſt you to tell me plainly, whether theſe Strangers are ſettled there by your Conſent or not, and why no Meaſures have been taken, if, as ſome of you told me at *Eaſton*, the Lands were not ſold by you, to oblige thoſe private *Indians*, who ſtole the Land from you, to procure a Surrender of their unjuſt Deed, from the People to whom they have made it, that it might be brought into the *Onondagoe* Council, and there cancelled or deſtroyed.

Upon which Thomas King, *without conſulting any of the other Chiefs, roſe up and ſpoke.*

Brother,

It is very well known that the Land was ſold by the *Six Nations*; ſome are here now that ſold that Land; it was ſold for *Two Thouſand Dollars*, but it was not ſold by our Conſent in public Council; it was as it were ſtolen from us. Some People ſaid that my Name was to it, on which I went down immediately to *Connecticut*, to ſee whether it was or not, and found it was not. I brought a Paper back from *Connecticut*, which I ſhall ſhew to the Governor. Had I not gone down to *Connecticut*, the Lands would have been all ſettled up to *Wyoming*, as far as *Awicka*, Twelve Miles on this Side *Chenango*.

Thomas King being then aſked, whether thoſe Lands at *Cuſhietunck* were a Part of thoſe Lands that were ſtolen from them? He anſwered, they had nothing to do with them; they belonged to the *Delawares*.

Then the Governor aſked, whether the Lands above the Hills, and at *Cuſhietunck* in particular, belonged to the *Six Nations*, or to the *Delawares*? this was aſked of all the *Six Nations* preſent, and the Governor deſired they would all give an Anſwer to it, *Thomas King* having already ſaid that thoſe Lands belonged to the *Delawares*. They anſwered, that they would take it into Council, and give him an Anſwer in Writing.

Whereupon the Conference broke up for the preſent.

At a CONFERENCE *with the* Indians, *held at* Lancaſter, *on* Friday, *the Twenty-ſeventh of* Auguſt, 1762. 1762.

PRESENT,

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, *Eſquire, &c. &c. as before.*

THE Governor continuing his Speeches to the *Six Nations*, ſpoke as follows.

Brethren,

By this String I inform you, that a few Days ſince your Couſins, the Weſtern *Indians*, applied to me about our Trade with them, and told me that we ſold our Goods very dear, and deſired we would ſell them cheaper; on which I informed them that I had, for their Benefit, opened a large Store of Goods at *Pittſburgh*, and had appointed honeſt Men there to deal juſtly with them, and made no Doubt but they had done ſo; but that our Land Carriage was ſo long, and made the Expences ſo very high, that we loſt Money by the Trade every Year; and that I knew of no other Method, by which we could ſupply them cheaper, than by your ſuffering us to go up the Weſtern Branch of the *Saſquehannah* River, with Boats or Canoes, and to build ſome ſmall Store Houſes, to put our Goods and Skins in, as we went up and came down that River. This Liberty I told them I would apply to you for, and I now deſire you will be free, and tell me whether you will conſent that we ſhould build ſuch Store Houſes there, being unwilling to do any Thing of that Kind, without having firſt obtained your Appprobation, or to give you the leaſt Reaſon to think we intend to ſettle any of the Lands there.

If you approve of this Propoſal, I will ſend proper Perſons to view that River, and to ſee how far Boats or Canoes can go up it; and I deſire the People I ſhall ſend upon that Service may be under your Protection, and treated as your Friends, by any of your People they may happen to meet with in their Journey.

A String.

Then Kinderuntie, *the head Warrior of the* Seneca *Nation, ſuddenly roſe up, and ſpoke as follows.*

Brother Onas,

You have laid out two Roads already; one you told me was a good one, the other leads from *Potowmack*, and now you want another Road to go by Water; we cannot grant it to you, becauſe our chief old Men are not here; we are chiefly Warriors here; I am almoſt as chief a Man as any among them, but we cannot grant it to you, becauſe our chief Men are not preſent, and the Matter has not been conſulted in Council. I give you this Anſwer now, becauſe I have the Care of thoſe Lands; but if it is agreed upon in our Council, that will be another Thing; but at preſent we deny you entirely.

Brother,

You may remember you told me, when you was going to *Pittſburgh*, you would build a Fort againſt the *French*; and you told me that you wanted none of our Lands; our Couſins know this, and that you promiſed to go away as ſoon as you drove the *French* away, and yet you ſtay there, and build Houſes, and make it ſtronger and ſtronger every Day; for this Reaſon we entirely deny your Requeſt; you ſhall not have a Road this Way.

A Belt.

To which the Governor anſwered,

Brethren,

This Requeſt did not ariſe from me; I only mentioned it, in order to oblige your Couſins, the *Delawares*, who deſired a Trade with us, and I did it that they might have their Goods cheaper; but this is an indifferent Matter to me; it particularly concerns your Couſins, the *Delawares*, and the Weſtern *Indians*; and ſince the *Six Nations* diſapprove of our going up and down the Weſt Branch, and building Store Houſes there, I ſhall ſay nothing further upon this Subject.

To which the Seneca *Chief made Anſwer,*

Brother,

I am glad to hear you, as you ſay it did not come from you, but that it came from our Couſins; I thought it had been your own Propoſal. I really quite wonder at my Couſins, that they did not tell me this; but ſince they have ſwallowed up all their own Land, and live to the Weſtward, I believe they are growing proud. The Lands do belong to me where they live; I conquered it with my Sword; but they are grown proud, and will, I ſuppoſe, not own us for their Uncles.

The

1762. The Governor answered, that if he expressed himself in such a Manner to them, as if the Application did come from himself, he was mistaken; for that he meant to express himself, that he did it in Consequence of the *Delawares* desiring a Trade with us, and that our Goods might come cheaper to them, and that he knew of no other Method of rendering them so, but by Means of a Water Carriage; and therefore he told the *Delawares* that he would apply to their Uncles, the *Six Nations*, for Liberty to carry our Goods up the West Branch of *Susquehannah*; and he desired that they should not think the *Delawares* in Fault, on this Account, as they did not propose this Method to him; and that no Blame should be imputed to them at all in this Affair; and that as he found it disagreeable to the *Six Nations*, he would say nothing further about it.

The Governor then proceeded to speak to the Six Nations *as follows.*

Brethren,
By this Belt you desired, that as there was no War now between you and us, and the Fort at *Shamokin* stood upon your Warriors Path, the Soldiers might be removed from that Garrison; but that the Trading House might still continue, that your Hunters and Warriors might be supplied with Goods; and further desired to know what Prices we set upon our Goods.

Brethren,
You must be sensible, that though an End be happily put to the War between the *Indians* and us, yet it still continues as warm as ever between us and the *French*; and therefore without His Majesty's express Orders, at whose Instance you acknowledge it was built, by your own Consent, I cannot remove the Soldiers from that Garrison. I shall give particular Directions to the Commanding Officer, that the Soldiers behave very well, both to your Warriors and Hunters, when they come there; and if the Warriors behave well on their Parts, and keep sober, there can be no Differences between them.

Brethren,
You further desire, by this Belt, that the Person who has the Care of the Provincial Store may be removed, and an honest Man put in his Place.

Brethren,
The Agent at *Shamokin* has, so far as I know, supported the Character of an honest Man; but as it seems he is not agreeable to you, I will consult with the Gentlemen who are joined with me in the Direction of that Store House, when I return to *Philadelphia*, and give you an Answer at a proper Time.

As to the Trading House, it shall continue, for your Convenience and Accommodation; but it is not in my Power to fix any certain Price upon our Goods. You know we don't make the Goods ourselves; they are made in *England*, and the transporting them over the Seas is dangerous in War Time, and very expensive, so that they must come much dearer now than in Time of Peace, and their Prices change, as the Risque and Demand for them is greater or less; but I am told, that they are sold to you as cheap as they can be afforded, and cheaper than they can be purchased from private Traders, and Care will be taken that they be good in their Quality.

A Belt.

Brother,
By this Belt you give it as your Opinion, that *John Harris*'s House, standing on your Warriors Path, would be a good Place for a Trading House, for the Accommodation of your Warriors and Hunters, and desire one may be erected there, and recommend *John Harris* to be Store-keeper.

Brethren,
By the Relation you gave me at *Easton*, in 1758, when you was relating the Causes of the War, it appears that you were of Opinion, one of the principal Reasons which made you join the *French* against us, was owing in a great Measure to the ill Treatment your Warriors met with in *Virginia*, in those Places where your War Path passes through the settled Part of that Colony; and you have now desired me to write to the Governor of *Virginia*, that as there are Settlers on your War Path, whereby it is stopped, he would cause it to be opened.

Now, Brethren, I must acquaint you, that all the Way from *Harris*'s Ferry to *Potowmack*, the White People are settled very thick, so that should your Warriors now use that Path, frequent Differences between them and the Inhabitants might probably arise, by means whereof, the Peace so lately established between us may be endangered. And I must desire you, for this

this Reaſon, to uſe your beſt Intereſt with your Warriors, in caſe they are determined to go to War, that they would purſue the old War Path from *Shamokin*, which lies along the Foot of the *Allegheny Hills*, and which is the neareſt Way they can go to their Enemies Country. 1762.

A Belt.

Brethren,

As you tell me you intend to apply immediately to Sir *William Johnſon*, to give Orders that the Warriors be ſupplied with Neceſſaries, through Mr. *Croghan*, at *Rays-Town*, I muſt refer you to him, that the ſame may be done in other of the King's Garriſons, along the War Path.

Brethren,

As *John Harris*'s Houſe is a great Deal out of the Way, if more Trading Houſes ſhall hereafter be thought neceſſary than there are at preſent, which we ſhall conſider of, we ſhall take Care to fix them at the moſt convenient Places, for the Accommodation of our *Indian* Brethren, and appoint honeſt Men to take the Direction of the Trade, who will deal juſtly and kindly with all the *Indians*.

A Belt.

Brethren,

By this Belt you deſire a Trading Houſe may be erected on *Potowmack*, at *Daniel Creſſip*'s Houſe, and that he may have the Care of it, for the Supply of your Warriors, and that I will ſend your Requeſt to the Governor of *Maryland*.

Brethren,

Your Belt, and all you have ſaid upon it, ſhall be carefully ſent to Governor *Sharpe*.

Brethren,

I ſhall alſo, agreeable to your Requeſt, tranſmit your Belt, and what you have ſaid upon it, to the Governor of *Virginia*; and I ſhall loſe no Time in doing it, as your Warriors, you tell me, are now ready to ſet out.

A String.

Brethren,

Some red Paint, or Vermilion, is provided for you, and it ſhall be delivered to you.

Brethren,

Agreeable to your Requeſt, the Perſons whom I ſhall appoint to attend you, on your Return Home, will have Orders to furniſh you with Proviſions, as far as *Shamokin*. I have received ſeveral Complaints of great Miſchief being done by the *Indians*, in their coming here, and therefore muſt inſiſt upon it that you reſtrain your young Men from committing any further Violence, or from taking any Thing from the Inhabitants in their Return; for this muſt have a natural Tendency to raiſe ill Blood in the Minds of the People.

A String.

Brethren,

The little Boy, *Kiſheta*'s Son, is, I hope, on his Way here, having ſent for him to *Philadelphia*.

Brethren,

Since you ſpoke to me, I am told *Samuel Curtis* is informed where his Daughter is, and if he pleaſes to go and ſee her, and deſires my Paſſports, he ſhall be furniſhed with them.

A String.

Brethren,

A Horſe ſhall be delivered to *Tokahaion*, for the Uſe of his two Daughters.

Brethren,

A Horſe will likewiſe be given to *Robert White*, in Lieu of the one that died.

Brethren,

As to the Application made by your Friends at *Wighaloufin*, with reſpect to Lands they lay Claim to beyond the Mountains, I am ſurprized this ſhould be mentioned to me by *Tokahaion*, after what paſſed at *Eaſton*, in the Year 1758, between me and the *Six Nations*, reſpecting thoſe Lands. Their Deed to the Proprietaries for thoſe Lands was then produced, and was acknowledged to have been executed by the *Six Nations*, ſome of whom were then preſent. They further added, that they had ſold the Land in Queſtion, and were honeſtly paid for it, and that the Land was theirs, and they would juſtify it; theſe were their Expreſſions. This being the Caſe, and we being unacquainted with any Rights they have, muſt refer them to you, and deſire you will ſettle this Matter among yourſelves.

A String.

1762. *Brethren,*

By this Belt you tell me, that your Grandfathers adviſed you to keep faſt Hold of the Chain of Friendſhip, and that you, the *Mohawks*, *Onnidas*, *Senecas*, *Onondagoes*, *Cayugas*, and *Tuſcaroras*, have brought about the Peace; that you have more Brothers, Friends and Allies to the Weſtward, as far as the Sun ſets, ſo many that you cannot tell their Numbers; and in Behalf of them and yourſelves, who now make up fourteen Nations, you make our old Friendſhip new again, and brighten the Covenant Chain.

Brethren,

You know that when the Peace was concluded firſt between us, at *Eaſton*, as well as in ſeveral friendly Conferences held afterwards, we both of us took great Pains to ſend the Peace Belt among all your Nations, and among your Friends and Allies, to the moſt diſtant Parts; and we have heard you ſay with Pleaſure, and we have ourſelves likewiſe received Meſſages from ſeveral *Indian* Nations, that they were glad to hear we had made Peace together, and joined heartily in it.

Brethren,

We thank you for renewing your old Friendſhip; we very heartily join with you in it, and in brightening the Covenant Chain, and confirm our Words with this Belt. When you return Home, we deſire you will ſhew this Belt to your own People, and to all the Nations in your Alliance, and let them know how friendly your Brother have received you; adviſe them not to hearken to any Stories that bad People may tell them, to our Prejudice; deſire them to ſtop their Ears to all ſuch Stories, and aſſure them that we ſhall, on all Occaſions, preſerve our Friendſhip with our *Indian* Brethren, and their Allies. And we hope, that both you and we ſhall be ſo careful as not to give the leaſt Occaſion of Difference, ſo long as the World laſts.

A very large Peace Belt.

Brethren,

As I have now finiſhed all my Buſineſs with you, I inform you, that as the good People of this Province think you may want ſome Cloathing, and other Neceſſaries, they have, from the Regard they have for you, put into my Hands a conſiderable Preſent of Goods, which I ſhall deliver to ſuch Perſons as you ſhall appoint to receive and divide them; and I deſire, that in the dividing them you will pay particular Regard, and give an handſome Preſent to ſuch *Indians* who have been at any Expence and Trouble in bringing down the Priſoners.

Thomas King deſired that the Governor would ſtay a little longer, for that they had ſomething further to ſay to him.

Then the Onondagoe *Chief,* Deogwanda, *roſe up, and addreſſing himſelf to the Governor, ſaid,*

Brother Onas,

I mentioned to you, the other Day, my Deſire that there ſhould be a Store Houſe kept at *John Harris*'s, and that he might have the Care of the Store for the Warriors. I deſired, at the ſame Time, that the Road might be opened for the Warriors, to paſs through the back Settlements to the Southern *Indians*; you know we are, and always have been at War with them, and I ſhall now begin to ſtrike them. You told me, in Anſwer, that you thought it beſt that that Road ſhould be ſtopt up, leſt any Differences ſhould ariſe between your People and our Warriors; and deſired, if any Warriors did go to War, they would take the old Road that led to the Southward, under the Mountains; and I now tell you, that as you deſired that Road ſhould be ſtopt, it ſhall be ſo, and I will take the old Road. We don't now deſire a Store Houſe ſhould be kept at *John Harris*'s for the Warriors, but that he may be ſupplied with Proviſions, and other Neceſſaries, for our Chiefs and old Men, as they paſs to and fro about the good Work of Peace. We know *John Harris*, and he is known among all the *Indian* Nations, and we deſire he may be the Man appointed for the Care of this Matter.

A String.

At a CONFERENCE *at Mr.* Slough's *Houſe, after the public Conferences.*
Auguſt 27, 1762.

PRESENT,

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, *Eſquire,* LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, *&c.*

WILLIAM LOGAN, RICHARD PETERS, *Eſquires.*

KINDERUNTIE, in Company with ſome other *Six Nation Indians*, having, agreeable to the Governor's Deſire, brought *Peter Weeſe*, one of the Captives, mentioned to him in the old *Lutheran* Church; the Governor took *Peter* into a private Room from the

Indians,

Indians, to confer with him reſpecting his Inclination to ſtay among the *Indians*, leſt he ſhould be under any Fear of ſpeaking his Mind freely in their Preſence; when, after a free Conference, *Peter* deſired he might not now be detained among the White People, but left to his Liberty to return with the *Indians*, and that on his Way he would call on his Brother, who lived near *Pittſburgh*, and ſpeak with him, and return to the Governor in the Spring, and gave ſeveral Reaſons for his ſtaying with them this Winter. On which the Governor conſented to his Requeſt, and went with him to the *Indians*; and then acquainted the *Six Nation* Chiefs preſent, that as he had now conſented that the Priſoner, *Peter Weeſe*, ſhould ſtay among them, agreeable to his Inclination, and their Deſire, he hoped they would be as honourable, on their Part, in delivering up the other Priſoner, who was a Deſerter from the Army, and now in their Camp; and that they would do every Thing in their Power, on their Return to their own Country, to collect every Priſoner among them, and deliver them up faithfully, agreeable to their Promiſes. 1762.

Kinderuntie *anſwered*,

That he was well pleaſed with what the Governor had done; that he would now deliver up the Deſerter to him, and that he ſhould make it his particular Buſineſs, when he returned Home, to make a thorough Search every where in their Towns for all the Priſoners that are among them; that the Governor might rely upon theſe Endeavours, and that as ſoon as he had done this he would faithfully deliver them all up, and uſe his Intereſt with all others to do the ſame.

The Deſerter was brought ſoon after to the Governor, who aſſured him of his receiving him with Kindneſs, and he would grant him his Protection, if he would conſent to come among the *Engliſh*. He anſwered, that as he confided in the Governor's Aſſurances, he was very willing to return among the *Engliſh* again, and if he would grant him a Paſs, he would go down into *Maryland* to his Parents and Relations there.

Kinderuntie *then ſaid*,

Brother,

As both you and we are in a great Hurry to have the Buſineſs of the Treaty finiſhed, that we may all return Home, I ſhall not detain you; and ſhall only at this Time requeſt you to grant to *Totiniontonah* a Rifle Gun, of your own Make, and a Saddle for my Friend, this young Man here.

A String.

The Governor ſaid, he would conſider of what they ſaid, and return them an Anſwer Tomorrow Morning; and ſhould be glad at that Time to ſee all the chief Men of the *Six Nations*, that he might deliver them the Preſents, and take his Leave of them, as it is now growing late.

SATURDAY, the Twenty-eighth of Auguſt, 1762.

EARLY in the Morning *Deogwanda* and *Kinderuntie* waited on the Governor, at his Lodgings, and told him, that they had agreed in Council not to ſay any Thing further about Lands; but would take what the Governor had ſaid to them on *Thurſday*, reſpecting the Lands above the Hills, and at *Cuſhietunck*, and alſo what he ſaid the next Day, reſpecting the Lands claimed by the *Miniſink Indians*, at *Wighalouſin*, to the *Onondagoe* Council, to be there conſidered.

On the ſame Day, in the Afternoon, the following *Indians* waited on the Governor, at his Lodgings, *viz.*

Kinderuntie, the *Seneca* Chief,
Totiniontonah, a *Cayuga*,
John Shakalamy,
and two *Seneca* Warriors;

} PRESENT, } WILLIAM LOGAN, RICHARD PETERS, } Eſquires.

Who complain againſt *Nathaniel Holland*, at *Fort-Auguſta*, as a Man who always treats the *Indians* who come there with ill Uſage, and bad Language, inſomuch that they are very often ſo provoked as to do him Violence; and as the public Buſineſs is now over, they intreat the Governor to remove him, and put a more quiet Man in his Place. They further ſay, that as the Governor has acquainted them that the War has occaſioned a Riſe in the Price of Goods, they hope the Governor will give Orders that they may be paid a higher Price for their Skins and Furs in Proportion.

The

1762. The Governor made Anſwer, that he would take this Matter into Conſideration, and do in it whatever was thought reaſonable; and further acquainted them, that the ſmall Preſents they had requeſted of him the Day before ſhould be granted them.

AUGUST the Twenty-ninth. Sunday *Morning.*

THE Governor having ordered all the Goods intended as a Preſent to the *Six Nation Indians* to be taken to Mr. *Hambright*'s Malt-Houſe, and appointed this Morning for thoſe *Indians* to meet him there, to receive them; they accordingly came, when being ſeated, and the Goods divided into four different Parcels, in Proportion to the Numbers of the different Tribes, the Governor, in the Preſence of *William Logan*, Eſq; Member of the Council, *Joſeph Fox*, *Samuel Rhoads*, Eſquires, of the Aſſembly, and ſome Gentlemen from *Philadelphia*, acquainted them that, agreeable to what he told them on *Friday* laſt, he had now provided a handſome Preſent of Goods, and deſired they would accept of them, as a Mark of the Affection and Regard of the good People of this Province for them; and having laid aſide a Parcel of the ſame, to a conſiderable Value, by themſelves, he told the *Indians*, that that particular Parcel was to be divided among ſuch *Indians* as had been at any Expence or Trouble in bringing down the Captives.

The Governor then delivered the Goods, amounting to about *Eight Hundred Pounds*, and taking his Leave of the *Indians*, left them to divide them among themſelves, as they ſhould think proper.

The E N D.

After the Governor had read the Letter they delivered him a Belt of Wampum to confirm the sincerity of their professions contained in the said Letter

They then delivered the Governor another Belt from the Nanticokes and Conoys, as a Testimony of their joining the Tuscaroras in the same amicable profession

The Governor acquainted them that he would take the Letter into Consideration, & at a proper time return them an answer.

At a Conference with the Indians held at Lancaster on Thursday the 12th August 1762 Present

The Honorable James Hamilton Esqr Lieut. Governor &c

William Logan Richard Peters and Benjamin Chew Esquires } of the Council of the Province

Joseph Fox, George Ashbridge James Wright, Sam. Rhoads James Webb. } Esqrs of the Assembly & several Magistrates & a number of Gentlemen from Philada & other parts of the province.

Tenage or Beaver, Windecalla, Tyaracama } Chiefs of the Ohio Delawares and twenty two other most of them Warriors

Ahis, Lenasiokana, Enasquana } Chiefs of the Tuscaroras.

Cakakey, Nicathie } Chiefs of the Kickapoo Nat.

Miskopalathy or Red Hawk, Nayenashetawey or White Elk, Nagalakutway } Chiefs of the Twightwee Nation

Isaac Hill, Wenghue, Wiatona } Chiefs of the Wiwachtanies.

Pacughanee, Collalimia, Nenaowesca, Sammaughakey } Chiefs of the Twightwee Nation

Isaac Stille, Jacob Frost } Interpreters

After the Indians had taken their Seats the Governor opened the Conference with the following Speech

Brethren:

The Delawares, Shawanese, Twightwees, Wanaghtanies Tuscarora's and Kickapoos

With this String I scrape your Bodies from the Dust & Sweat and open your Eyes and Ears that you may see your Brethren with chearfulness & hear distinctly what I have to say to you at this Conference.

A String ... (187)

Brethren,

Brethren,

With this String I open the passage to your hearts that you may speak freely and without Reserve as Brethren ought to do when they meet together

A String ... (260)

Brethren,

It is now a great while since we had the pleasure of Meeting one another in Council; Wherefore I take this opportunity of condoling with you for the Loses you may have sustained by the death of any of your people; and with this String I gather up the Bones of your deceased Brethren & bury them decently according to the Custom of our forefathers. A String ... (260)

Brethren,

With this String I disperse the dark Clouds, which for many Years hair hung over our heads & prevented our seeing each other, that we may for the future meet and confer together as our fathers used to do and brighten & renew the Covenant Chain of Friendship for our Mutual Benefit & Advantage.

A String ... (300)

Brethren,

As the Council Chamber hath contracted much dust for want of use for some Years past, & hath also been stained with Blood; I with this String sweep it quite clean, and wipe all Blood from off the Seats that we may sit and confer together without seeing any thing to interrupt us or make us uneasy.

A String (280)

Brethren,

Having now wiped your Eyes, opened the way to your hearts & cleansed the Council Chair, I by this Belt take you by the hand & bid you heartily welcome and assure you that I am ready to do every thing in my power to strengthen and preserve that Brotherly Love and Friendship which so long subsisted between your Ancestors & His Majesties Subjects of this Government

A Belt.

The Governor then told them that he had finished what he had to say to them at present, and that if they were prepared to speak to him at this time, he was ready to hear them; if not, he would appoint another time for that purpose

Beaver, the Chief of the Delawares, then spoke to the Governor as follows

Brother -

We all rejoice to hear what you have said to us, and are glad that you have cleansed us, & have spoke to us in the manner which our forefathers used to do to one another. As we speak different Languages, We shall be glad of an Opportunity of consulting among ourselves, and shall deliver what we have to say to you to Morrow Morning. ——

At —

At a Conference with the Indians held at Lancaster, on Friday the Thirteenth of August 1762.

Present

The Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant Governor &c.
William Logan Richard Peters Benjamin Chew, Esquires, Members of the Council
Joseph Fox, Sam.l Rhoads, James Wright, John Morton, Esq.rs of the Assembly.
The Chiefs and Deputies of the several Nations as before.

The Governor having told the Indians that he was ready to hear them, Beaver, the Delaware Chief, spoke as follows.

Brother,

I have heard what you said to me Yesterday, and am well pleased with it. You have cleansed me, opened my Eyes, and cleared my Ears in the same manner as our Forefathers used to do. You will now listen & are attentively; with this String I also open your Eyes & clean your Ears, that you may see & hear what I have to say to you. A String.

Brother,

When our Grandfathers used to meet together, they wiped the Tears from one another's Eyes & with this String I now wipe the Tears from yours, that you may see clearly your Brothers now before you. A String.

Brother,

When our Grandfathers used to meet our Brethren, they cleansed each others Hearts & took away all Grief & Sorrow out of them: — By this String I do likewise clean your Hearts, & remove all Sorrow & Grief out of them, and strengthen your Breath, that you may speak more freely to your Brothers here before you. A String.

Brother,

It is a great while since we saw one another; we here present are really very glad to see you and all our Brethren well. It is about four Years ago since we first received any Messages from you, & ever since we have been employed in carrying good News to all the Nations round, who were rejoiced to hear it from you. And we have been likewise ever since endeavouring to bring in your Flesh and Blood, as you required it of us. Mr. Croghan, and the Commander at Fort Pitt, know that we have delivered many of them, & now are bring a few more of them to you. There are some behind yet, and they meet with good Usage, and live as we do, and chuse to stay with us; but I hope they will come to you after some time, because you live better than we do. A Belt.

Brother,

I heard you Yesterday, and was much rejoiced to hear you, as were all our Brethren here present. You told me you had removed all the dark Clouds that hung over us. I am rejoiced that the dark Clouds are dispersed, so that we can see one another clearly.

By

Pennsylvania 1762

By this Belt I do, on my part, disperse the Clouds. Now Brother, let us join heartily, & put our hands together to put away the Clouds.

If ever should see the Clouds rise again, let us join to remove them, & keep peace together, so that our Children and Grandchildren when they meet, may rejoice to see one another, and live to great Ages in peace. A Belt

Brother.

We are rejoiced to see one another; all the dark Clouds are now scattered, and the Sun shines clear upon us, and all the Nations who are our Friends. We explainly that good Road which our Grandfathers used, when they travelled to one another's Council Fire, to consult about our Affairs, when we lived in Friendship

Brother.

We will join with you to keep that Road open and good. Assure you it was never yet quite stopt up; We find our old Council Fire, which our Grandfathers made, is still burning; Now by this Belt I collect dry Wood to put to the Fire, and make it bigger, so that the smoke may rise to the Skies; that other Nations see it, they will know by the Light that I have been in Council with my Brethren. A Belt

Beaver then got up, & holding a Belt in his hand, said,

This Belt we received last Fall from Sir William Johnson, at Fort Detroit, who then informed us, that he had heard of the good work of Peace in which we had been engaged with our Brethren the English; which Belt represents us the Delawares, in the Middle, & the Western Nations of Indians at one end, & the English at the other, Hand in Hand, together holding fast the Chain of Friendship; & assured us, that if we held this Chain of Friendship fast, our Children & Grandchildren should grow up, and live to great Ages. — We were so pleased with this, that We put it into our Hearts, and have always kept it there till now.

And now Brother, You have heard from me, what passed between Sir William Johnson & me. — I assure you I will actually do what was desired of me, and hold fast this Chain of Friendship. I assure you I will always do my part in keeping this Friendship firm, & the Nations to the Westward will do the same. I desire all you, my Brethren, will be strong, & join heartily in keeping this Friendship alive; which if you do, you and your Grandchildren shall arrive at a great Age. A Belt

Brother,

I desire you will take pity on those of our Brethren that live or come amongst you, & be kind to them. Our Brethren live among you because they love you. When any of our Brethren the English, come amongst us we always take pity on them, and give them Victuals, to make their Bodies strong; and we desire that you will do the same to such of us as come amongst you, or live with you. — A Belt

Brother

Brother,

I have no more to say at present; I shall wait to hear what you have to say to us at another time. You desired me to bring other Nations of Indians with me, and I have brought them a great way, who also wait to hear what you have to say.

The Governor then acquainted Beaver, that he was well pleased to hear what they had said to him; and that he received it into his Heart, and should take a proper Opportunity to give them an Answer.

The Governor rose and went to the place where the English Prisoners sat, and received them one by one, from the hands of King Beaver, and here follow their Names.

Thomas Moore,	taken from Potowmack,	Maryland.
Philip Studebaker,	Conegocheague,	Ditto.
Ann Dougherty,		Pennsylvania.
Peter Condon,		Ditto.
Mary Stroudman,	Conegocheague,	Ditto.
William Jackson,	Tulpehocken,	Ditto.
Elizabeth McAdam,	Little Cove,	Ditto.
John Lloyd,	Ditto,	Ditto.
Eleanor Lancestell,		Ditto.
Dorothy Shebrin,	Big Cove	Ditto.
Richard Rogers,		Virginia.
Esther Rogers,		Ditto.
Jacob Rogers,	South Branch	Ditto.
Archibald Woods,		Ditto.
Christopher Hollamon,		Ditto.
Rebecca Walter,		Ditto.
Hans Boyer, a Boy,	not known from whence.	

12

Friday, August 13, 1762 The Sachems of Onondaga, Tekahaion, and a number of the Six Nation Indians coming to Town about Fifteen of them waited on the Governor at his Lodgings, & Tekahaion spoke to the Governor as follows.

Brother

We were some time ago invited by you and our Brethren the Quakers of this Province, to come to this Treaty at Lancaster, with our Cousins the Delawares. Agreable to this Invitation, we came down as far as Harris's Ferry, where we heard that you intended to return Home to Morrow. which induced us to make all the haste, we could to this place, That we might have the pleasure of seeing you. On our Way one of our Brethren died, but our hurry was so great that we threw his Body aside, and did not so much as stay to bury him. We are just come to Town and pray you this Visit to take you by the hand, and tell you how we are glad to see you. — We must request of you to order your Eyes to look on all Sides, and not let our

Indians

visit, & also should be glad of a pass or recommendation, in writing, that we may be friendly received on the way and at the Valley.

"I am Your Brother,

"AUGUS, Chief."

"The above was taken from the Mouth of the said *Augus*, Tuscarora Chief, by the help of an Interpreter by me.

"ELI FORBES,

"Missionary at Onohoquage."

After the Governor had read the Letter, they delivered him a Belt of Wampum to confirm the sincerity of their professions contained in the said Letter.

They then delivered the Governor another Belt from the Nanticokes and Conoys, as a testimony of their joining the Tuscarora's in the same sincere professions.

The Governor acquainted them that he would take the Letter into Consideration, & at a proper time return them an answer.

At a Conference with the Indians, held at Lascaster, on Thursday the 12th August, 1762.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esqr Lieut^t Governor, &ca.

William Logan, Richard Peters, and Benjamin Chew, Esquires, of the Council of the Province.

Joseph Fox, George Ashbridge, James Wright, Saml Rhoads, James Webb, Esq^rs, of the Assembly, & several Magistrates, & a number of Gentlemen from Philad^a & other parts of the Province.

Tomago, or Beaver,
Wendocalla,
Tissacoma,
} Chiefs of the Ohio Delawares, and twenty-two others, most of them Warriors.

Akis,
Lenascokana,
Enasquana,
} Chiefs of the Tuscaroras.

Miskepalathy, or red Hawk,
Wapemashehawey, or White Elk,
Magalakutway,
} Chiefs of ye Shawanese & 10 other Warriors.

Cakakey,
Micathie,
} Chiefs of ye Kickapoe Nat^n

Teacott,
Wiougha,
Weatona,
} Chiefs of the Wiwachtanies.

Paughawe,
Cottalinnea,
Nenaouseca,
Sawnaughakey, } Chiefs of the Twightwee Nation.

Isaac Stille,
Frederick Post, } Interpreters.

After the Indians had taken their Seats the Governor opened the Conferences with the following Speech:

"Brethren, the Delawares, Shawanese, Twightwees, Wawaghtanies, Tuscaroras, and Kickapoes:

"With this String I clean your Bodies from the Dust & Sweat, and open your Eyes and Ears, that you may see your Brethren with chearfulness, & hear distinctly what I have to say to you at this Conference."

A String (480).

"Brethren:

"With this String I open the passage to your hearts, that you may speak freely and without reserve, as Brethren ought to do when they meet together."

A String (260).

"Brethren:

"It is now a great while since we had the pleasure of Meeting one another in Council, Wherefore I take this opportunity of Condoling with you for the Losses you may have sustained by the death of any of your people; and with this String I gather up the Bones of our deceased Brethren & bury them decently, according to the Custom of our forefathers."

A String (460).

"Brethren:

"With this String I disperse the dark Clouds, which for many Years have hung over our heads, & prevented our seeing each other, that we may, for the future, meet and confer together, as our fathers used to do, and brighten & renew the Covenant Chain of Friendship for our Mutual Benefit & Advantage."

A String (300).

"Brethren:

"As the Council Chamber hath contracted much dust for want of use, for some Years past, & hath also been stained with Blood, I, with this String, sweep it quite clean, and wipe all Blood from off the Seats, that we may sit and confer together without seeing any thing to interrupt us or make us uneasy."

A String (280).

"Brethren:

"Having now wiped your Eyes, opened the way to your hearts, & cleansed the Council Seats, I, by this Belt, take you by the hand

& bid you heartily welcome, and assure you that I am ready to do every thing in my power to strengthen and preserve that Brotherly Love and Friendship which so long subsisted between your Ancestors & His Majestie's subjects of this Government."

A Belt.

The Governor then told them that he had finished what he had to say to them at present, and that if they were prepared to speak to him at this time, he was ready to hear them; if not, he would appoint another time for that purpose.

Beaver, the Chief of the Delawares, then spoke to the Governor, as follows:

"Brother:

"We all rejoice to hear what you have said to us, and are glad that you have cleansed us, & have spoke to us in the manner which our forefathers used to do to one another. As we speak different Languages, We shall be glad of an Opportunity of consulting among ourselves, and shall deliver what we have to say to you to Morrow Morning."

At a Conference with the Indians held at Lancaster on Friday the Thirteenth of August, 1762.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &ca.

William Logan, Richard Peters, Benjamin Chew, Esquires, Members of the Council.

Joseph Fox, Saml. Rhoads, James Wright, John Morton, Esq^rs, of the Assembly.

The Chiefs and Deputies of the several Nations of Ind'^s as before.

The Governor having told the Indians that he was ready to hear them,

Beaver the Delaware Chief, spoke as follows:

"Brother:

"I have heard what you said to me Yesterday, and am well pleased with it. You have cleansed me, opened my Eyes, and cleansed my Ears in the same manner as our Forefathers used to do. You will now listen to me attentively; with this String I also open your Eyes & clean your Ears, that you may see & hear what I have to say to you."

A String.

"Brother:

"When our Grandfathers used to meet together, they wiped the Tears from one another's Eyes, & with this String I now wipe the

At a Conference with the Indians held at Lancaster, on Friday the Thirteenth of August 1762.

Present

The Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant Governor &c.
William Logan Richard Peters Benjamin Chew, Esquires, Members of the Council
Joseph Fox, Sam.l Rhoads, James Wright, John Morton, Esq.rs of the Assembly.
The Chiefs and Deputies of the several Nations as before.

The Governor having told the Indians that he was ready to hear them,
Beaver, the Delaware Chief, spoke as follows.

Brother,

I have heard what you said to me Yesterday, and am well pleased with it. You have cleansed me, opened my Eyes, and cleared my Ears in the same manner as our Forefathers used to do. You will now listen to me attentively, while I bring Belts to open your Eyes & clean your Ears, that you may see & hear what I have to say to You. A String.

Brother,

When our Grandfathers used to meet together they wiped the Tears from one another's Eyes, & with this String I now wipe the Tears from yours, that you may see clearly your Brothers now before you. A String.

Brother,

When our Grandfathers used to meet our Brethren, they cleansed each others Hearts & took away all Grief & Sorrow out of them:— By this String I do likewise clean your Hearts, & remove all Sorrow & Grief out of them, and strengthen your Breath, that you may speak more freely to your Brothers here before you. A String.

Brother,

It is a great while since we saw one another; we here present are really very glad to see you and all our Brethren well. It is about four Years ago since we first received any Messages from you. Ever since we have been employed in carrying good News to all the Nations round, who were rejoiced to hear it from you. And we have been likewise ever since endeavouring to bring in your Flesh and Blood, as you required it of us. Mr. Croghan, and the Commander at Fort Pitt, know that we have delivered many of them, & now are bring a few more of them to you. There are some behind yet, and they meet with good Usage, and live as we do, and chuse to stay with us: but I hope they will come to you after some time, because you live better than we do. A Belt.

Brother,

I heard you Yesterday, and was much rejoiced to hear you, as were all our Brethren here present. You told me you had removed all the dark Clouds that hung over us. I am rejoiced that the dark Clouds are dispersed, so that we can see one another clearly.

Pennsylvania 1762

By this Belt I do on my part, dispose the Clouds. Now Brother, let us join heartily, & put our hands together to put away the Clouds.

If we should see the Clouds rise again, let us join to remove them, & keep peace together, so that our Children and Grand Children when they meet may rejoice to see one another, and live to great Ages in peace. A Belt

Brother.

We are rejoiced to see one another; all the dark Clouds are now scattered, and the Sun shines clear upon us, and all the Nations who are our Friends. We observe plainly that good Road which our Grandfathers used, when they travelled to & from our Council Fire, to consult about our Affairs, when we lived in Friendship.

Brother.

We will join with you to keep this Road open and good. Formerly it was never yet quite stopt up; We find our old Council Fire, which our Grandfathers made, is still burning. Now by this Belt I collect dry Wood to put to the Fire, and make it burn, so that the smoke may rise to the Skies; that other Nations see it, they will know by the Light that I have been in Council with my Brethren. A Belt

Then Beaver then got up, & holding a Belt in his hand, said,

This Belt we received last Fall from Sir William Johnson, at Fort Detroit, who then informed us that he had heard of the good work of peace in which we had been engaged with our Brethren the English; which Belt represents us the Delawares, in the Middle, & the Western Nations of Indians at one end, & the English at the other, Hand in Hand together holding fast the Chain of Friendship; & assured us, that if we held this Chain of Friendship fast, our Children & Grandchildren should grow up, and live to great Ages. — We were so pleased with this, that we put it into our Hearts, and have always kept it there till now.

And now, Brother, You have heard from me, what passed between Sir William Johnson & me. — I assure you I will actually do what was desired of me, and hold fast this Chain of Friendship. I assure you I will always do my part in keeping this Friendship firm, & the Nations to the Westward will do the same. I desire all you, my Brethren, will be strong, & join heartily in keeping this Friendship alive; which if you do, you and your Grandchildren shall arrive at a great Age. A Belt

Brother,

I desire you will take pity on those of our Brethren that live or come amongst you, & be kind to them. Our Brethren live among you because they love you. When any of our Brethren the English, come amongst us we always take pity on them, and give them Victuals, to make their Bodies strong; and we desire that you will do the same to such of us as come amongst you, or live with you. — A Belt.

Brother,

Brother;

I have no more to say at present; I shall wait to hear what you have to say to us at another time. You desired me to bring other Nations of Indians with me, and I have brought them a great way, who also wait to hear what you have to say.

The Governor then acquainted Beaver, that he was well pleased to hear what they had said to him; and that he received it into his Heart, and should take a proper Opportunity to give them an Answer.

The Governor rose and went to the place where the English Prisoners sat, and received them one by one, from the hands of King Beaver, and here follow their Names.

Thomas Moore,	taken from Potowmack,	Maryland.
Philip Studebaker,	Conegocheague,	Ditto.
Jun Dougherty,		Pennsylvania.
Peter Condon,		Ditto.
Mary Stoudman,	Conegocheague,	Ditto.
William Jackson,	Sulphoscon,	Ditto.
Elizabeth McAdam,	Little Cove,	Ditto.
John Lloyd,	Ditto,	Ditto.
Eleanor Lamesbeth,		Ditto.
Dorothy Shebrin,	Big Cove	Ditto.
Richard Rogers,		Virginia.
Esther Rogers,		Ditto.
Jacob Rogers,	South Branch	Ditto.
Archibald Woods,		Ditto.
Christopher Hollamson,		Ditto.
Rebecca Walter,		Ditto.
Hans Boyer, a Boy,	not known from whence.	

12

Friday, August 13, 1762 This afternoon Tokahaion, and a number of the Six Nation Indians coming to Town, about Sixteen of them waited on the Governor at his Lodgings, & Tokahaion spoke to the Governor as follows.

Brother.

We were sometime ago invited by you and our Brethren the Quakers of this province, to come to this Treaty at Lancaster, with our Cousins the Delawares. Agreable to this Invitation, we came down as far as Harris's Ferry, where we heard that you intended to return Home to Morrow, which induced us to make all the haste we could to this place, that we might have the pleasure of seeing you. On our Way one of our Brethren died, but our hurry was so great that we threw his Body aside and did not so much as stay to bury him. We are just come to Town, and pay you this Visit to take you by the hand, and let you know we are glad to see you. — We must request of you to order your People to lock up all Rum, and not let our Indians

Indians have any till the end of our Conferences. — He added that they had seen the Cabbins which had been built to accommodate them, but that they were also at a great a distance from the place, where their Cousins the Delawares were lodged, that they could not conveniently discourse with them; wherefore he desired that others might be provided near to them to Morrow.

The Governor took them by the hand, and after bidding them welcome, told them that they were misinformed respecting his designing to return home to Morrow; that as he heard they were on their way, he had waited some days, in expectation of their coming, & was now glad to see them; that he would do every thing in his power, during their stay here, to render their Situation easy & agreeable to them, and would give strict Orders that no Rum should be sold to them; that the Field where the Delawares were encamped, being too small to accommodate them, he had pitched on a place which he judged most convenient; where Cabbins had been built, by his order for their reception, at a considerable Expence of Time and Money, which he hoped they would be well pleased with; but if on Trial, they should still be dissatisfied with that Situation he would remove them where they thought most proper; and that when they had rested themselves after the fatigues of the long Journey they had come, he would speak to them, and give them sufficient Notice of the time, that they might be prepared to meet him in Council. — They were refreshed with a Draught of Beer, and then took their Leaves, and departed.

At a Conference with the Indians held at Lancaster on Saturday the 14th of August 1762.

Present

The Honourable James Hamilton, Esq. Lieut. Governor, &c.

William Logan, Richard Peters, Benjamin Chew } Esqrs. of the Council.

Joseph Fox, James Wright, Samuel Rhoads, David McConaughy — John Morton, George Ashbridge, Joseph Gibbons } Esquires, of the Assembly, &c.

The Western Indians, as before;

Whereupon,

& bid you heartily welcome, and assure you that I am ready to do every thing in my power to strengthen and preserve that Brotherly Love and Friendship which so long subsisted between your Ancestors & His Majestie's subjects of this Government."

A Belt.

The Governor then told them that he had finished what he had to say to them at present, and that if they were prepared to speak to him at this time, he was ready to hear them; if not, he would appoint another time for that purpose.

Beaver, the Chief of the Delawares, then spoke to the Governor, as follows:

"Brother:

"We all rejoice to hear what you have said to us, and are glad that you have cleansed us, & have spoke to us in the manner which our forefathers used to do to one another. As we speak different Languages, We shall be glad of an Opportunity of consulting among ourselves, and shall deliver what we have to say to you to Morrow Morning."

At a Conference with the Indians held at Lancaster on Friday the Thirteenth of August, 1762.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &ca.

William Logan, Richard Peters, Benjamin Chew, Esquires, Members of the Council.

Joseph Fox, Saml. Rhoads, James Wright, John Morton, Esq^rs, of the Assembly.

The Chiefs and Deputies of the several Nations of Ind^s as before.

The Governor having told the Indians that he was ready to hear them,

Beaver the Delaware Chief, spoke as follows:

"Brother:

"I have heard what you said to me Yesterday, and am well pleased with it. You have cleansed me, opened my Eyes, and cleansed my Ears in the same manner as our Forefathers used to do. You will now listen to me attentively; with this String I also open your Eyes & clean your Ears, that you may see & hear what I have to say to you."

A String.

"Brother:

"When our Grandfathers used to meet together, they wiped the Tears from one another's Eyes, & with this String I now wipe the

Tears from yours, that you may see clearly your Brothers now before you."

A String.

"Brother:

"When our Grandfathers used to meet our Brethren, they cleansed each others Hearts & took away all Grief & Sorrow out of them. By this String I do likewise clean your Hearts, & remove all Sorrow & Grief from them, and strengthen your Breath, that you may speak more freely to your Brothers here before you."

A String.

"Brother:

"It is a great while since we saw one another; we here present are really very glad to see you and all our Brethren well. It is about four Years ago since we first received any Messages from you, & ever since we have been employed in carrying good News to all the Nations round, who were rejoiced to hear it from you. And we have been likewise ever since endeavouring to bring in your Flesh and Blood, as you required it of us. Mr. Crogham, and the Commander at Fort Pitt, know that we have delivered many of them, & now we bring a few more of them to you. There are some behind yet, and they meet with good Usage, and live as we do, and chuse to stay with us, but I hope they will come to you after some time, because you live better than we do."

A Belt.

"Brother:

"I heard you Yesterday and was much rejoiced to hear you, as were all your Brethren here present. You told me you had removed all the dark Clouds that hung over us; I am rejoiced that the dark Clouds are dispersed so that we can see one another clearly.

"By this Belt, I do, on my part, disperse the Clouds. Now, Brother, let us join heartily & put our hands together to put away the Clouds.

"If we should see the Clouds rise again let us join to remove them, & keep peace together, so that our Children and Grand Children when they meet may rejoice to see one another, and live to great Ages in peace."

A Belt.

"Brother:

"We are rejoiced to see one another; all the dark clouds are now scattered, and the Sun shines clear upon us and all the Nations who are our Friends. We see plainly that good Road which our Grandfathers used when they travelled to your Council Fire, to consult about our Affairs when we lived in Friendship.

"Brother:

"We will join with you to keep that Road open and good, I assure you it was never yet quite Stopt up; We find our old Council

Fire, which our Grandfathers made, is still burning; Now, by this Belt, I collect dry Wood to put to the Fire and make it bigger, so that the smoke may rise to the Skies; when other Nations see it they will know by the light that I have been in Council with my Brethren."

A Belt.

Beaver then got up, & holding a Belt in his hand, said:

"This Belt we received last Fall from Sir William Johnson, at Fort Detroit, who then informed us that he had heard of the good work of peace in which we had been engaged with our Brethren, the English, which Belt represents us, the Delawares, in the Middle, & the Western Nations of Indians at one end, & the English at the other, Hand in Hand together, holding fast the Chain of Friendship, & assured us that if we held this Chain of Friendship fast, our Children & Grandchildren should grow up and live to great Ages. We were so pleased with this that We put it into our Hearts, and have always kept there till now."

"And now, Brother, You have heard from me what passed between Sir William Johnston & me. I assure you I will actually do what was desired of me, and hold fast this Chain of Friendship; I assure you I will always do my part in keeping this Friendship firm, & the Nations to the Westward will do the same. I desire all you, my Brethren, will be strong, & join heartily in keeping this Friendship alive, which, if you do, you and your Grand Children shall arrive at a great age."

A Belt.

"Brother:

"I desire you will take Pity on those of our Brothers that live or come amongst You, & be kind to them; Our Brethren live among you because they love you; When any of our Brothers, the English, come amongst us, we always take pity on them, and give them Victuals, to make their Bodies Strong, and we desire that you will do the same to such of us as come amongst you, or live with you".

A Belt.

"Brother:

"I have no more to say at present; I shall wait to hear what you have to say to us at another time. You desired me to bring other Nations of Indians with me, and I have brought them a great way, who also wait to hear what you have to say."

The Governor then acquainted Beaver that he was well pleased to hear what they had said to him, and that he received it into his Heart, and should take a proper Opportunity to give them an answer.

The Governor rose and went to the place where the English Prisoners sat, and received them, one by one, from the hands of King Beaver, and here follow their names:

Thomas Moore,	taken from Potowmack,	Maryland.
Philip Studebecker,	Conegocheague,	Ditto.
Ann Dougherty,		Pennsylvania.
Peter Condon,		Ditto.
Mary Stroudman,	Conegocheague,	Ditto.
William Jackson,	Tulpehoccon,	Ditto.
Elizabeth McAdam,	Little Cove,	Ditto.
John LLoyd,	Ditto.	Ditto.
Eleanor Lancestoctes,		Ditto.
Dorothy Shobrian,	Big Cove,	Ditto.
Richard Rogers,		Virginia.
Esther Rogers,		Ditto.
Jacob Rogers,	South Branch,	Ditto.
Archibald Woods,		Ditto.
Christopher Holtomen,		Ditto.
Rebecca Walter,		Ditto.

Hans Boyer, a Boy, not known from whence.

—

Friday, August 13, 1762.

This afternoon Tokahaion, and a number of the Six Nation Indians coming to Town, about Fifteen of them waited on the Governor at his Lodgings, & Tokahaion spoke to the Governor as follows:

"Brother:

"We were some time ago invited by you and our Brethren, the Quakers of this Province, to come to this Treaty at Lancaster, with our Cousins, the Delawares. Agreeable to this Invitation, we came down as far as Harris's Ferry, where we heard that you intended to return Home to-Morrow, which induced us to make all the haste we could to this place, that we might have the pleasure of seeing you. On our Way one of our Brethren died, but our hurry was so great that we threw his Body aside, and did not so much as stay to bury him. We are just come to Town, and pay you this Visit to take you by the hand, and let you know we are glad to see you; We must request of you to order your People to lock up all Rum, and not let our Indians have any 'till the end of our Conferences. He added that they had seen the Cabbins which had been built to accommodate them, but that they were at so great a distance from the place where their Cousins, the Delawares, were lodged, that they could not conveniently discourse with them, wherefore he desired that others might be provided near to them to-Morrow.

The Governor took them by the hand, and after bidding them welcome, told them that they were misinformed respecting his designing to return home to-Morrow, that as he heard they were on their way, he had waited some days in expectation of their Coming,

& was now glad to see them; that he would do every thing in his power, during their stay here, to render their Situation easy & agreeable to them, and would give strict Orders that no Rum should be sold to them; that the Field where the Delawares were encamped, being too small to accommodate them, he had pitched on a place which he judged most convenient, where Cabbins had been built by his order for their reception, at a considerable Expence of Time and Money, which he hoped they would be well pleased with; but if, on Tryal, they should still be dissatisfied with that Situation, he would remove them where they thought most proper; and that when they had rested themselves, after the fatigues of the long Journey they had come, he would speak to them, and give them sufficient Notice of the time, that they might be prepared to meet him in Council. They were refreshed with a Draught of Beer, and then took their Leaves, and departed.

At a Conference with the Indians, held at Lancaster on Saturday the 14th of August, 1762.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esqr, Lieuten^{t} Governor, &ca.

William Logan, Richard Peters, } Esq^{rs} of the Council.
Benjamin Chew,

Joseph Fox, John Morton,
James Wright, George Ashbridge, } Esq^{rs} of the Assembly, &ca.
Samuel Rhoads, Joseph Gibbons,
David McConaughy,

The Western Indians, as before.

Kinderuntie, or the Garr,
Hogastees, } Senecas.
Hajentora, Speaker, &ca.,

Tokahaion,
Totinyentunya,
Onechsogaret,
Gachradodo, } Cayugas.
Soghiowa,
Dochneghdoris, or John Shacalany,

Diohaguaande,
Hoghsetagegle, } Onondagoes.
Cagentorongua,

Thomas King,
Conogoragheri, or Hans George, } Oneidas.
Tiokoraghta,

Pennsylvania 1762.

Indians have any till the end of our Conferences. — He added that, they had seen the Cabbins which had been built to accommodate them, but that they were also at so great a distance from the place, where their Cousins the Delawares were lodged, that they could not conveniently discourse with them; wherefore he desired that others might be provided near to them to Morrow.

The Governor took them by the hand, and after bidding them welcome, told them that they were misinformed respecting his designing to return Home to Morrow; that as he had heard they were on their way, he had waited some days, in expectation of their coming, & was now glad to see them; that he would do every thing in his power, during their stay here, to render their Situation easy & agreeable to them, and would give strict Orders that no Rum should be sold to them; that the Field where the Delawares were encamped, being too small to accommodate them, he had pitched on a place which he judged most convenient; where Cabbins had been built, & at his own for their reception, at a considerable Expence of Time and Money, which he hoped they would be well pleased with; but if on Trial, they should still be dissatisfied with that Situation he would remove them where they thought most proper; and that when they had refreshed themselves after the fatigues of the long Journey they had come, he would speak to them, and give them sufficient Notice of the time, that they might be prepared to meet him in Council. — They were presented with a Draught of Beer; and then took their Leaves, and departed.

At a Conference with the Indians held at Lancaster on Saturday the 14th of August 1762.

Present,

The Honourable James Hamilton, Esq. Lieut. Governor, &c.
William Logan, Richard Peters, Benjamin Chew } Esqrs. of the Council.
Joseph Fox, John Morton, James Wright, George Ashbridge, Samuel Rhoads, Joseph Fibbons, David McConaughy } Esquires, of the Assembly, &c.

The Western Indians, as before;

Whereupon,

Shenderuntie, or the Cheif
Hogastes
Hajentera, Speaker, &c. } Senecas;

Sohahwon
Sotinyentawya
Onuhsaganet } Cayugas;

Sachradodo
Soghiowa
Dochneghdoris or Macalamy } Sopus or Johnson

Dichnquaande,
Hoghsetagegle,
Cagendorenguen } Onondagoes;

Thomas King
Conogorahgwis, or King George,
Siokoraghta } Oneidas

Ganigal, Tionaskoto, Tuscaroras;

Teedyuscung
Tapeshohonk, or Samuel,
Wehelelahund, or Jacob Spering,
Memenemal, or Augustus,
Kakolopomet, or Compass,
Naymolaheen,
Tenhotis, or John Philip, } Delawares,

Ullunchquam, or Rob.t White
Claykemiweghtamen or Jemmy
Canahdeh or Last Night
Tuchsar, or Sam.
Packsenanuchgus, or Charles,
Paxhetallam, or Samuel Adams
and several others } Shawanese

A List of the Northern Indians, including Men, Women & Children, at the Treaty at Lancaster, August 1762.

Oneidas
Onondagoes
Tuscaroras
Nanticokes
Conoys } 150.

Senecas 97
Cayugas &
Saponys &
a Mixture of
Shawanese & Mingoes } 128

Teedyuscung and the Delawares with him, 176. Small, 657.

The Governor sent a Message to the Six Nations, & those that came along with them to acquaint them, that he was going into Conference with the Western Nations at which they might be present, if they pleased; and on their coming in, & taking their Seats, the Governor spoke to the Western Indians as follows.

Brethren, the Delawares, Shawanese, Twightwees, Wawaghtanies, Tuscaroras, and Nickapoes.

I return you thanks for your Speeches of Yesterday, which were very agreeable to me; and I shall now give you an answer to such parts thereof as require one

Brethren,

Before I take notice of what you said Yesterday, let me remind you of the strict Friendship which was established with your Forefathers, by our old Proprietor William Penn, on his first arrival in this Country & how happily it subsisted between them and their Children, till the Troubles which unfortunately broke out some Years ago and stopt

4 us

Pennsylvania 1762.

up the Road between us. The many Messages which we have since from time to time, sent you by Frederick post and Teedyuscung, and the great pains we have taken to drive away the evil Spirit, plainly shew how sincerely we have been disposed to renew that Friendship.

Brethren,

You acquainted me that after receiving our first Message about peace, which was about four Years ago, you made it known to all the Indian Nations on this side, and over the Lakes, who were glad to hear the good News, and as we desired you to deliver up our Flesh & Blood you say that you have, from time to time, delivered up many at Fort pitt, to the Commanding Officer, and to the Wyandotts, and that you have now brought in a few, which you delivered to me Yesterday. You likewise say, you have yet others in your possession, & that some of them chuse to live with you; but you made no doubt of their coming to us, some time hence, as we live better than the Indians.

Brethren,

For the prisoners that you have delivered at Fort pitt, as well as for those you have now brought along with you, and delivered to me, I return you my hearty Thanks; but you must remember, that on re-establishing, and renewing the ancient Chain of Friendship with us, you repeatedly engaged to deliver us all our Flesh and Blood, which you have taken from us by the instigation of the Evil Spirit. — On these assurances and engagements we have relied, and as we cannot enjoy the Blessings we expected from that peace, till the parents and Relations of those prisoners have them restored to them. I must insist on your taking every Measure in your power to deliver them up, agreeable to your Engagements, which will be the only means of strengthening and establishing a lasting peace, to us and our Children yet unborn.

A large Belt of 8 Rows.

Brethren,

You Yesterday, by this Belt, said you would join with me, in dispersing the dark Clouds, which have for some time hung over our Heads; and desired I would join with you, in hearty endeavours to prevent any more Clouds from rising, or if they should chance to rise, from coming to our Head.

Brethren,

God, who made all things, has given us Eyes to see, and Tongues to speak to each other, freely and openly; and I assure You, if I should see any little Clouds arise, at never so great a distance, I will take every measure in my power to prevent their encreasing & communicate it to you forthwith; and if you do the same to me at all times, it will prevent any Clouds from gathering to our Head, so as to disturb the publick peace & Tranquility, which have been lately unhappily established between us.

A Belt of seven Rows. —

Brethren,

Brethren,

It gave me great satisfaction Yesterday, to hear you declare your Intentions to keep open the Council Road between your Nation & us. As a small Interruption on that Communication may be attended with dangerous Consequences to us both, I chearfully join with you in keeping the Road open, & perfectly clear from Obstructions for our mutual use and advantage.

I likewise take it kind in you to keep up a dry Wood on our Council Fire, and I, on my part, shall still add more Wood to it, that the smoke thereof may be seen by the most distant Nations of Indians to the Sun-setting, that are in Friendship with his Majesty's Subjects.

A Belt of 9 Rows

Brethren,

Yesterday you shewed me a Belt, with the Figures of three Men in it, which you say you received from Sir William Johnson last fall, at the Conference he held with all the Western Nations of Indians, at Fort Detroit, recounting what he said to you on it; all which Transactions there, I am acquainted with, by Sir William Johnson, who, as His Majesty's Superintendant of Indian affairs, did then renew the ancient Covenant Chain of Friendships, in behalf of all His Majesty's Subjects, with all those Western Nations of Indians. You say further, that since you received that Covenant Belt, you laid it close to your Heart; and, by this Belt, you assure me that you, and all the Western Nations, are determined to adhere strictly to that Treaty and renewal of Friendship; and desire ours to be strong, & hold it fast.

Brethren,

You must remember that you then not only promised Sir William Johnson to deliver up all our Flesh and Blood, who were Prisoners in your several Towns and Countries; But that this promise was an express Condition of that Treaty, made between him and you. This matter lies so near to my Heart that I should not act as your true and sincere friend, if I did not speak with the greatest freedom & plainness to you about it, and tell you again, that it is impossible we can look upon you as our Brethren, if you detain from us our Flesh and Blood; we cannot sleep quietly in our Beds, till we see them all; our very Dreams are disturbed on their Account; we demand of you nothing more than the Right which God and Nature has given us.

If we had among us ever so few of your Children, would you think that any Professions of Friendship we could make to you were sincere, if we withheld them from you but for one Day? Your Brother Teedyuscung may remember, that at our first conferring with him, at Easton, we had then one of your people in Prison, and

his

he thought it so grievous a thing, that he told us he could not speak freely to us. & should look upon what we said as coming from our Hearts, but from our Mouths only, until the said prisoners were restored to him; which was immediately done. Can you then delay doing us that Justice, which you yourselves expected & received from us! We do not well understand your meaning when you say some of the prisoners chuse to live with you. If you intend it as a reason for not delivering them up, till they consent to come, we must inform you, that we cannot admit of it. They were born Subjects of our Great King, & as such, he has a right to demand them. You have in part, by the delivery of some of the prisoners, performed your Agreement in part; but as we know and you acknowledge, there are a great many yet behind, we now insist positively, that you do not fail, immediately on your return, to collect every one that remains among you, & deliver them up to us. Relying therefore on your honesty, & that You will faithfully comply with an engagement you have so solemnly made with us, I do, by this Belt, in behalf of all his Majesty's Subjects of this Province, lay hold of that Covenant Belt, and will keep it fast; that we, our Children, & Grandchildren, may long enjoy the blessings of Peace, and live together as Brethren, till they are old men.

A Belt of 15 Rows —

Brethren.

I thank you for the kind entertainment which you always give to any of our people, who live with you, or come among you. I am persuaded, that such of you who have either lived or come amongst us occasionally, have always found that we received & treated them with the same kindness that we used to do. We are Brethren, & while we live & love like Brethren, we shall be sure to give one another a Share of what we have.

A Belt —

Sir

Johnson Hall, 11th August 1762

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I am to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's Letters of the 25th ult. and 1st and 4th of this Instt. in the former of which was enclosed a State of the Standing Expence of the Department under Mr. Croghan, which I have perused and find it agreeable to the Establishment. I have likewise examined & compared the whole expence attending the Indian Department in every Quarter within my Jurisdiction, in order to make all such Retrenchments, and Alterations in my Articles I can at present reduce the Annual Expence. I am sensible there is room for Retrenchment, and necessity there is for many Additions, to the present Establishment, many Differences are, and more may be owing, which might be prevented by such an Appointment; with a Clause to the Crown in other Articles. I am under the more necessity of such a Assistance as your Excellency may please to recollect what I mentioned on this Head after the Reduction of Canada, which I have since taken the Liberty to repeat, with regard to the great Extent of our Indian Alliance; from the Situation of Country, the peace and Security of the Frontiers

His Excellency
Sir Jeffery Amherst

of which must in a great measure depend on a due management of the Indians. ——— As present I feel the want of such assistance, and the great necessity there is for a Deputy with my self, for whom I have sufficient employment, and who might be of good service at present by being sent a board among the Indians, for which there will be constant occasion, as well as for many other purposes, to describe which, would take up too much of your Excellency's time. Being as unable possibly do all that is necessary myself, neither will my constitution permit me to act. As I have before done, even tho there were no more Indians in our alliance, than we had at the beginning of the War. I shall conclude the subject with asking Your Excellency, what it is you desire for me to do, or how the service can be best served in this instance? —

As the business in question, Viz. that of Conducting to Albany, I cannot refer Your Excellency to the herewith enclosed extract from my proceedings with the Onondaes, who came here on their own desire, and at their request, and to apologize for their behaviour. in which I represented to them the impropriety of selling liquor to the Indians, which I am convinced will be the cause of many disorders if not timely prevented. These Your Excellency has recommended with the circumstances which gave rise to the affair at the settlement of Mr. Hogeboom, by which, you will observe it was occasioned by the cruelty of the inhabitants without any provocation on the Indians part. I have given the Indians leave to return, and directed them to behave with mild discretion to the traders, otherwise they must by no means be suffered to commit any disorders. As there appears to be no occasion at present for the assistance of Capt. Hopkins company, I shall direct him to proceed to Albany in case he should apply to me for any orders. ——— I have the honour

To be with great Esteem,

Sir

Your Excellency's

Most Obedient &

Most Humble Servant

W. Wentworth

Sir William Johnson &c.
Fort Johnson 14th Augt 1762
Recd — 21st Ditto —
Ans 22d Ditto —

Nicholas a Sachem of the Oneida Nation said to Sir Wm Johnson,

"Brother Warraghiyaghey,

I am extremely concern'd at the occasion which brings us down now to remove all evil Thoughts from our Heart concerning the late bad Behaviour of some of our People at Canajoharie; and I hope you will believe me when I declare to you from my Heart, that We are all heartily sorry for it. [illegible] at the time the thing happened there were a Number of Indians at several Nations over the Onegauteki, about [illegible], like young Men, of which there [illegible] as you know it is usual for [illegible] to meet [illegible] several of them in [illegible] them it in great plenty, upon which he could [illegible] him against so doing, but [illegible] notwithstanding all our Endeavours to the contrary. In the mean time, one Arnot [illegible] a Barrel of Wine [illegible] in order to get [illegible] was desirous that [illegible] English would be [illegible] She treated our [illegible] Men went to the Settlements [illegible] they became quite [illegible] let them have any more, and [illegible] occasion'd [illegible] with some Rum, to break open a few Casks of the Goods

and

and take out a Barrel of Rum, which was about half full of Rum, and immediately roll'd it into the Woods, and began to Drink: but our Women, to prevent them, overset the Barrel and spill'd all the Liquor. — On this occasion, our people made much Noise, and ran about after this manner, without knowing what they were about, and this might have been the Cause of the Report you have heard. +

This is the whole Truth of the Affair, which has given us all great Concern, especially since we find you had heard so much to our Disadvantage about it: And we now beg you will believe us to be sincere, and that We had not the least evil Intention, but only acted as all mad and drunken people will do; for if We had had the least said Thought or design of attacking the Fort which we may give you our Intentions, We should not have all got so much in Liquor: Therefore We desire you will believe what we have said, and that We never had any Design to break the Friendship between us, but on the contrary are determined to continue to act as Brothers, and we desire you will from time to time, to prevent any Differences from arising between us, and we hope you will, on your Part do the same. And We likewise request you will not suffer any more Rum to be sold by the People at the German Flatts to Indians as it will be almost impossible for us to prevent Quarrels and Disputes from arising.

[illegible] then into Consideration the Damage done to the Inhabitants, said, that at present as there was a Want of most kinds of Provision, and were now oblige to catch Fish in the River and Creeks, and were very poor, as their Hunting was over in the Fall, desired Sir William would indemnify them to contribute something towards the Loss he had sustained.

Which

which they were informed, was not near so great as He had
Reported.

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Speech of the Oneidas
to Sir Wm Johnson, on
the late Riot at Fort
Schuyler, &c. &c.
Enclosed in Sir William's of the
14th August 1762.

& was now glad to see them; that he would do every thing in his power, during their stay here, to render their Situation easy & agreeable to them, and would give strict Orders that no Rum should be sold to them; that the Field where the Delawares were encamped, being too small to accommodate them, he had pitched on a place which he judged most convenient, where Cabbins had been built by his order for their reception, at a considerable Expence of Time and Money, which he hoped they would be well pleased with; but if, on Tryal, they should still be dissatisfied with that Situation, he would remove them where they thought most proper; and that when they had rested themselves, after the fatigues of the long Journey they had come, he would speak to them, and give them sufficient Notice of the time, that they might be prepared to meet him in Council. They were refreshed with a Draught of Beer, and then took their Leaves, and departed.

At a Conference with the Indians, held at Lancaster on Saturday the 14th of August, 1762.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esqr Lieuten^{t} Governor, &ca.

William Logan, Richard Peters, } Esq^{rs} of the Council.
Benjamin Chew,

Joseph Fox, John Morton,
James Wright, George Ashbridge, } Esq^{rs} of the Assembly, &ca.
Samuel Rhoads, Joseph Gibbons,
David McConaughy,

The Western Indians, as before.

Kinderuntie, or the Garr,
Hogastees, } Senecas.
Hajentora, Speaker, &ca.,

Tokahaion,
Totinyentunya,
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Gachradodo, } Cayugas.
Soghiowa,
Dochneghdoris, or John Shacalany,

Diohaguaande,
Hoghsetagegle, } Onondagoes.
Cagentorongua,

Thomas King,
Conogoragheri, or Hans George, } Oneidas.
Tiokoraghta,

Ganigal, Tionaskocto—Tuscaroras.

Teedyuscung, Tapeskohonk, or Samuel, Wehololahund, or Joseph Pepy, Memenowal, or Augustus, Kakolopomet, or Compass, Naywolaken, Penowotis, or John Philip,	Delawares.
Ullauckquam, or Rob. White, Olaykenawighttamen, or Jemmy, Canahatch, or Last Night, Tuchsar, or Sam, Packsowamuchquis, or Charles, Packetallam, or Sam Adams, and several others,	Nantycokes and Conoys.

A List of the Northern Indians, including Men, Women, and Children, at the Treaty at Lancaster, August, 1762.

Oneidas, Onondagoes, Tuscaroras, Nanticokes, Conoys,	156.	Senecas, 97. Cayugas, & Saponys, & a Mixture of Shawanese & Munseys.	128.

Teedyuscung, and the Delawares with him, 176. In all, 557.

The Governor sent a Message to the Six Nations, & those that came along with them, to acquaint them that he was going into Conference with the Western Nations, at which they might be present if they pleased; and on their coming in & taking their Seats, the Governor spoke to the Western Indians as follows:

"Brethren:

"The Delawares, Shawanese, Twighttwees, Wawachtamies, Tuscaroras, and Kickapoes.

"I return you thanks for your Speeches of Yesterday, which were very agreeable to me; and I shall now give you an answer to such parts thereof as require one.

"Brethren:

"Before I take notice of what you said Yesterday, let me remind you of the strict Friendship which was established with your Forefathers by our old Proprietor, William Penn, on his first arrival in this Country, & how happily it subsisted between them and their Children, till the troubles which unfortunately broke out some Years ago, and stopt up the Road between us; The many Messages which we have since, from time to time, sent you by Frederick Post and Teedyuscung, and the great Pains we have taken to drive away the evil Spirit, plainly shew how sincerely we have been disposed to renew that Friendship.

"Brethren:

"You acquainted me that after receiving our first Message about Peace, which was about four Years ago, you made it known to all the Indian Nations on this side, and over the Lakes, who were glad to hear the good News, and as we desired you to deliver up our Flesh & Blood, you say that you have, from time to time, delivered up many at Fort Pitt to the Commanding Officer, and to Mr. Crogan, and that you have now brought in a few, which you delivered to me Yesterday. You likewise say you have yet others in your Possession, & that some of them chuse to live with you; but you made no doubt of their coming to us, some time hence, as we live better than the Indians.

"Brethren:

"For the Prisoners that you have delivered at Fort Pitt, as well as for those you have now brought along with you, and delivered to me, I return you my hearty thanks; but you must remember that on recstablishing and renewing the ancient Chain of Friendship with us, you repeatedly engaged to deliver us all our Flesh and Blood, which you have taken from us by the instigation of the Evil Spirit. On these assurances and engagements we have relied, and as we cannot enjoy the blessings we expected from that peace, till the parents and relations of those prisoners have them restored to them, I must insist on your taking every measure in your power to deliver them up, agreeable to your Engagements, which will be the only means of strengthening and establishing a lasting peace to us and our Children yet unborn."

A large Belt of 13 Rows.

"Brethren:

"You Yesterday, by this Belt, said you would join with me in dispersing the dark Clouds which have for some time hung over our head; and desired I would join with you, in hearty endeavours to prevent any more Clouds from rising, or if they should chance to rise, from coming to an Head.

"Brethren:

"God, who made all things, has given us Eyes to see and Tongues to speak to each other, freely and openly; and I assure You if I should see any little Clouds arise, at never so great a distance, I will take every measure in my power to prevent their encreasing & communicate it to you forthwith; and if you do the same to me at all times, it will prevent any Clouds from gathering to an head, so as to disturb the Public Peace & Tranquility, which have been lately so happily established between us."

A Belt of Seven Rows.

"Brethren:

"It gave me great satisfaction Yesterday, to hear you declare your Intentions to keep open the Council Road between your Na-

tion & us. As a small Interruption on that Communication may be attended with dangerous Consequences to us both, I heartily join with you in keeping the Road open & perfectly clear from Obstructions, for our mutual use and advantage.

"I likewise take it kind in you to heap up dry Wood on our Council Fire, and I, on my part, shall still add more Wood to it, that the smoke thereof may be seen by the most distant Nations of Indians, to the sun setting, that are in Friendship with his Majesty's Subjects."

A Belt of 9 Rows.

"Brethren:

"Yesterday you shewed me a Belt with the figures of three men in it, which you say you received from Sir William Johnson, last fall, at the Conference he held with all the Western Nations of Indians at Fort Detroit, repeating what he said to you on it, all which Transactions there I am acquainted with, by Sir William Johnson, who, as His Majesty's Superintendent of Indian Affairs, did then renew the ancient Covenant Chain of Friendship, in behalf of all His Majesty's Subjects, with all those Western Nations of Indians. You say further, that since you received that Covenant Belt, you laid it close to your Heart; and by this Belt you assure me that you, and all the Western Nations, are determined to adhere strictly to that Treaty and renewal of Friendship; and desire me to be strong & hold it fast.

"Brethren:

"You must remember that you then not only promised Sir William Johnson to deliver up all our Flesh and Blood who were prisoners in your several Towns and Countries, But that this promise was an express Condition of that Treaty, made between him and you. This matter lies so near to my Heart that I should not act as your true and sincere friend, if I did not speak with the greatest freedom & plainess to you about it, and tell you again that it is impossible we can look upon you as our Brethren, if you detain from us our Flesh and Blood; we cannot sleep quietly in our Beds till we see them all; our very Dreams are disturbed on their account; we demand of you nothing more than the right which God and Nature has given us.

"If we had among us ever so few of your Children, would you think that any professions of friendship we could make to you were sincere, if we withheld them from you but for one Day? Your Brother Teedyuscung, may remember that at our first confering with him, at Easton, we had then one of your people in prison, and he thought it so grievous a thing, that he told us he could not speak freely to us, & should look upon what we said as coming from not our Hearts, but from our Mouths only, until the said prisoner was restored to him, which was immediately done. Can you then delay doing us that Justice which you yourselves expected & received

from us? We do not well understand your meaning, when you say some of the Prisoners chuse to live with you. If you intend it as a reason for not delivering them up, till they consent to come, we must inform you that we cannot admit of it. They were born Subjects of our Great King, & as such he has a right to demand them. You have, it is true, by the delivery of some of the Prisoners, performed your Agreement in part, but as we know, and you acknowledge, there are a great many yet behind, we now insist positively, that you do not fail, immediately on your return, to collect every one that remains among you, & deliver them up to us. Relying, therefore, on your honesty, & that You will faithfully comply with an engagement you have so solemnly made with us, I do, by this Belt, in behalf of all his Majesty's Subjects of this Province, lay hold of that Covenant Belt, and will keep it fast, that we, our Children & Grand Children, may long enjoy the blessings of Peace, and live together as Brethren till they are old men."

A Belt of 15 Rows.

"Brethren:

"I thank you for the kind entertainment which you always give to any of our people who live with you, or come among you. I am persuaded that such of you who have either lived or come amongst us occasionally, have always found that we received & treated them with the same kindness that we used to do. We are Brethren, & while we live & love like Brethren, we shall be sure to give one another a Share of what we have."

A Belt.

At a Conference with the Six Nation Indians, held at Lancaster, on Monday, the 16th August, 1762.

PRESENT:

The Honble JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieut' Governor, &ca., &ca., as before.

The Governor, addressing himself to the Indians present, spoke as follows:

"Brethren of the Six Nations, and all other our Brethren now present, We are glad to see you, & with this String we bid you heartily welcome."

A String.

"Brethren:

"So long a Journey as you have now taken, must have been very fatiguing, and made your Bodies very dirty; with this String, therefore, I clean your Bodies, & wipe off all the Sweat and Dirt from them."

A String.

Pennsylvania 1762.

At a Conference with the Six Nation Indians, held at Lancaster on Monday the 16th August 1762,

Present

The Honble James Hamilton, Esquire, Lieut. Governor &c.

&c. as before

The Governor addressing himself to the Indians present, spoke as follows.

Brethren of the Six Nations and all other our Brethren now present;

We are glad to see you, & with this String we bid you heartily welcome.

A String.

Brethren,

So long a Journey as you have now taken must have been very fatiguing and made your Bodies very dirty; with this String therefore I clean your Bodies & wipe off all the Sweat and Dirt from them. A String

Brethren,

As you came along you must have hurt your Feet with the Bones, & torn your Legs with the Bushes and Briars; I therefore apply some healing Oil to them, and make them well. A String.

Brethren,

With this String I open your Eyes, & clean your Ears, that you may see your Brethren clearly, & hear distinctly what they have to say to you. A String

Brethren,

With this String I clear your Throats and open the Passage to your Hearts, that we may confer together freely & affectionately, as our Forefathers used to do. A String

Brethren,

Having now cleansed your Bodies, opened your Eyes and Ears, cleared your Throats & made a Passage to your Hearts, I am now ready and disposed to hear every thing that you have to say to me.

Then Thomas King stood up, and spake as follows, viz.

Brother,

We are well pleased to hear what you have said to us, and as we are of different Nations, & speak different Languages, we shall take time to consider, and explain what you have said; and to morrow, after Breakfast I shall give you notice when we shall be ready to speak to you. A String.

Brother,

I take this opportunity to acquaint You, that all our Guns, Hatchets, and other things are out of repair, and we beg you will give orders that they may be forthwith mended. A String.

The Governor granted them their request, and told them their Guns, &c. should be mended, & desired that they might be brought to the Council House for that purpose.

Pennsylvania 1762.

At a Conference with the Western Indians held at Lancaster, on Monday, the 16th of August 1762.

Present

The Honourable James Hamilton, Esquire, Lieutn.t Governor, &c.

&c. as before.

The Governor having acquainted the Indians that he was ready to hear what they had to say,

Beaver, a Delaware Chief, spoke as follows.

Brother,

I do not chuse to speak now myself, as I do not speak clearly and distinctly, & therefore shall appoint this Indian, named Cleghiccon (in English, Seiman) to speak for me.

Then Cleghiccon spoke:

Brother,

The day before Yesterday you spoke to one, and I have heard you, and we your Brethren the Western Indians have all been consulting about it.

Brother,

I now inform you, in behalf of my Grandchildren, the Shawas, they have none of your Flesh and Blood left in their Towns, for they have delivered them all up to you: Likewise in behalf of my Grandchildren, the Twightwees, they have delivered them all up also, and have none left: also on behalf of the Wawaghtanies, they have none of your Prisoners, for they have also delivered them all up: And lastly, on behalf of another Nation, called the Kickapoos, they say they never had any Prisoners.

Brother,

The day before Yesterday, I heard what you said, & I assure you I am very well pleased with it. From what you have said, I suppose this matter of the Prisoners to be the principal Business for which you invited us here.

Brother,

I have told you I left some of your Flesh and Blood where I came from, and I assure you I look upon them as my own Flesh & Blood, & I assure you again, you shall see them some time hence.

Brother,

I am very well pleased that you have demanded them now, & assure You, You shall have every one of them that remains with us.

Brother,

You may remember that you told me, we should deliver all the Prisoners at Pittsburgh, and I should be glad, you would now shew to me the persons here whom you shall appoint to receive those our Friends, and we shall be glad of it.

A Belt of Wampum.

Then

Then Beaver stood up, and spoke.

Brother,

This is all I have to say to you. We, the Western Indians, have nothing further to say to you. You know that we spoke three days ago to you, about the Friendship between us.

Brother,

The next Nation that have a mind to speak to you, are our Grandchildren, the Shawanese, and they are now about to speak.

Then Nischapalathy, a Shawanese, rose up and spoke.

Brother,

I have heard what you and the Chief men have been conferring about, & know I desire you will hear your youngest Brothers, the Shawanese. Our Chief Men are not here, but we are sent by the Chief Men to speak for them, & what we say comes from their Hearts. There are several of our Nation here, though but two of us are deputed by our Chiefs.

Brother,

I am very well pleased to hear you have cleansed our Council House. You, though we who are left are like Boys, I assure you we will assist you to cleanse our Council Chamber, & we will do it always from our Hearts.

A Belt of 8 Rows

Brother,

You have heard what I had to say last Fall to George Croghan knows it & I suppose you know it. I told him then, that I would set all the prisoners loose, and set them at Liberty.

Brother,

I have heard what you said to my Grandfather the Delaware respecting the demand of your Flesh and Blood, and I am very well pleased with your Demand, and I now assure you I am in a hurry to get home, for they your Flesh & Blood, yet remain there.

Brother,

I have heard what you said. Now I shall depart very soon, I expect to meet my people, and all the prisoners at Pittsburgh, where I shall deliver them up, & you shall then hear what I shall have further to say to you.

A String

Brother,

Now you have heard what I have said to you, & it is all I intend to say to you.

Brother,

I now want to mention something to you, about our Trade with you

Brother

We of the Shawanese, Twightwees, Ottaways, Wawaghtanies and Kickapoos desire you will take pity on us. Our Chief men at Home have their Eyes on us Boys, who came with our Grandfathers, the

Shawanese,

Pennsylvania 1762

Delawares to talk with you about Friendship. We have now concluded our Friendship with You. I now desire you will open a Trade with us, & that you will not be too hard in it. If you open a Trade among the back Nations we desire to know at what prices you can afford your Goods

A Belt of 7 Rows

The Governor asking the names of the two Shawanese Chiefs, or Deputies, was informed they were called Nitskapalethy, or the Red Hawke, & Wapemashaway, or the White Horse. The Governor told them he had heard what they had said, & it was very agreeable to him, and that he would give them Notice when he should return them an Answer.

At a Conference with the Western Indians, held at Lancaster, on Wednesday the 18th day of August, 1762

Present

The Honble James Hamilton Esquire Lieutt. Governor &c.
Ga. &c. as before

The Governor, addressing himself to Beaver and the Delawares from the Ohio, spoke as follows, viz.t

Brethren,

Listen to me, while I give you an answer to the Speeches that you made to me on Monday.

You spoke to me in behalf of your Grandchildren, the Senecas, Twightwees, Wawaghtanies, & Kickapoos, acquainting me that they had respectively delivered up all our People, whom they had Prisoners in their Towns during the War

Brethren,

Let them know that I view this as the greatest mark they could have given us of the sincerity of their Friendship, & by this Belt we return them our hearty thanks. A Belt.

Brethren,

You told us that our demanding the Prisoners at this time & in the manner we have done it, was very agreeable to you; and now supposed it was the principal Business for which we invited you here

Brethren

You were right in thinking that the Affair of our Prisoners was a principal Reason of our inviting you here; it really was so, for we had it very much at Heart.

Another

from us? We do not well understand your meaning, when you say some of the Prisoners chuse to live with you. If you intend it as a reason for not delivering them up, till they consent to come, we must inform you that we cannot admit of it. They were born Subjects of our Great King, & as such he has a right to demand them. You have, it is true, by the delivery of some of the Prisoners, performed your Agreement in part, but as we know, and you acknowledge, there are a great many yet behind, we now insist positively, that you do not fail, immediately on your return, to collect every one that remains among you, & deliver them up to us. Relying, therefore, on your honesty, & that You will faithfully comply with an engagement you have so solemnly made with us, I do, by this Belt, in behalf of all his Majesty's Subjects of this Province, lay hold of that Covenant Belt, and will keep it fast, that we, our Children & Grand Children, may long enjoy the blessings of Peace, and live together as Brethren till they are old men."

A Belt of 15 Rows.

"Brethren:

"I thank you for the kind entertainment which you always give to any of our people who live with you, or come among you. I am persuaded that such of you who have either lived or come amongst us occasionally, have always found that we received & treated them with the same kindness that we used to do. We are Brethren, & while we live & love like Brethren, we shall be sure to give one another a Share of what we have."

A Belt.

At a Conference with the Six Nation Indians, held at Lancaster, on Monday, the 16th August, 1762.

PRESENT:

The Honble JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieut^{t} Governor, &ca., &ca., as before.

The Governor, addressing himself to the Indians present, spoke as follows:

"Brethren of the Six Nations, and all other our Brethren now present, We are glad to see you, & with this String we bid you heartily welcome."

A String.

"Brethren:

"So long a Journey as you have now taken, must have been very fatiguing, and made your Bodies very dirty; with this String, therefore, I clean your Bodies, & wipe off all the Sweat and Dirt from them."

A String.

"Brethren:

"As you came along you must have hurt your feet with the Stones, & torn your Legs with the Bushes and Briars; I therefore apply some healing Oil to them, and make them well."

A String

"Brethren:

"With this String I open your Eyes & clean your Ears, that you may see your Brethren clearly, & hear distinctly what they shall have to say to you."

A String.

"Brethren:

"With this String I clear your Throats and open the passage to your Hearts, that we may confer together freely & affectionately, as our Forefathers used to do."

A String.

"Brethren:

"Having now cleansed your Bodies, opened your Eyes and Ears, cleared your Throats & made a passage to your Hearts, I am now ready and disposed to hear every thing that you have to say to me."

Then Thomas King stood up, and spoke as follows, vizt:

"Brother:

"We are well pleased to hear what you have said to us, and as we are of different Nations, & speak different Languages, we shall take time to consider and explain what you have said, and to-morrow, after Breakfast, I shall give you notice when we shall be ready to speak to you."

A String.

"Brother:

"I take this opportunity to acquaint You, that all our Guns, Hatchets, and other things are out of repair, and we beg you will give orders that they may be forthwith mended."

A String.

The Governor granted them their request, and told them their Guns, &ca, should be mended, & desired that they might be brought to the Council House for that purpose.

At a Conference with the Western Indians held at Lancaster, on Monday the 16th of August, 1762.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieuten^{t} Governor, &ca., &ca, as before.

The Governor having acquainted the Indians that he was ready to hear what they had to say:

Beaver, a Delaware Chief, spoke as follows:

"Brother:

"I do not chuse to speak now myself, as I do not speak clearly, and distinctly, & therefore shall appoint this Indian, named Cleghiccon (in English, Simon), to speak for me.

Then Cleghiccon spoke.

"Brother:

"The day before Yesterday you spoke to me, and I have heard you, and we your Brethren, the Western Indians, have all been consulting about it."

"Brother:

"I now inform you, in behalf of my Grandchildren, the Tawwas, they have none of your Flesh and Blood left in their Towns, for they have delivered them all up to you; Likewise in behalf of my Grandchildren, the Twightwees, they have delivered them all up also, and have none left; Also on behalf of the Wawaghtanies, they have none of your prisoners, for they have also delivered them all up; And lastly, on behalf of another nation, called the Kickapoes, they say they never had any prisoners."

"Brother:

"The day before Yesterday, I heard what you said, & I assure you I am very well pleased with it. From what you have said, I suppose this matter of the prisoners to be the principal Business for which you invited us here."

"Brother:

"I have told you I left some of your Flesh and Blood where I came from, and I assure you I look upon them as my own Flesh & Blood, & I assure you again, you shall see them some time hence.

"Brother:

"I am very well pleased that you have demanded them now, & assure You, You shall have every one of them that remains with us.

"Brother:

"You may remember that you told me we should deliver all the Prisoners at Pittsburgh, and I should be glad you would now shew to me the Persons here whom you shall appoint to receive those our Friends, and we shall be glad of it."

A Belt of 7 rows.

Then Beaver stood up and spoke:

"Brother:

"This is all I have to say to you. We, the Western Indians, have nothing further to say to you; You know that we spoke three days ago to you, about the Friendship between us.

"Brother:

"The next Nation that have a mind to speak to you, are our Grandchildren, the Shawanese, and they are now about to speak."

Then Miskapalathy, a Shawanese, rose up and spoke:

"Brother:

"I have heard what you and the Chief men have been conferring about, & now I desire you will hear your younger Brothers, the Shawanese. Our Chief men are not here, but we are sent by the Chief men to speak for them, & what we say comes from their Hearts. There are several of our Nation here, though but two of us are deputed by our Chiefs.

"Brother:

"I am very well pleased to hear you have cleansed our Council House. Now, though we who are left, are like Boys, I assure you we will assist you to cleanse our Council Chamber, & we will do it always from our Hearts."

A Belt of 8 Rows.

"Brother:

"You have heard what I had to say last Fall; George Croghan knows it, & I suppose you know it. I told him then, that I would cut all the Prisoners loose, and set them at Liberty.

"Brother:

"I have heard what you said to my Grandfathers, the Delawares, respecting the demand of your Flesh and Blood, and I am very well pleased with your Demand, and I now assure you I am in a hurry to get home, for they, your Flesh and Blood, yet remain there.

"Brother:

"I have heard what you said. Now, I shall depart very soon; I expect to meet my people and all the Prisoners at Pittsburgh, where I shall deliver them up, & you shall then hear what I shall have further to say to you."

A String.

"Brother:

"Now you have heard what I have said to you, & it is all I intend to say to you.

"Brother:

"I now want to mention something to you, about our Trade with you.

"Brother:

"We, of the Shawanese, Twightwees, Ottaways, Wawaghtanies, and Kickapoos desire you will take pity on us. Our Chief men at Home have their Eyes on us Boys, who came with our Grandfathers, the Delawares, to talk with you about Friendship. We have now concluded our Friendship with you; I now desire you will open a Trade with us, & that you will not be too hard in it. If you open a Trade among the back Nations, we desire to know at what prices you can afford your Goods."

A Belt of 7 Rows.

The Governor, asking the names of the two Shawanese Chiefs or Deputies, was informed they were called Miskapalathy, or the Red Hawke, & Wapemashaway, or the White Horse. The Governor told them he had heard what they had said, & it was very agreeable to him, and that he would give them notice when he should return them an answer.

At a Conference with the Western Indians, held at Lancaster, on Wednesday 18th day of August, 1762.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieuten^{t} Governor, &ca., &ca., &ca., as before.

The Governor, addressing himself to Beaver and the Delawares from the Ohio, spoke as follows, vizt:

"Brethren:

"Listen to me, while I give you an answer to the Speeches that you made to me on Monday.

"You spoke to me in behalf of your Grandchildren, the Tawwas, Twightwees, Wawaghtanies, & Kickapoes, acquainting me that they had respectively delivered up all our people, who were prisoners in their Towns during the War.

"Brethren:

"Let them know that we esteem this as the greatest mark they could have given us of the sincerity of their Friendship, & by this Belt we return them our hearty thanks."

A Belt.

"Brethren:

"You told us that our demanding the prisoners at this Time, & in the manner we have done it, was very agreeable to you; and you supposed it was the principal Business for which we invited you here.

"Brethren:

"You judge right, in thinking that the affair of our Prisoners was a principal reason of our inviting you here; it really was so, for we had it very much at Heart.

"Another reason of our desiring to see you was, that we might renew our ancient Friendship, & brighten and strengthen the Covenant Chain, which so long & happily subsisted between our Ancestors. This last has now been done to our mutual Satisfaction, & it has given me, and all the good people present, the highest pleasure to hear from your own mouths that, agreeable to our Demand, you are determined to deliver up all the prisoners that remain in your Towns, to such persons as I shall appoint to receive them, at Pittsburgh.

Delawares to talk with you about Friendship. We have now concluded our Friendship with You. I now desire you will open a Trade with us, & that you will not be too hard in it. If you open a Trade among the back Nations we desire to know at what prices you can afford your Goods

A Belt of 7 Rows

The Governor asking the names of the two Shawanese Chiefs or Deputies, was informed they were called Nishapalathy, or the Red Hawke, & Wapemiathaway, or the White Horse. The Governor told them he had heard what they had said, & it was very agreeable to him, and that he would give them Notice when he should return them an Answer.

At a Conference with the Western Indians, held at Lancaster, on Wednesday the 18th day of August, 1762

Present,

The Honble James Hamilton Esquire Lieuten^t Governor &c.

Gov. &c. as before.

The Governor, addressing himself to Beaver and the Delawares from the Ohio, spoke as follows, vizt:

Brethren,

Listen to me, while I give you an answer to the Speeches that you made to me on Monday.

You spoke to me in behalf of your Grandchildren, the Senecas, Twightwees, Wawaghtanies, & Kickapoos, acquainting me that they had respectively delivered up all our People, whom were prisoners in their Towns during the War

Brethren,

Let them know that we esteem this as the greatest Mark they could have given us of the sincerity of their Friendship, & by this Belt we return them our hearty thanks. A Belt.

Brethren,

You told us that on demanding the Prisoners at this time & in the manner we have done it, was very agreable to you: and now supposed it was the principal Business for which we invited you here.

Brethren

You are not right, in thinking that the Affair of our Prisoners was a principal Reason of our inviting you here; it really was so, for we had it very much at Heart.

Another

Another Reason of our desiring to see you was, That we might renew our ancient Friendship & brighten and strengthen the Covenant Chain, which so long & happily subsisted betwixt our Ancestors. This last has now been done to our mutual Satisfaction, & it has given me, and all the good people present, the highest pleasure to hear from your own Mouths that, agreable to our Demand, you are determined to deliver up all the Prisoners that remain in your Towns to such persons as I shall appoint to receive them at Fillsburgh.

Brethren,

I have not yet concluded upon the persons to be sent to Fillsburgh for that purpose, but you may be assured I shall very soon; who when they come, will bring with them a Message & full Credentials from me, by which you will know that they are deputed by me to receive the Prisoners from you. I propose they shall be at Fillsburgh the second day of October next, by which time I expect you will have collected all of them, & brought them to that place. A String.

Brethren,

We shall now return an Answer to your Grandchildren of Shawanese.

Brethren the Shawanese,

You told me, at your last Meeting, that you were pleased to hear what had passed betwixt us and your Grandfathers, and with our having cleaned the Council Chamber, which you said you would always assist in keeping clean. You told us also, that your Chief Men are not here, but have deputed you to speak for them, and that what you shall say comes from their Hearts.

Brethren,

Since have been very sincere and open in every thing we have said to your Grandfathers, we should have been glad that more of your Chiefs had been here, to have heard it, but as they are not, we desire you will acquaint them, & all your Nation, that we are extreamly well disposed towards them and are determined to hold fast the Chain of Friendship that has been so happily renewed betwixt us, & are glad to hear you will always readily assist us to keep the Council Chamber clean. A Belt.

Brethren,

You told me that you had sent me Word last Fall, by Mr Croghan, that you would cut all the Bands of the Prisoners loose, and set them at Liberty, & that you were pleased to hear the Demand I made of your Grandfathers, that they might all be delivered up; that you expect to meet your people & all the Prisoners at Fillsburgh, where you will deliver them; & that you are in a hurry to go home for that purpose.

Brethren,

Mr Croghan delivered me your Message last Fall, & I was very

very well pleased to hear you had concluded to set our people at Liberty; and I am the more so, to hear that you expect your people may be on the way to Pittsburgh, with the Prisoners. & that you will deliver them up immediately; and your desiring to return home forthwith, for that purpose, convinces me you are in earnest. & I much approve of it.

Brethren,

You desired we would open a Trade with you, & the other Western Nations, & not be too hard in our dealing with them. I must address my Answer not only to you, but to the Delawares, & all present, who I desire may listen attentively to it.

Brethren, Trade is a Business of Importance, and what I intended to mention to you all at this Meeting. You know that for some Years past this Government hath kept a great Store at Pittsburgh, in order to supply you with goods, in exchange for your Skins & Furs, near your own Homes. Good men have been appointed to regulate the prices of our Goods, and your Skins, & great care has been taken that you should not be cheated or imposed upon by those who have, from Time to Time, kept the Provincial Store; but I am sorry to inform you, that the Charges of carrying our Goods, & bringing back your Skins, so many hundred Miles, on Horse back, are so high, that it is a great Discouragement to that Trade, and we lose a great deal of Money by it every Year, insomuch that I fear it will drop, unless your Uncles, the Six Nations, will consent to let us go, with our Canoes, up the West Branch of Susquehannah, as far as we can, & build a few Store Houses on the Banks of that River, to secure our Goods in as we pass and repass. This will cut off a long Land Carriage, and may be a means of encouraging the continuance of the Trade with you, & enabling our People to sell their Goods to you at a reasonable Rate. — We intend to speak to your Uncles on this Subject.

Brethren,

I have now finished my answers to your several Speeches, but I have still something particularly to say to Beaver & our Brethren of the Delaware Nation living at Alleghany, and desire you will attend to me.

Brethren, the Delawares,

I take this opportunity to inform you, that about Six Years ago your Brother Teedyuscung made a complaint to the Proprietaries, wherein he charged them of defrauding the Delawares of a Tract of Land, lying on the River Delaware, between Tohiccon Creek & the Kittatinny Hills. He alledged, that this Complaint was not made by him, on his own account, but on behalf of the Owners of the Land, many of whom, he said, lived at Alleghany. — This Dispute, Brethren, was, by mutual Consent, referred to our

Great

Great King George, who ordered Sir William Johnson to enquire fully into the matter, and make his Report to Him, that Justice might be done you, if you had been wronged. Accordingly Sir William, about two Months ago, came to Easton, where, on the Proprietaries Commissioners producing & reading sundry Writings & Papers, Teedyuscung was convinced of his Error, and acknowledged that he had been mistaken with regard to the charge of Forgery made against the Proprietaries, having been misinformed by his Ancestors, & desired that all further disputes about Land should be buried under Ground, and never heard of more; affirming that such of the Indians as were then present should enjoy a Release for the Land in Question, & that he would endeavour to persuade the rest of his Brethren who were concerned to do the same at this Treaty at Lancaster. Now, Brethren of Allegheny, as we are Face to Face, be plain, & tell us whether you are satisfied with, & approve of, what was done at the last Treaty at Easton, and whether you lay any Claim to those Lands, that there may be no room left for any future dispute about it among our Children.

A small Belt.

To which Beaver said,

Brother,

As to my own part, I know nothing about the Lands upon the river Delaware; but since you request it, I will first speak to my own People about it.

Then Beaver consulting with his Councellors returned the following Answer.

Brother;

I must acknowledge, I know nothing about Lands upon the Delaware, & I have no concern with Lands upon that River. We know nothing of the Delawares claim to them. I have no claim myself nor any of my People. I suppose there may be some Spots or pieces of Land in some part of the Province, that the Delawares claim; but neither I nor any of my People know any of them. As to what you and our Brother Teedyuscung have done, if you are both pleased I am pleased with it. As to my part, I want to say nothing about Land Affairs; what I have at Heart, and what I came down about is, to confirm our Friendship & make a lasting peace, so that our Children & Grandchildren may live together in everlasting peace, after we are dead.

Teedyuscung and his Delawares being present; something passed between them, which was not interpreted.

The Governor, addressing himself to Beaver, says,

I am very much pleased with what you have said. You speak like an honest Man, and I hope that the Friendship that has been made between us & our Brethren the Delawares, will remain firm, as long as the Sun Shines & the Rivers run.

Teedyuscung

Pennsylvania 1762

Teedyuscung then stood up, & addressing himself to the Governor said.

Brother,

Before all these Alleghany Indians here present, I do now assure you that I am ready and willing to enter a release to all the Lands we have been disputing about as I told you I would at Easton, & desire no more may be ever said or heard of them hereafter.

On which the Governor told Teedyuscung, that he was pleased with what he had said, & that on that occasion he had acted like an honest man.

The Governor then concluded.

Brethren,

Your Brethren, the proprietaries, about three Years ago directed me, as soon as Teedyuscungs complaint against them was determined & Justice done to their Characters, to make their old Friends the Delawares a present in their name, to supply your Wants, and as a mark of their affection and regard for you, and to convince you that they had no ill Will in their Hearts against you, but looked upon you as formerly to be their good Friends and Brothers. Now as that dispute is happily at an End, I am at liberty to follow their directions, and shall accordingly order a present of Goods to be delivered to you from the proprietaries.

At a Conference with the Northern Indians held at Lancaster on Thursday the 19th of August 1762

Present—

The Honourable James Hamilton Esq: Lieu Gov. as before

Thomas King a Chief of the Oneidas, stood up, and spoke as follows, viz:

Brother,

Hearken to what I am going to say in answer to your Speech to me the day before Yesterday. I return you my Thanks; it gives me pleasure that we are one and then in the same manner our Forefathers used to do. Then taking up the Strings delivered by the Governor in their order he repeated what he had said upon them.

We are all very glad to see you, & your Brethren that are with you, in health. All the Six Nations and our Nephews, have had inspired to them all that you said, and they are pleased with it, and very glad to

see

The Governor, asking the names of the two Shawanese Chiefs or Deputies, was informed they were called Miskapalathy, or the Red Hawke, & Wapemashaway, or the White Horse. The Governor told them he had heard what they had said, & it was very agreeable to him, and that he would give them notice when he should return them an answer.

At a Conference with the Western Indians, held at Lancaster, on Wednesday 18th day of August, 1762.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieuten^{t} Governor, &ca., &ca., &ca., as before.

The Governor, addressing himself to Beaver and the Delawares from the Ohio, spoke as follows, vizt:

"Brethren:

"Listen to me, while I give you an answer to the Speeches that you made to me on Monday.

"You spoke to me in behalf of your Grandchildren, the Tawwas, Twightwees, Wawaghtanies, & Kickapoes, acquainting me that they had respectively delivered up all our people, who were prisoners in their Towns during the War.

"Brethren:

"Let them know that we esteem this as the greatest mark they could have given us of the sincerity of their Friendship, & by this Belt we return them our hearty thanks."

A Belt.

"Brethren:

"You told us that our demanding the prisoners at this Time, & in the manner we have done it, was very agreeable to you; and you supposed it was the principal Business for which we invited you here.

"Brethren:

"You judge right, in thinking that the affair of our Prisoners was a principal reason of our inviting you here; it really was so, for we had it very much at Heart.

"Another reason of our desiring to see you was, that we might renew our ancient Friendship, & brighten and strengthen the Covenant Chain, which so long & happily subsisted between our Ancestors. This last has now been done to our mutual Satisfaction, & it has given me, and all the good people present, the highest pleasure to hear from your own mouths that, agreeable to our Demand, you are determined to deliver up all the prisoners that remain in your Towns, to such persons as I shall appoint to receive them, at Pittsburgh.

"Brethren:

"I have not yet concluded upon the persons to be sent to Pittsburgh for that purpose, but you may be assured I shall very soon, who, when they come, will bring with them a Message & full Credentials from me, by which you will know that they are deputed by me to receive the prisoners from you. I propose they shall be at Pittsburgh the Second day of October next, by which time I expect you will have collected all of them, & brought them to that place."

A String.

"Brethren:

"We shall now return an answer to your Grandchildren ye Shawanese.

"Brethren, the Shawanese:

"You told me at your last Meeting that you were pleased to hear what had passed between us and your Grandfathers, and with our having cleaned the Council Chamber, which you said you would always assist in keeping Clean. You told us also that your Chief men are not here, but have deputed you to speak for them, and that what you shall say comes from their hearts.

"Brethren:

"As we have been very sincere and open in every thing we have said to your Grandfathers, we should have been glad that more of your Chiefs had been here to have heard it, but as they are not, we desire you will acquaint them & all your Nation, that we are extreamly well disposed towards them, and are determined to hold fast the Chain of Friendship that has been so happily renewed between us, & are glad to hear you will always readily assist us to keep the Council Chamber clean."

A Belt.

"Brethren:

"You told me that you had sent me Word last Fall by Mr. Croghan, that you would cut all the Bands of the prisoners loose, and set them at Liberty, & that you were pleased to hear the Demand I made of your Grandfathers that they might all be delivered up; that you expect to meet your people & all the prisoners at Pittsburgh, where you will deliver them, & that you are in a hurry to go home for that purpose.

"Brethren:

"Mr. Croghan delivered me your Message last Fall, & I was very well pleased to hear you had concluded to set our people at Liberty, and I am the more so to hear that you expect your people may be on the way to Pittsburgh with the prisoners, & that you will deliver them up immediately, and your desiring to return home forthwith for that purpose convinces me that you are in earnest, & I much approve of it.

"Brethren:

"You desired we would open a Trade with you & the other Western Nations, & not to be too hard in our dealing with them. I must address my Answer not only to you but to the Delawares and all present, who I desire may listen attentively to it.

"Brethren:

"Trade is a Business of Importance, and what I intended to mention to you all at this meeting. You know that for some Years past this Government hath kept a great Store at Pittsburgh in order to supply you with goods, in exchange for your Skins & Furs, near your own Homes. Good men have been appointed to regulate the prices of our Goods and your Skins, & great care has been taken that you should not be cheated or imposed upon by those who have from Time to Time kept the Provincial Stores; but I am sorry to inform you that the Charges of carrying our Goods & bringing back your Skins so many hundred miles on Horse back are so high that it is a great discouragement to that Trade, and we lose a great deal of money by it every Year, insomuch that I fear it will drop, unless your Uncles, the Six Nations, will consent to let us go with our Canoes up the West Branch of Susquehannah as far as we can, & build a few Store Houses on the Banks of that river to secure our Goods in as we pass and repass. This will cut off a long Land Carriage, and may be a means of encouraging the continuance of the Trade with you, & enabling our people to sell their Goods to you at a reasonable rate. We intend to speak to your Uncles on this Subject.

"Brethren:

"I have now finished my answers to your several Speeches, but I have still something particularly to say to Beaver & our Brethren of the Delaware Nation living at Allegheny, and desire you will attend to me.

"Brethren, the Delawares:

"I take this opportunity to inform you, That about Six Years ago your Brother, Teedyuscung, made a complaint the Proprietaries, wherein he charged them of defrauding the Delawares of a Tract of Land, lying on the River Delaware, between Tohiccon Creek & the Kittatinny Hills. He alledged that this Complaint was not made by him, on his own account, but on behalf of the Owners of the Land, many of whom, he said, lived at Allegheny. This Dispute, Brethren, was, by mutual Consent, referred to our Great King George, who ordered Sir William Johnson to enquire fully into the matter, and make his report to Him, that Justice might be done you, if you had been wronged. Accordingly Sir William, about two Months ago, came to Easton, where, on the proprietaries' Commissioners producing & reading sundry Writings & papers, Teedyuscung was convinced of his Error, and acknowl-

edged that he had been mistaken with regard to the charge of Forgery made against the Proprietaries, having been misinformed by his Ancestors, & desired that all further disputes about Land should be buried under Ground, and never heard of more, offering that such of the Indians as were then present should sign a Release for the Land in Question, & that he would endeavour to persuade the rest of his Brethren who were concerned to do the same, at this Treaty at Lancaster. Now, Brethren of Allegheny, as we are Face to Face, be plain, & tell whether you are satisfied with, & approve of, what was done at the last Treaty at Easton, and whether you lay any Claim to those Lands, that there may be no room left for any future dispute about it among our Children."

A small Belt.

To which Beaver said:

"Brother:

"As to my own part, I know nothing about the Lands upon the river Delaware, but since you request it, I will first speak to my own people about it."

Then Beaver, consulting with his Concellors, returned the following answer:

"Brother:

"I must acknowledge I know nothing about Lands upon the Delaware, & I have no concern with Lands upon that river; We know nothing of the Delawares' claim to them; I have no claim myself nor any of my people; I suppose there may be some spots or pieces of Land, in some part of the Province, that the Delawares claim; but neither I nor any of my people know any thing of them; As to what you and our Brother Teedyuscung have done, if you are both pleased, I am pleased with it; As to my part, I want to say nothing about Land Affairs; what I have at Heart, and what I came down about is, to confirm our Friendship, & make a lasting peace, so that our Children & Grandchildren may live together in everlasting peace after we are dead."

Teedyuscung and his Delawares being present, something passed between them which was not interpreted.

The Governor addressing himself to Beaver said:

"I am very much pleased with what you have said; You speak like an honest man, and I hope that the friendship that has been made between us & our Brethren, the Delawares, will remain firm, as long as the Sun shines & the Rivers run.

Teedyuscung then stood up, & addressing himself to the Governor, said:

"Brother:

"Before all these Allegheny Indians here present I do now assure you that I am ready and willing to sign a release to all the Lands we have been disputing about, as I told you I would at Easton, & desire no more may be ever said or heard of them hereafter."

On which the Governor told Teedyuscung that he was pleased with what he had said, & that on that occasion he had acted like an honest man.

The Governor then concluded.

"Brethren:

"Your Brothers, the proprietaries, about three Years ago, directed me, as soon as Teedyuscung's complaint against them was determined & Justice done to their Characters, to make their old Friends, the Delawares, a present in their name, to supply your Wants, and as a mark of their affection and regard for you, and to convince you that they had no ill Will in their Hearts against you, but looked upon you as formerly to be their good Friends and Brothers; Now as that dispute is happily at an End, I am at liberty to follow their directions, and shall accordingly order a present of Goods to be delivered to you from the proprietaries."

At a Conference with the Northern Indians held at Lancaster on Thursday the 19th of August, 1762.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esqr &ca., &ca., as before.

Thomas King, a Chief of the Oneidas, stood up and spoke as follows, vizt:

"Brother!

"Hearken to what I am going to say in answer to your Speech to me the day before Yesterday; I return you my thanks; It gives me pleasure that we see one another in the same manner our forefathers used to do;" Then taking up the Strings, delivered by the Governor, in their order, he repeated what had been said upon them.

"We are all very glad to see you & your Brethren that are with you, in health. All the Six Nations, and our Nephews, have had interpreted to them all that you said, and they are pleased with it, and very glad to see you, and that it has pleased the great God, who has all power in his hands, to suffer us to come together, to speak to one another freely."

A String.

"Then taking another String, he repeated the Governor's Words spoke upon it; and, in the name of all the Indians present, returned him thanks for his taking the Bryars out of their Legs, and healing the Bruises that were made in their Feet by the Stones."

A String.

"Brother:

"The other day you cleared my Ears, and my Cousins here, for which I return you my thanks; & now, by this String I clear your

Teedyuscung then stood up, & addressing himself to the Governor, said,

Brother,

Before all these Allighany Indians here present, I do now assure you that I am ready and willing to give a release to all the Lands we have been disputing about as I told you I would at Easton, & desire no more may be ever said or heard of them hereafter.

On which the Governor told Teedyuscung, that he was pleased with what he had said, & that on that occasion he had acted like an honest man.

The Governor then concluded.

Brethren,

Your Brothers, the Proprietaries, about three Years ago directed me, as soon as Teedyuscung's complaint against them was determined & Justice done to their Characters, to make their old Friends the Delawares a present in their name, to supply your Wants, and as a mark of their affection and regard for you, and to convince you that they had no ill Will in their Hearts against you, but looked upon you as formerly to be their good Friends and Brothers. Now as that dispute is happily at an End, I am at liberty to follow their directions, and shall accordingly order a present of Goods to be delivered to you from the Proprietaries.

At a Conference with the Northern Indians held at Lancaster on Thursday the 19th of August 1762

Present

The Honourable James Hamilton Esq.r Vice &c. as before

Thomas King a Chief of the Oneidas, stood up and spoke as follows, viz.t

Brother,

Hearken to what I am going to say, in answer to your Speech to me the day before Yesterday. I return you my Thanks; It gives me pleasure that we see one another in the same manner our Forefathers used to do. Then taking up the Strings delivered by the Governor in their order he repeated what he had said upon them.

We are all very glad to see you, & your Brethren that are with you, in health. All the Six Nations and our Nephews, have had imparted to them all that you said, and they are pleased with it, and very glad to

see

see you, and that it has pleased the great God, who has all power in his hands to suffer us to come together, to speak to one another freely.

A String

Then taking another String, he repeated the Generous Words spoke when it; and, in the name of all the Indians present, returned him thanks for his taking the Arrows out of their Legs and healing the Bruises that were made in their Feet by the Stones. A String.

Brother,

The other day you cleared my Ears, and my Cousins here, for which I return you my Thanks; I mean by this String I clear your Ears in the same manner, that you may hear what I have to say to you.

A String

Brother,

You told me the other day, that as we were come from afar, and the Roads were very dusty, you cleansed our Throats from the Dust, and opened a Passage to our Hearts; we all return you thanks that you have cleansed us so far, & we do in the same manner clean your Throats & Hearts.

A String.

Brother,

You likewise told me you wiped the Tears from my Eyes for the Loss of my Friends, that we may see one another clearly, for which we all return you our Thanks.

A String.

Brother,

It is now three Years since you first demanded of me your Flesh and Blood. Now hear me, what I & all our Nations and our Allies, that live as far as the Sunsetting, have done.

Brother,

I assure you in behalf of all of us present, that the Western Indians, of whom you have been demanding your Flesh and Blood, that I have them here, & that it is not my Fault, neither can I say our Maker has been the Cause, but the French have been the Cause why you have not had them sooner.

Then directing his discourse to his Brothers & Cousins, the Delawares he proceeded, and said.

I never had occasion to go to War with the English Nation, the people I had occasion to go to war with lived to the Southward: it has been so from all Ages, & we have always gone to War against the Southern Indians. I never had cause to go to War with the English; this was owing to the evil Spirit the Devil. When I used to go to War with the Southern Indians and brought Prisoners home, I thought they were mine, & that no body had any right to meddle with them. Now since I joined with you, I went to war again, & I thought I brought home with me, as Prisoners, and you took them from me. This makes me think it was owing to the Evil Spirit.

Brother

Pennsylvania 1762.

Brother

I desire you to be strong. I have heard you often say you would be very glad if I would bring you the Captives, and you would make me Satisfaction; because you know I am not as you are. I am of a quite different Nature from you; sometimes I think you are not in earnest with me, in telling me you will make me Satisfaction.

Brother,

We have heard you & we have all my Brethren & Cousins to the Westward heard what you have said about giving us Satisfaction; your Words seem to be very sweet to us. You told us if we did so & so you would do so with us.

Brother,

You know we are different Nations, and have different Ways. We could not immediately perform what you required of us, in returning your Flesh and Blood, because every one of those Nations have different Ways; that is the reason why we could not so soon perform it.

Brother,

I am sorry it is so difficult for us to understand each other: If we could understand one another, we would put one another in mind of the Friendship that subsisted between us and our Forefathers; but as we do not easily understand one another, we are obliged to deliver you the Substance in short of what we have to say, which makes it tedious. — (Meaning that they are obliged to Interpret in two or three Languages, before it is told to us.)

Brother,

You have often told me, if I would bring your Flesh and Blood, you would be very glad, and would give such Prisoners Liberty to return with them, if they did not incline to stay with you; & to go where they pleased. A Belt of 8 Rows.

Thomas King being asked who it was that promised the Prisoners should be left to their Choice, to return with them, or go where they pleased? He answered, the Governor promised it at Easton, & there were two Governors there at that Time. — (Meaning Governor Penny, and Governor Bernard of New Jersey.)

Brother Onas,

You have been requiring your Flesh and Blood these three Years. I promise you I will give you them, and now I will deliver all I have brought.

A Belt of 8 Rows.

Brother Onas,

I am sorry we cannot speak to one another any faster, because we cannot understand one another without so many Interruptions & this takes up much time, so that we must be slow in telling our Business.

Brother Onas,

Brother Onas,

You have told us, of the Six Nations that we must assist you to see your Flesh and Blood. If we assist you, you say you shall see your Flesh and Blood.

Brother,

We have done what we can, & that is the Reason why you see so many of your Flesh & Blood, some Indians part with them with Reluctance, and want to keep them longer, they are unwilling to part with them; this brings a great deal of Trouble on us the Six Nations.

Brother Onas,

You have often told us the Six Nations, that we should assist in getting your Flesh and Blood. I have done my Endeavours, and taken great Pains: I have got a great many of them, though at first with great Difficulty: When I brought them by the English Forts, they took them away from me, all along from Oswego to the Carrying place, and so to Niagara, till I got to Shamokin, they got them all from me, and I believe they have made Servants of them: This is the reason why I brought so few of them: No wonder why they are so loath to come, when you make Servants of them: You know that you have told me that I should assist you, you cannot deny it: By and by you will say, I never told you to assist me, and that I tell Lies when I say so.

Brother Onas,

You told me you would be very glad if I would bring you your Flesh and Blood, & that you were able to make me Satisfaction for them: You said you had Rooms full of Goods, and that we should never want any thing while you have Goods: You told me we shall - have a Recompence for our Trouble in bringing them down. I assure you, I have brought all your Flesh and Blood that I could get at this time; there are some behind yet, but they belong to such People as are gone to War against the Cherokees, and we could not take them without their Leave, and when they return from War we will certainly bring them.

Brother Onas,

I have brought fourteen of your Flesh & Blood, that is all I could get at this time, for as I told you your People in the Forts have got them all away from me, they have stole them, or persuaded them to run away from me, & have hid them in the Bushes, as I told you, there are few left that belong to those Indians that are gone to War against the Cherokees, with whom we have been at War from all Ages, and they are at War with you; I assure you when they return, we will bring them all to you. - You used to tell me, I always came unawares upon you, when I did come; You certainly knew that I was coming ever since last Spring, and you might have got every thing ready for me. There is

one

one Captive at the Camp that says he will not come; he says the Governor has seen him, and talked with him at the Camp; all the rest are here.

1 Belt.

Brother Onas,

It may be there are two Governors of you; your Messages & your Words do not agree together; when I repeat what you have said to me, it seems disagreeable to you.

Here the Governor asked what he meant by two Governors & desired him to explain himself, for he could not understand him.

He answered.

Brother,

You want to know what my Meaning is, by saying there are two Governors. In every Country there is always one Head Governor but here are two Governors. It will not do for me to point out people for you must certainly know there is more than one Governor. That one say such a thing and another say such a thing; but I will not point out any body lest you should differ. You will hear of it hereafter. I heard that both Governors came from Philadelphia; but perhaps I may be misinformed.

The Governor desired to know, whether any Messages had been delivered to them in their own Country, & by whom and what the Messages were. He insisted on their giving him a plain answer.

They answered, that the Cayugas who were at Philadelphia in the Spring, brought the Messages to them, but do not pretend that they were delivered in the Governor's name, but they might have brought what passed only in private Conversation.

Brother Onas,

As I have now brought your Flesh and Blood, I would have you to take care of them, & keep them fast. I brought a Girl to Easton and she run away; when I came home I found her there. Welcome! says I, there is my Wife. I was sorry that I had delivered her, but to my surprize I found her at home. You know it is hard to part with a Wife.

Brother,

I have brought an English prisoner, who I love as my own Wife: I have a young Child by her. You know it is very hard for a Man to part with his Wife. I have delivered her, therefore take care of her, and keep her safe, that she don't make her escapes.

Brother,

Our Grandfathers used to tell us, we should keep fast hold of the Chain of Friendship, & always advised us to observe it, but now in latter days, as soon as I came across the Hatchet I got hold of it, and really I did not know what I was about, and struck it into your Hands. By this Belt, I take the Hatchet out of your Head, it belongs

belongs to you and the French; you are both of one Colour. It has been the fault of the French that we struck you. And therefore we take the Hatchet out of your Head. A Belt of 8 Rows.

Brother Onas,

Now that I have taken the Hatchet out of your Head, I gather your Bones, which lie scattered in so many places, that I cannot name them particularly.

Brother

There is a large Pine Tree in the Oneida Country, which I take & pull up by the Roots, and then it makes a great hole: when I look down the hole, I see a great River running very low at the bottom. By this Belt I gather all your Bones, wherever I can find them, and bury them in that hole and the Hatchet with them, when I put them down the Hole, they fall into that stony Stream, and float down it. I know not where. I stick that Pine Tree down again in the same hole, and then nobody can discover that there has been a hole: so that neither you nor I, nor our nor your Grandchildren, shall ever be able to know where your Bones are laid. This is the Custom of our Forefathers, that when any Differences arose between them and their Brethren, they buried it in this manner. A Belt.

Brother

I own you are my eldest Brother. The eldest Brother should always teach the Youngest Brother when they mistbehave: I therefore desire when you see us mistbehave that you would tell us of it, and teach us better. A Belt of 7 Rows.

Brother Onas,

Our late Differences have been the Cause why the Clouds have hung over our Heads, and made it dark. I clear by this Belt. I take away all the Clouds that we may see the Sky clear and the Sun rise & set. We fourteen Nations, now present, tell you this A Belt of 6 Rows.

Brother Onas,

I don't doubt but there is some Poyson come into your Heart through your Throat. My Grandfathers used to tell me, that whenever we found our Brothers Heart and Throat to be foul, that they had lost one the best Medicines and desired me to put it to your Mouth to drink as a Physick & that it would cleanse their Throat and Heart & pass quite thro' their Body down to the Ground; and Brethren, by this String I bury it in the Ground, so that your Heart and Throat may be for ever clean. We fourteen Nations tell you so. A String

Brother Onas,

I have removed all the Filthiness from your Body & since I have cleansed it out and in: I shall go about that good work of peace.

Brother Onas,

It was one of the Mohacks, Cuidas, Senecas, Shoindagoes, Cayugas & Tuscaroras that first brought about the good work of peace. —

We

He added that the Mohawks and Oneidas were the eldest of the Six Nations and both of a Right.

Brother Onas,

I will acquaint you further that I have more Brothers to the Westward & that we are all Brothers down as far as the Sun set; my Friends are so many that I cannot tell how many they are.

Brother Onas,

I will let you know that the Mohocks are the eldest yet they are the furthest off to the Eastward: When they hear any thing, they pass through the Oneidas to the Onondagoes, where the Council Fire burns: Likewise when the Senecas hear any thing they come to the Cayugas, because they are next to the Onondago Council: so that whenever they hear any thing to the Easter West it is carried to the Onondagoe Council. (Meaning that when you shall send any Messages to the Onondagoe Council, they must be sent either to the Senecas or Mohocks.

Brother Onas,

I will mention our old Friendship: I will make it new again: I will brighten up our old Chain of Friendship. Our Grandfathers used to tell one another they had one heart & here it is: they both had hold of it: They used to tell one another they had one Head & one Heart. The fourteen Nations tell you so.

They deliver a Belt of nine Rows, representing the figure of two Men in the Middle, with a Heart between them, & six Diamonds on each side; one of the Men represents the Indians, the other the English.

Brother Onas,

Now we have renewed our old Friendship. I am a little afraid your Fire is almost out, it is not good now I will take all that bad, fire away, and kindle it again, and make a good Fire of it: I will take good dry Wood, and kindle up the Fire afresh that our Grandfathers have made, & so make the smoke rise up so very high, that all Nations shall see it, & thereby know that there is a Council Fire here. There was a good Fire at Easton; that was really a good Fire, for when I came to that good Easton Fire, I could have my Belly full of Victuals, and plenty of Drink; but now I come here, I have little to eat; I am sure I have no other Drink than dirty water which almost chokes me

1 Belt of 6 Rows

Brother Onas,

What we have hitherto said concerning peace, has been concluded upon by our old Counsellors. We also desire our Chief Warriors to be strong and assist our old Counsellors, and desire that if any thing should be wanting in the old Counsellors, they would assist them in it, in order that our Friendship may be lasting; for the Counsellors can do nothing unless the Warriors should give their Consent to.

We

The fourteen Nations tell you so.

A Belt with seven Rows, with two Diamonds in it, representing the Counsellors and Warriors united in Council together.

Brother Onas,

Our Friendship seems to go on very kindly. I will tell you one thing you are always longing after my Land from the East to the West, you seem to be longing after it. Now, I desire you will not covet it any more; you will serve me as you have done our Cousins the Delawares; you have got all their Land from them; all the Land hereabouts belonged to them once, and you have got it all.

Brother Onas,

I desire you to go no further than Wyoming (at Mahony) I desire you will settle no higher up, for if you keep pressing on me, you will push me out, for I shall have no place to live on, nor hunt in, neither for me nor my Grandchildren, so I desire you will press no further. I desire another thing, that you will not take it from me by force: If you take this Land by Force, it will never go well with either of us. You may remember that God gave us this Land, and you came after; yet I have parted with some of it to you.

A Belt of 6 Rows.

Brother Onas,

You have desired me to assist you, in order to bring in your Flesh and Blood, which now you see I have done. You used to tell me, if I would bring in your Flesh and Blood, or assist you therein, you would satisfy those who brought them in, these are mighty pleasing words to me and I hope you will do so. Some of our Warriors who are here have no Guns, I desire you will let them have any on them, I desire they may be good. You are daily making Visits; I do not know what you do with them. When you gave me my Guns, you gave me Yellow-locked ones, that are worth nothing. I have asked you now four times, at Easton you only gave me Locks: What think you could I do with them, without Stocks and Barrels? I make no Guns. After I got the Gun-locks, I joined immediately with Gen.l Forbes, and went to War with him, as you ordered me, against the French; and as soon as I had done it, you still only gave me Gun Locks.

A Bunch of 10 Strings mostly Black.

Brother Onas,

Having finished what I had to say to you, I am now going to speak to my Cousins. I desire to hearken to what I shall say to them.

Then directing his Discourse to the Delawares he spoke as follows.

My Cousins,

I could hardly get along. I heard such frightful News that indeed I could not get along, if I had not had good Courage. Sundry times before I set off from home, I heard you should say, you would fasten

on

us all, so that we should not hold this Treaty. Think I to myself, I will come nevertheless; If I die, it will be well: I can die but once; or then I came along as far as Wyoming.

To My Cousins.

As soon as I came there Teedyuscung began to make his Complaints that he had no fire, so says I Cousin, there is certainly some Lies for I made one fire for the Shawanese, at Shamokin, and I made another Fire at Shamokin for Nanticokes; another Fire I made at Nighalamus, another Fire I made at Diahoga. All these Fires are there yet. The Fire at Nighalamus is a good fire, for I heard no bad stories there, that Fire at Shamokin we must not put; if any body stir it, it will soon blaze. I made the Fire at Wyoming for the Shawanese, perhaps they will not still return to that place. Then I came along as far as Harris's Ferry. There I heard another piece of bad News from Teedyuscung, who said he had got a sort of poison, that will give the Indians the Bloody Flux, and as soon as they come, he would give it to them: that they might get the Flux, and die from the road as they go. But notwithstanding these Discouragements, I came along and got here I now suspect there is a bag of poison somewhere about this Camp that will give us the Flux as we go home; and I think it would be a great Shame, if it should be so, because our English Brethren sent for us; and if any of us should die, it will appear to them, as if they had lost so many of their own people, because it was they that sent for us

Now, Teedyuscung, I must teach you better; I will correct you; You must not talk of such a thing, for if any of us die, it will be said Teedyuscung was the cause of it, so you should not say such Things. To this Belt I make a Fire for Teedyuscung, at Wyoming, I tell him to sit there by the Fire side and watch that Fire; but I dont give it to him, for our English Brethren cast an Eye upon that Land; therefore I say to Teedyuscung, watch that Fire, & if any White people come there, tell them to go away, for that Land belongs to your Uncles the Six Nations. The Six Nations wants to keep up that Fire, that they may hear from their Brethren the English and others. The Belt was given to Tipiscohan.

Then turning to the Governor, he said.

Brother,

This is all I have to say at present, but I have more in my heart, which I cannot speak now, having staid so long that I am quite fatigued.

The Governor

The Governor then acquainted Thomas King that he had been attentive to all he said, and that he thanked him for it, and when he had considered of it, would at a proper time return him an answer; but told him, that he had not yet delivered him the prisoners, and as this was an improper place, he desired a few Indians would take them to the Court House, where he would receive them.

The Conference then broke up, & the Governor his Council and the Commissioners went with some Indian Chiefs to the Court House, to receive the prisoners; where being come, the Governor acquainted Thomas King that he was now ready to receive the prisoners from him, and that they need not be under any Apprehensions of being used ill, for that he would be kind to them & treat them like Children, & restore them to their Parents and Relations.

Then they delivered to the Governor the prisoners, as follow.

Elizabeth Williams a young Woman, delivered by Muscause, a Munsey Indian;
Henry Williams, about Eighteen Years of age, Brother to Eliz.th Williams, delivered by Conyshecharatoquin, a Munsey; Peggy Dougherty delivered by Eckgehson a Munsey; Mary Field and her Child, taken near Samuel Depuis by Eckgehson; Abigail Evan & her Child, taken at Stony Creek in Virginia, by Conachsora, a Seneca.

A Boy by Wightong, a Munsey; a little Girl by Eckgehson, a Munsey; a little Boy by Jetowauck a Munsey; a Boy of about fourteen Years by Eckgehson a Munsey, a Boy of twelve Years by Conechelaira a Seneca; a little Boy of Seven Years by Conechsnara, a Seneca; a little Girl of six Years by Contarongue a Seneca. These Childrens Names unknown, as they cannot speak English, or give any account from whence they were taken.

John Brightwell of Lower Marlborough, near Patuxent in Maryland, a Deserter from the 1.st Battalion of Royal Americans.

Lancaster

On which the Governor told Teedyuscung that he was pleased with what he had said, & that on that occasion he had acted like an honest man.

The Governor then concluded.

"Brethren:

"Your Brothers, the proprietaries, about three Years ago, directed me, as soon as Teedyuscung's complaint against them was determined & Justice done to their Characters, to make their old Friends, the Delawares, a present in their name, to supply your Wants, and as a mark of their affection and regard for you, and to convince you that they had no ill Will in their Hearts against you, but looked upon you as formerly to be their good Friends and Brothers; Now as that dispute is happily at an End, I am at liberty to follow their directions, and shall accordingly order a present of Goods to be delivered to you from the proprietaries."

At a Conference with the Northern Indians held at Lancaster on Thursday the 19th of August, 1762.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esqr &ca., &ca., as before.

Thomas King, a Chief of the Oneidas, stood up and spoke as follows, vizt:

"Brother!

"Hearken to what I am going to say in answer to your Speech to me the day before Yesterday; I return you my thanks; It gives me pleasure that we see one another in the same manner our forefathers used to do;" Then taking up the Strings, delivered by the Governor, in their order, he repeated what had been said upon them.

"We are all very glad to see you & your Brethren that are with you, in health. All the Six Nations, and our Nephews, have had interpreted to them all that you said, and they are pleased with it, and very glad to see you, and that it has pleased the great God, who has all power in his hands, to suffer us to come together, to speak to one another freely."

A String.

"Then taking another String, he repeated the Governor's Words spoke upon it; and, in the name of all the Indians present, returned him thanks for his taking the Bryars out of their Legs, and healing the Bruises that were made in their Feet by the Stones."

A String.

"Brother:

"The other day you cleared my Ears, and my Cousins here, for which I return you my thanks; & now, by this String I clear your

Ears in the same manner, that you may hear what I have to say to you."

A string.

"Brother:

"You told me the other day, that as we were come from afar, and the Roads were very dusty, you cleansed our Throats from the Dust, and opened a passage to our Hearts; we all return you thanks that you have cleansed us so far, & we do in the same manner clean your Throats & hearts.

A String.

"Brother:

"You likewise told me you wiped the tears from my Eyes for the loss of my Friends, that we may see one another clearly, for which we all return you our thanks."

A String.

"Brother:

"It is now three Years since you first demanded of us your Flesh and Blood. Now hear me, as to what I & all our Nations and our Allies, that lives as far as the Sunsetting, have done.

"Brother:

"I assure you, in behalf of all of us present, & the Western Indians, of whom you have been demanding your Flesh and Blood, that I have them here, & that it is not my Fault, neither can I say our Maker has been the Cause, but the French have been the cause why you have not had them sooner."

Then directing his discourse to his Brothers & Cousins, the Delawares, he proceeded and said:

"I never had occasion to go to war with the English Nation; the people I had occasion to go to War with, live to the Southward; it has been so from all Ages, & we have always gone to War against the Southren Indians; I never had cause to go to War with the English; this was owing to the Evil Spirit, the Devil. When I used to go to War with the Southren Indians, and brought prisoners home, I thought they were mine, & that nobody had any right to meddle with them. Now, since I joined with you, I went to war again, & I brought French people home with me as prisoners, and you took them from me; this makes me think it was owing to the Evil Spirit.

"Brother:

"I desire you to be strong. I have heard you often say you would be very glad if I would bring you the Captives, and you would make me Satisfaction, because you know I am not as you are. I am of a quite different Nature from you; sometimes I think you are not in earnest with me, in telling me you will make me Satisfaction.

"Brother:

"We have heard you, & so have all my Brothers & Cousins to the Westward heard what you have said about giving us Satisfac-

tion; Your Words seem to be very sweet to us. You told us if we did so and so you would do so with us.

"Brother:

"You know we are different Nations, and have different Ways. We could not immediately perform what you required of us, in returning your Flesh and Blood, because every one of these Nations have different Ways; that is the reason why we could not so soon perform it.

"Brother:

"I am sorry it is so difficult for us to understand each other; If we could understand one another, we would put one another in mind of the Friendship that subsisted between us and our Forefathers; but as we do not easily understand one another, we are obliged to deliver you the Substance in short of what we have to say, which makes it tedious. (Meaning that they are obliged to Interpret in two or three Languages before it is told to us).

"Brother:

"You have often told me, if I would bring your Flesh and Blood, you would be very glad, and would give such Prisoners liberty to return with them, if they did not incline to stay with you, & to go where they pleased."

A Belt of 8 Rows.

Thomas King being asked who it was that promised the Prisoners should be left to their Choice, to return with them or go where they pleased? He answered, the Governor promised it at Easton, & there were two Governors there at that Time. (Meaning Governor Denny and Governor Bernard, of New Jersey).

"Brother Onas:

"You have been requiring your Flesh and Blood these Three Years; I promise you I will give you them, and now I will deliver all I have brought."

A Belt of 8 Rows.

"Brother Onas:

"I am sorry we cannot speak to one another any faster, because we cannot understand one another without so many Interpreters, & this takes up much time, so that we must be slow in telling our Business.

"Brother Onas:

"You have told us of the Six Nations; that we must assist you to see your Flesh and Blood. If we assist you, you say you shall see your Flesh and Blood.

"Brother:

"We have done what we can, & that is the reason why you see so many of your Flesh & Blood; some Indians part with them with

reluctance, and wants to keep them longer; they are unwilling to part with them; this brings a great deal of Trouble on us, the Six Nations.

"Brother Onas:

"You have often told us, the Six Nations, that we should assist in getting your Flesh & Blood. I have done my Endeavors, and taken great pains; I have got a great many of them, though at first with great Difficulty. When I brought them by the English Forts they took them away from me; All along from Oswego to the Carrying place, and so to Niagara, till I got to Shamokin, they got them all from me, and I believe they have made Servants of them. This is the reason why I brought so few of them. No wonder why they are so loath to come, when you make Servants of them. You know that you have told me that I should assist you, you cannot deny it; By and by you will say, I never told you to assist me, and that I tell lies when I say so.

"Brother Onas:

"You told me you would be very glad if I would bring you your Flesh and Blood, & that you were able to make me Satisfaction for them. You said you had Rooms full of Goods, and that we should never want any thing, while you have Goods. You told me we shall have a recompense for our Trouble in bringing them down. I assure you I have brought all your Flesh and Blood that I could get at this time; there are some behind yet, but they belong to such people as are gone to War against the Cherokees, and we could not take them without their leave, and when they return from War we will certainly bring them.

"Brother Onas:

"I have brought fourteen of your Flesh & Blood; that is all I could get at this time, for, as I told you, your people in the Forts have got them all away from me; they have stole them or persuaded them to run away from me, & have hid them in the Bushes. As I told you, there are few left, that belong to those Indians that are gone to War against the Cherokees, with whom we have been at War from all Ages, and they are at War with you; I assure you when they return we will bring them all to you. You used to tell me I always came unawares upon you, when I did come; You certainly knew that I was coming ever since last Spring, and you might have got every thing ready for me. There is one Captive at the Camp that says he will not come; he says the Governor has seen him, and talked with him at the Camp; all the rest are here."

A Belt.

"Brother Onas:

"It may be there are two Governors of you; your Messages & your Words do not agree together; when I repeat what you have said to me, it seems disagreeable to you."

Here the Governor asked what he meant by two Governors, & desired him to explain himself for he could not understand him.

He answered:

"Brother:

"You want to know wha. my meaning is, by saying there are two Governors. (In every Country there is always one head Governor, but here are two Governors.) It will not do for me to point out people, for you must certainly know there is more than one Governor. I hear one say such a thing, and another say such a thing; but I will not point out any body, lest you should differ. You will hear of it hereafter. I heard that both Governors came from Philadelphia, but perhaps I may be misinformed."

The Governor desired to know whether any Messages had been delivered to them in their own Country, & by whom, and what the Messages were. He insisted on their giving him a plain answer.

They answered that the Cayugas, who were at Philadelphia in the Spring, brought the Messages to them, but do not pretend that they were delivered in the Governor's name, but they might have brought what passed only in private Conversation.

"Brother Onas:

"As I have now brought your Flesh and Blood, I would have you to take care of them, & keep them fast. I brought a Girl to Easton, and she run away; when I came home I found her there. Bless me! says I, there is my Wife. I was sorry that I had delivered her, but to my surprize I found her at home. You know it is hard to part with a Wife.

"Brother:

"I have brought an English prisoner, who I love as my own Wife. I have a young Child by her. You know it is very hard for a man to part with his Wife. I have delivered her, therefore take care of her, and keep her safe, that she don't make her escape.

"Brother:

"Our Grandfathers used to tell us we should keep fast hold of the Chain of Friendship, & always advised us to observe it, but now in latter days, as soon as I come across the Hatchet I got hold of it, and really I did not know what I was about, and struck it into your heads. By this Belt I take the Hatchet out of your Head; it belongs to you and the French; you are both of one Colour. It has been the fault of the French that we struck you, and therefore we take the Hatchet our of your Head."

A Belt of 8 Rows.

"Brother Onas:

"Now that I have taken the Hatchet out of your Head, I gather your Bones, which lie scattered in so many places that I cannot name them particularly.

"Brother:

"There is a large pine Tree in the Oneida Country, which I take & pull up by the Roots, and then it makes a great hole; when I look down the hole, I see a great river running very strong at the

bottom. By this Belt I gather all your Bones, wherever I can find them, and bury them in that hole, and the Hatchet with them; when I put them down the Hole, they fall into that strong stream, and float down it, I know not where. I stick that pine Tree down again in the same hole, and then nobody can discover that there has been a hole; so that neither you nor I, nor our nor your Grandchildren, shall ever be able to know where your Bones are laid. This is the Custom of our Forefathers, that when any difference arose between them and their Brethren, they buried it in this manner."

A Belt.

"Brother:

"I own you are my eldest Brother. The eldest Brother should always teach the youngest Brother when they misbehave. I therefore desire, when you see us misbehave, that you would tell us of it, and teach us better."

A Belt of 7 Rows.

"Brother Onas:

"Our late Differences have been the Cause why the Clouds have hung over our Heads and made it dark. Now by this Belt I take away all the Clouds that we may see the sky clear and the sun rise & set. We fourteen Nations now present tell you this."

A Belt of 6 Rows.

"Brother Onas:

"I don't doubt but there is some Foulness come into your heart through your Throat. My Grandfathers used to tell me, that whenever we found our Brothers' Heart and Throat to be foul, that they had left me the best Medicines, and desired me to put it to your Mouth to drink as a Physick, & that it would cleanse their Throat & Heart, and pass quite thro' their Body down to the Ground; and Brethren, by this String I bury it in the Ground, so that your Heart and Throat may be forever clear. We fourteen Nations tell you so."

A String.

"Brother Onas:

"I have removed all the Filthiness from your Body, & since I have cleansed it out and in, I shall go about that good work of peace.

"Brother Onas:

"It was we of the Mohocks, Oneidas, Senecas, Onondago's, Cayugas, & Tuscaroras, that first brought about the good work of peace."

He added that the Mohawks and Oneida's were the eldest of the Six Nations, and both of a Height.

"Brother Onas:

"I will acquaint you, further, that I have more Brothers to the Westward, & that we are all Brothers down as far as the Sun-set; my Friends are so many that I cannot tell how many they are.

"Brother Onas:

"I will let you know that the Mohocks are the eldest, yet they are the furthest off to the Eastward. When they hear anything they pass through the Oneidas, to the Onondagoes, where the Council Fire burns; Likewise when the Senecas hear anything, they come to the Cayugas, because they are next to the Onondago Council, so that whenever they hear anything to the East or West, it is carried to the Onondagoe Council." (Meaning that when you shall send any Messages to the Onondagoe Council, they must be sent either to the Senecas or Mohocks).

"Brother Onas:

"I will mention our old Friendship; I will make it new again; I will brighten up our old Chain of Friendship. Our Grandfathers used to tell one another they had one heart, & here it is; they both had hold of it. They used to tell one another they had one Head & one Heart. We fourteen Nations tell you so."

They Deliver a Belt of nine Rows, representing the figure of two Men in the middle, with a Heart between them, & Six Diamonds on each side; one of the men represents the Indians, the other the English.

"Brother Onas:

"Now we have renewed our old Friendship. I am a little afraid your Fire is almost out; it is not good; now I will take all that bad fire away and Kindle it again, and make a good Fire of it; I will take good dry Wood, and kindle up the Fire afresh that our Grandfathers have made, & so make the smoke rise up, so very high that all nations shall see it, & thereby know that there is a Council Fire here. There was a good Fire at Easton; that was really a good Fire, for when I came to that good Easton Fire, I could have my Belly full of Victuals and plenty of Drink, but now I come here, I have little to eat; I am sure I have no other Drink than dirty water, which almost choaks me."

A Belt of 6 Rows.

"Brother Onas:

"What we have hitherto said concerning peace, has been concluded upon by our old Counsellors. We also desire our Chief Warriors to be strong and assist our old Counsellors, and desire if any thing should be wanting in the old Counsellors, they would assist them in it, in order that our Friendship may be lasting; for the Counsellors can do nothing unless the Warriors should give their Consent to it. We fourteen Nations tell you so."

A Belt with seven Rows, with two Diamonds in it, representing the Counsellors and Warriors united in Council together.

"Brother Onas:

"Our Friendship seems to go on very kindly. I will tell you one thing; you are always longing after my Land: from the East to the West you seem to be longing after it. Now I desire you will

not covet it any more; you will serve me as you have done our cousins, the Delawares; you have got all their Land from them; all the Land hereabouts belonged to them once, and you have got it all.

"Brother Onas:

"I desire you to go no further than Nixhisaqua (or Mohony). I desire you will settle no higher up; for if you keep pressing on me, you will push me out; for I shall have no place to live on nor hunt in, neither for me nor my Grandchildren; so I desire you will press no further. I desire another thing, that you will not take it from me by Force. If you take this Land by Force, it will never go well with either of us. You may remember that God gave us this Land, and you some other, yet I have parted with some of it to you."

A Belt of 6 Rows.

"Brother Onas:

"You have desired of me to assist you, in order to bring in your Flesh and Blood, which now you see I have done. You used to tell me if I would bring in your Flesh and Blood, or assist you therein, you would satisfy those who brought them in; these are mighty pleasing words to me, and I hope you will do so. Some of our Warriors who are here have no Guns, & if you will bestow any on them, I desire they may be good. You are daily making rifles; I do not know what you do with them. When you gave me any Guns, you gave me Yellow stocked ones, that are worth nothing. I have asked you now four times. At Easton you only gave me Gun Locks. What, think you, could I do with them, without Stocks and Barrels? I make no Guns. After I got the Gun locks, I joined myself with Genl Forbes, and went to War with him, as you ordered me, against the French; and as soon as I had done it, you still only gave me Gun locks."

A Bunch of 10 Strings, mostly black.

"Brother Onas:

"Having finished what I had to say to you, I am now going to speak to my Cousins. Please to heaken to what I shall say to them."

Then directing his Discourse to the Delawares, he spoke as follows:

"My Cousins:

"I could hardly get along; I heard such frightful news, that indeed I could not get along, if I had not had good Courage. Teedyuscung, before I set off from home, I heard you should say, you would poison us all, so that we should not hold this Treaty. Thinks I to myself, I will come nevertheless; If I die, it will be well; I can die but once; so then I came along as far as Wyoming.

"My Cousins:

"As soon as I came there, Teedyuscung began to make his complaints that he had no fire; so says I, Cousin, there is certainly

some Fire, for I made one here for the Shawanese (Cacawasheca), and I made another Fire at Shamokin, for Alammapis; another Fire I made at Wighalousin; another Fire I made at Diahoga. All those Fires are there yet. The Fire at Wighalousin is a good Fire, for I heard no bad Stories there; that Fire at Shamokin is not yet out; if any body stirs it, it will soon blaze. I made the Fire at Wyoming for the Shawanese, perhaps they will not still return to that place. Then I came along as far as Harris's Ferry; there I heard another piece of bad news from Teedyuscung, who said he had got a sort of poison that will give the Indians the Bloody Flux, and as soon as they come, he would give it to them, that they might get the Flux, and die along the road as they go. But notwithstanding these Discouragements, I came along and got here; I now suspect there is a bag of poison some where about this Camp, that will give us the flux as we go home; and I think it would be a great shame, if it should be so, because our English Brethren sent for us; and if any of us should die, it will appear to them as if they had lost so many of their own people, because it was they that sent for us.

"Now, Teedyuscung, I must teach you better; I will correct you; You must not talk of such a thing, for if any of us die, it will be said Teedyuscung was the cause of it, so you should not say such things. By this Belt, I make a Fire for Teedyuscung at Wyoming; I tell him to sit there by the Fire side, and watch that Fire; but I don't give it to him, for our English Brethren cast an Eye upon that Land; Therefore, I say to Teedyuscung, watch that Fire, & if any White people come there, tell them to go away, for that Land belongs to your Uncles, the Six Nations. The Six Nations wants to keep up that Fire, that they may hear from their Brethren, the English, and others."

The Belt was given to Tipiscohan.

Then turning to the Governor, he said:

"Brother:

"This is all I have to say at present; but I have more in my heart, which I cannot speak now, having staid so long that I am quite fatigued."

The Governor then aquainted Thomas King, that he had been attentive to all he said, and that he thanked him for it, and when he had considered of it, would, at a proper time, return him an answer; but told him, that he had not yet delivered him the prisoners, and as this was an improper place, he desired a few Indians would take them to the Court House, where he would receive them.

The Conference then broke up, & the Governor, his Council and the Commissioners, went with some Indian Chiefs to the Court House, to receive the prisoners; where being come, the Governor acquainted Thomas King that he was now ready to receive the prisoners from him, and that they need not be under any Appre-

hensions of being used ill, for that he would be kind to them & treat them like Children, & restore them to their parents and Relations.

Then they delivered to the Governor the prisoners, as follows:

Elizabeth Williams a young Woman, delivered by Mussause, a Munsey Indian; Henry Williams, about Eighteen Years of age, Brother to Elizth Williams, delivered by Conyhochevatoquin, a Munsey; Peggy Dougherty delivered by Eckgoheson a Munsey; Mary Tidd and her Child, taken near Samuel Depuies, by Echgohson; Abigal Evan & her Child, taken at Stony Creek, in Virginia, by Cowachsora, a Seneca.

A Boy by Meightong, a Munsey; a little Girl by Eckgohoson, a Munsey; a little Boy by Nessewauck, a Munsey; a Boy of about fourteen Years, by Eckgohoson, a Munsey; a Boy of twelve Years, by Cowockslaira, a Seneca; a little Boy of Seven Years, by Corocksaara, a Seneca; a little Girl of Six Years, by Contaronque, a Seneca. These Children's names unknown, as they cannot speak English, or give any account from whence they were taken.

John Brightwell of Lower Marlborough, near Patuxent, in Maryland, a Deserter from the 1st Battalion of Royal Americans.

Lancaster, August 22nd, 1762.

At a Conference at John Hambright's, (where the Governor delivered to the Delaware Indians the presents made to them, by himself and the province).

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &ca.

William Logan, Esqr, Member of the Council.

Joseph Fox, James Webb, Esq^{rs}, Members of the Assembly.

Israel Pemberton, Jeremiah Warder, Isaac Greenleaf, Benjamin Hooton.

Beaver and Teedyuscung, Chiefs of the Delaware Nation at Allegheny and Wyoming.

Joseph Compass alias Catepackeaman, Joseph Peepy, Tayshiccomen, Taqualaw, Counsellors to the Chiefs.

The Governor opened the Conference, & spoke to the Indians as follows, vizt

"Brother Beaver:

"I told you a few days since of the Disputes that had happened between your Brothers, the Proprietaries, and Teeduscung, about Land; & that I had their orders, as soon as the dispute should be ended, and the Proprietarie's Characters cleared, to make the Delaware Indians a present of considerable value, as a mark of their Affection to their old Friends. To which present from the Proprie-

Extract of a Letter from Sir William Johnson Baronet to the Lords of Trade relative to the Proceedings at Easton & Detroit dated at Fort Johnson 20th August 1762

My Lords

I do myself the Honour to transmit your Lordships my Proceedings at the Treaty which I lately held at Easton with the Delaware Indians in Obedience to his late Majesty's Order to me to Examine into the Complaint made by these Indians against the Proprietors of Pennsylvania for defrauding them of their Lands, for the Particulars of which Treaty I beg leave to Refer your Lordships to the Minutes of the Proceedings, and my Report thereon herewith transmitted.

Together with my Proceedings at Easton, I likewise transmit your Lordships my Transactions with the Indians on my way to and at Detroit last Summer whither I was sent by Sir Jeffery Amherst that I might settle all Matters, and establish a Treaty of Alliance with the Western and Northern Indians: And as at that time a Report had been spread of the Disaffection of the Senecas with their Designs to Excite the Western Indians to a Revolt, I therefore delayed transmitting your Lordships the before mentioned Transactions until I should be likewise enabled to hold a Meeting with the Six Nations on my Return Home to enquire into the Cause of such Reports, the Motives which induced them to such a Proceeding, & also their present Resolutions thereon: which Meeting having sometime ago taken Place, a Copy of the Minutes of the Transactions thereat, are likewise herewith enclosed.

On Inspecting my Transactions of last Year, and those of the late Meeting, your Lordships will observe that the Indians are not only very uneasy, but Jealous of our growing Power, which the Enemy's Emissaries engage them daily in their Interest Said always represented would prove their Destruction, as we should Hem them in, and in the End extirpate them.

'Tis a People Jealous of their Liberties, as the Indians are the readier induced to believe from the many Posts which we have Erected throughout the Country during the Course of, and since the War in these Parts, for Several of which according to their Ideas of these matters, they are led to think we can have no other Use at present except

except to keep us in Checks upon, and at last Surround them, neither and those wanton People in Ireland to remond them thereof, from a mistaken Zeal for the Interest of their Monarch, although it can serve them but to little Purpose. —

The Treatment they meet with from the more unthinking of our People being very different from that to which they have been Accustomed, does not a little strengthen them in this Belief, and we cannot be surprized that a People who Judge only from Exterior Action, and Appearances, and who have been constantly treated with the greatest friendship, and loaded with an Infinity of Presents particularly by the French, who owe all their Success in a great Measure to them, should Harbour Doubt, and Jealousies on a too Sudden Change. And I am apprehensive that we who have always felt greatly short of the Enemy in Presents, and Kindnesses to them, may become too premature in a Sudden Retrenchment of some yet necessary Expences, which on due Consideration I flatter myself your Lordships will be of Opinion they should be gradually weaned from, and that from a Prudent Conduct, and due Distribution of some little Favours to them for a time, we may effect without much trouble what we should find no small Difficulty in Compassing by force, namely a quiet Possession of our distant Posts, and Increase of Settlements on the back Parts of the Country so as that within a few Years to have a well Settled Frontier in itself strong enough to Repel any Sudden Attempt from the Indians. —

The great Irregular Trade with the Indians of which they had frequently complained, occasioned my making Regulations thereon for the present, which I left at all the Principal Posts as mentioned in my Transactions of last Year, and I am hopefull if strictly attended to, and Enforced at the several Garrisons, it will in a great Measure contribute to make the Indians easy on a Head which they consider of the utmost Importance. —

I have likewise made the best use I could of his Majesty's late Instructions to his Governor of this Province concerning the Indians Lands, thereby to convince them of his Royal Intentions to do them Justice. As this was a Subject which had Created much Jealousy, and Uneasiness, what I said thereon afforded them a General Satisfaction, except the Mohawks, who still remain very Discontented on Account of the Lands, which they allidge they they have been unjustly deprived of, that is to say a large Tract of several Hundred Thousand Acres called Kayaderosseras ad Queensborough, Patented in 1708, and as yet Undivided, and Unsettled, comprehending great Part of the Country, Lyeing

between the Mohock and Hudsons River, & the two Lands called the Mohocks
Flats, or Planting Grounds whereon they live, Claimed by the Corporation of Albany,
also their Lands at Conajoharie, called the upper Mohock Castle, or Village, which
Complaints of theirs I formerly laid before your Lordships, and as they frequently
solicited me for Answer, I hope to be honoured with your Lordships Sentiments.

Although I am thoroughly convinced of the Experience and Discernment which
your Lordships, and their Majesties Ministers have of the Importance of keeping on good
Terms with the Indians, and of your Sense of the ill treatment, and Frauds often used
towards them, I am nevertheless induced to offer a few Remarks on that Subject, for
which I humbly Presume on your Lordships favorable Indulgence, and that you will
believe they arise from no other Motive, than a Zealous Desire to Preserve Peace, and to
promote his Majesties Interest, & the Prosperity of his American Colonies.

The defenceless State of the back Parts of each Province, and their Importance
towards Promoting the flourishing State of the Whole being duely Considered, will no doubt
induce your Lordships to use every Expedient which may prevent their Receiving any
Check in their Growth, which must certainly put them back several Years, the Evil
of which cannot in no wise be effectually prevented, but by Preserving Peace, and the
Friendship of the Indians. — For although our Frontier Forts are erected
in the best manner, and most Advantageous Situations for Covering the Country, yet
I cannot help Observing to your Lordships, that though they may prove a means
of Retarding the Progress of an Army, or Oppose a European force, they can in no
wise prevent the Incursions of the Indians, who need not approach them in any of their
Incroades, and can destroy the Inhabitants, and their Dwellings with very little Risque,
which from their Experience, and Dread of Indian Cruelty will sufficiently Alarm
all the neighbouring Settlements, and thereby Occasion their forsaking their Places
of Abode.

It would be needless to detain your Lordships with a Representation of the
many ill Consequences which must attend an Indian War amongst Scattered Settle-
ments, and the Expences, losses and Difficulties to be Sustained, together with the
time it may require before a Body of Troops can be Enabled to Restore the Country
to a State of Tranquility, it being a Subject of too much Importance to have escaped
your Lordships Observation. — I shall therefore only beg leave to Observe, that to
effect so necessary an End, as that of securing the Friendship, and Esteem of the

Indians

Indians it will be expedient that we convince them by our Treatment that we are determined to Adhere firmly to all our Engagements with them, that we indulge them with a free and plentiful Trade subject to a proper Regulation, and that the Department of Indian Affairs, which by our Acquisition of Territory is become Extensive be carried on with Regularity, and Uniformity so as to promote his Majesty's Interest by Removing any Misunderstandings, & Jealousies, without which they will consider themselves as neglected, and that will tend to Confirm their Suspicions concerning us.

With regard to the former, I make no Doubt of its being closely attended to, and as to the Indian Department, I am now busied in Retrenching such Expences as I can, and making some Necessary Alterations therein with the Consent of Sir Jeffy. Amherst, a State of which I shall in a short time be able to transmit to your Lordships for your Approbation hoping for the same favorable Indulgence which I have Experienced heretofore I had the Honour of offering your Lordships my Humble Sentiments in Indian Affairs. I have the Honour &c.

W. J.

(224)

My Lords

Johnson Hall 1762

I do myself the honour to transmit your Lordships &c
My proceedings at the Treaty which I lately held with
at Easton with the Delaware Indians in obedience to
his late Majestys order to make examination into the
Complaints made by those Indians agt the Proprietors
of Pensylvania for Expending them of their Lands -
for the particulars of which Treaty I beg leave to refer
your Lordships to the Minutes of Proceedings, and my
Report thereon herewith transmitted —

Together with my proceedings at Easton I likewise
transmit your Lordships My Transactions with the
Indians on my way to and at the Mohock Castle Canajoharie
whither I was sent by Sir Jeffy Amherst that I might
settle all matters, and enter into a Treaty of Alliance
with the Western and Northern Indians: and at
that time a report had been spread of the disaffected
Cheneecas with their design to divide the Western
Indians to a revolt, I therefore delay'd [illegible] meeting
Your — hope to before mentioned Transactions until
I should be there Enabled to hold a meeting to

The Rt Hon.ble the Lords Com.rs of Trade & Plantations —

the Nation may form Some to enquire into the
cause & report the Motives which induced them
to act as they did with their thanks and resolutions
thereon which meeting having sometime ago taken
place a Copy of the Minutes thereof the transactions
I send you herewith likewise Enclosed —

In my Letters of Transactions of last Year and those
of this present Meeting, your Lordships will observe that
the Irish are not only very uneasy but Jealous of
the growing power which the Enemy (to engage them
firmly in their interest) had always represented would
prove their Destruction; as we should him them in, and in
the most desperate Way —

As the People Jealous of their Liberty as they ought
to be readily induced to believe from the many ports
which are now Erected throughout the Country during
the Course of Some the War in these parts, from Several Letters
which according to their Ideas of these matters, they
would be thereby we can have no other way depressed
than as Checks upon Us therefore at last
we must rely on the Loyalty of the People in
general to guard their Lives & from a Misbehaviour
the worst Consequences which it can have them
in their power —

&c

the hardships they meet with from the more
inattentive of our People, being very different
from that to which they have been accustomed, does
not a little strengthen them in their belief, and we
cannot be surprised that a people who judge only
from exterior actions & appearances, and who have
been constantly treated with the greatest friendship &
paid with a variety of presents particularly by the
French (to whom all their successes is a great mistake
to them) should harbour doubts and suspicions on
account of the late change. I am very apprehensive that
we who have always felt greatly that of the Enemy
in general whose views to them, may become too
premature in a sudden retrenchment of some yet
necessary expences which on due Consid.n I flatter
myself your Lordships will be of opinion they should
be generally avoided from. That by a prudent Conduct
& the Distribution of some little favours to them for a
time, we may effect without much trouble, what we
should find a small difficulty in compassing by force,
Namely a Quiet possession of our distant posts, and an
increase of settlement in the back parts of Virginia
& Pensylvania where we have a well settled Frontier
to oppose any enemy & repel any sudden attempt from
the Indians.

The

[illegible] Regulations [illegible] present which [illegible] of last year [illegible] great measure contribute to make the [illegible] on a Head which they consider [illegible]

[illegible] Majesty late Instructions to the Governor [illegible] Province concerning the [illegible] Lands, thereby to [illegible] them of his Royal intention to [illegible] Satisfaction [illegible] very [illegible] on account of the Lands which they always [illegible] they have been unjustly deprived of. That to any several [illegible] called Rapalenepas [illegible] Tract of [illegible] Patented in 1708 [illegible] Country [illegible] lying between [illegible] claimed the Number of Persons: also the [illegible] called the [illegible] Stockbridge Township [illegible] thereon they have [illegible] also their Land at Conajoha [illegible] the Governor of Albany [illegible] Mohawk Country [illegible] Complaints of them formerly laid before your Lordships [illegible] they frequently solicit me for an answer. I shall [illegible] your Lordships Sentiments thereon

[illegible]

(5)

Permit me my Lord to assure that Notwithstanding I am
fully sensible of the Importance and Government which your Lordships
[illegible] of the importance of keeping on good
[illegible] and of your sense of the ill treatment &
fraud often [illegible] them, I am nevertheless induced
to offer a few remarks [illegible] that Subject, for which I humbly
presume [illegible] favourable Indulgence and the
[illegible] they are [illegible] than a Desire
[illegible] peace, His [illegible] Majesty's Interest
[illegible] prosperity of his American Colonies

The Defenceless State of the Back [illegible] Provinces
& their importance towards promoting the
of the West being duly considered will induce your
Lordships to use every Expedient which may prevent
any Check in their
growth, which must certainly put them back [illegible]
The Evils of which can in no wise be effectually prevented
but by preserving peace & the Friendship of the Indians
for while our Frontier Forts are Erected in the best manner
and Advantageous Situation for covering the Country, yet I
cannot help observing to your Lordships that tho' they may prove
a means of retarding the Progress of an Army, or European force, they
can in no ways prevent the Incursions of the Indians, who need not
approach them in any of their inroads and can destroy the Inhabitants
their cattle without any attempt which from the Experience
I had of their cruelty is sufficient to alarm all the Neighbouring Settlers &
cause them forsake their Places of abode

I shall be needless to detain Your Lordships with a representation
of the ill consequences which must attend an Indian War amongst scattered Settlements
and

And the Expences, Loss & Difficulties to be sustained together with the time it may require before a Body of Troops can be enabled to restore the Trade &c. being subjects of too much importance to be so Escaped your Lordships observation, I shall therefore only observe that to effect so necessary an End as that of securing the Friendship & Attachment of the Indians

Indians

to effect this necessary End I humbly presume you Lordship will be of opinion that we should be expedient to continue on our present Establishment determined to adhere firmly to the Engagements & Treaties we have Subsisted with, and that we abridge them with the Articles of Trade Subject to such proper Regulations as may be necessary to prevent Impositions and that the Department of Indian affairs may be carried on with the utmost Regularity & Uniformity so as to promote his Majesty's Interests by removing any Causes of Complaint & Discontent from the Indians which may tend to interrupt the Harmony & Friendship now subsisting between us

With regard to the former I make no doubt of its being closely attended to (1) the latter being immediately under my Charge I have endeavoured to enforce your Lordships Directions as far as my Department and the Service I shall require & the most favourable Opinion to the Majesty's Interest and the good of the Publick

As the management of Indian affairs in the Neighbourhood of this Place with the Shawanese, Delawares & Mingoes at present by Croghan Esq. as Dep. Agt. who resides at Fort Pitt with Assistants Interpreters &c. & Messrs. Legan & Gibson Traders has had much Influence

(1) Under this head I must beg leave to observe that the Conduct of Capt. Lord Dunmore in the late Expedition against the Shawanese Indians has given me much Uneasiness as I am apprehensive it will be attended with very bad Consequences to the Trade & Interest of the Colonies in general & this Department in particular, as it has given the Indians a very unfavourable Opinion of the Power of the English, & I am sorry to say that the Behaviour of the Troops in their March to & from the Ohio has been very reprehensible, Numbers of Horses having been taken from the Inhabitants on the Road, & many Complaints made to me of Injuries done to the Plantations & Fences, which I have endeavoured to redress as far as lay in my Power, but as I have not been favoured with any Instructions from your Lordship on this Head I am at a Loss how to act in the Premises & therefore beg your Lordships Directions

(230)

Wm Johnson Esqr

Letter to the Lords of Trade
with the proceedings at Detroit
Eighteen

Copies Vera

Entered on Vol. VIII Journal Rec.
Page 292

the treatment they met with from the more authority for you has not a better bearing very different from that to which they were accustomed does not a little strengthen them in this belief, and we cannot be surprised that a people who judge only from facts & actions & appearances should be and who have been constantly treated with the greatest friendship & loaded with the most infinite proofs of partiality by the French, who owed all their success & all advantages to them should entertain suspicions in favour of their ancient friends — and I am very apprehensive that we who always fell infinitely short of the Enemy in presents & kindnesses to them, may receive no immediate or sudden retrenchments of some yet necessary expences which on deep consideration I still flatter myself your Lordships will be of opinion may & ought to be gradually weaned from, and that by a prudent conduct and distribution of some little favours to them for a time we may effect without much trouble, what we should find no small difficulty in in surpassing by force, namely a quiet possession of the back parts of the country and an entire command on the back parts of the country so as that in case there should be occasion for it we may have a frontier [illegible] which is itself strong enough to repell any force attempted from them, [illegible]

State

~~[illegible] not be sufficient to protect~~
~~[illegible] for the accommodation of Savages~~
[illegible] will also contribute a Bridge with those of
[illegible] Lands properly Complained occasioned
[illegible] by the Indians present
[illegible] by which I left at the
[illegible] in my Transactions of last
[illegible] and the Copies of this strictly attended to
[illegible] the Interest of Governors, it will engage
[illegible] to remove the Land easy matter
[illegible] they [illegible] of the most importance —
[illegible] made use of which I could of
[illegible] Instructions to his Governor of this
[illegible] concerning the Indians Lands, to convince
[illegible] of his intentions to use them well & do
[illegible] justice, which was a Subject that added
[illegible] to their Jealousy what I have said therein
[illegible] has given them great Satisfaction in general. Notwithstanding
I am thoroughly satisfied of the Experience & discernment
of your Lordships, and as well the present Ministry
[illegible] of the importance of keeping on good terms
with the Indians and of your Sense of the ill treatment
[illegible] they did & would them I am nevertheless
[illegible] to take upon me to make on that Subject, for
which reason I earnestly entreat your
Lordships

3

Lordship, from such respectable Encouragement as will
you will direct may soon be their wishes. That
a zealous regard for your service and to promote his
Majesty's Interest and the prosperity of the Province
When we consider the defenceless state of the Backparts
of each Province and the importance they are of to promote
the prosperous state of the whole, I am humbly of opinion
of your Lordship [illegible] it requisite to be necessary
necessary steps [illegible] their receiving any check in
their growth which must endanger the Loss of not
the Lives of [illegible] effectually prevent it by preventing
the consequences whereof I am apprehensive will not only be
Cause of the Friendship of the Indians
be felt throughout this Country but also in Great Britain
If the Forts which are there & and the Country shall
appear not to be in all respects sufficient to cover & protect
our frontiers. It will then I presume be judged Expedient
to cultivate the Friendship & Gain the affections of the neighbouring
Inhabitants by a kind treatment and a few occasional
Presents properly disposed of. & that there may be
be appointed proper persons
persons to reside amongst them who shall make it their
business to prevent all differences from arising between
us, & promote his Majesty Interest, until from this peace
we should thereby enjoy our frontiers would have become
so much more strengthened & encreased in Numbers as to be
enabled to defend themselves, & their Lands without
Expence to the Crown —

In

~~the Lieut. [illegible] good temper~~
~~to [illegible] the truth of my Suggestion [illegible]~~
~~I hope your Lordships will determine in [illegible]~~
~~[illegible] these purposes I think~~
~~[illegible] that either these reports~~
~~[illegible] Frontiers~~
[illegible] most Judicious manner, and in the
[illegible] situations for protecting the
[illegible] and observing to your Lordships
[illegible] they may prove means of retarding the
[illegible] Beyond the Country from a
[illegible] can in no wise prevent the
[illegible] who can at pleasure ati-
[illegible] compass round these Games &
the very possibility of maintaining their numbers in the Woods,
[illegible] purpose it would ~~& would be~~ necessary to
[illegible] out, rendering any effort from them
[illegible] provident but ineffectual, as we have often
[illegible] the Commanding Officer had notice
[illegible] appraoch which very rarely happens
~~to keep up a force sufficient to repel them at all points~~
~~will amount to a Number annually greater than what~~
~~the expence of a few properly Officers, without sufficiently~~
~~covering the Country~~

~~In the mean time [illegible] can in different places~~
~~[illegible] in different~~ may ~~can~~ with in the Space of
~~[illegible] within~~
[illegible] exterminate the greatest part
~~the Inhabitants~~ but also Burn & Destroy their Houses
~~[illegible] after which they will return by different~~
Roads

~~thence to some place of strength~~ ~~in the Valley & possessing the Inhabitants~~ ~~of that part~~ ~~In the meantime they will not fail~~ ~~using all the Artifices~~ ~~either there from the Plunder of such Vessels as shall fall into~~ ~~they can find~~, ~~which together with what they may~~ ~~take from the~~ ~~their hands from the Indians~~ ~~procuring~~ while they are proceeding with that ~~either~~ for the Garrisons or Traders ~~which~~ will sufficiently supply them, until they have an opportunity of falling on some small ports, or Convoy, and as their custom of keeping in small Bodies will always enable them to furnish themselves with provisions, they can be in no want of that Article. ~~on this they should not fail to~~ ~~be sufficiently there of at the~~ ~~Settlements~~

~~On the first blow being struck~~ the Communications will become cut off, ~~and the first blow being struck~~ the Inhabitants, ~~of~~ ~~all~~ those within their neighbourhood will immediately ~~forsake~~ their Dwellings, retiring in the almost Inaccessible Woods, possessed of the next Towns communicating their panick to all the Inhabitants who then from that time will become a prey to any of the Parties; Trade will be at once at an End, neither can any thing be carried, from the Nature of the Country where you are always liable to fall into an Ambuscade without an Escort, and unless it be a very strong one ~~which cannot always be procured~~ the whole may fall into the Indians hands. The Soldiers can not stir out of their Garrisons, without an imminent risque of Death, or Captivity, the Indians will become Insurgents.

to

Sir Wm Johnson was being attacked by the Canajoharie Indians, and being informed that his neighbours had all forsaken their Settlements, he immediately repaired to make his escape as well as from their great Power of Indian Eloquence

~~Inhabitants to be free with the Cruelty's exercised on their~~
~~Neighbours, will be induced by no means to return to their~~
~~former places of Abode~~ Thus the Frontiers become depopulated,
the Lands uncultivated, and the publick at a great loss
~~to have a number of useful members of Society~~
find that the one an Expedition should be set on foot
in the beginning these Sums to appear, the Expence
of the Cannon & Ballance, transportation of provisions
& the Apparatus necessary for a Campaign, will
not only amount to a considerable Sum, but a Number
of Difficulties must be surmounted & Views lost on the
occasion are after all it may be the work of several
Campaigns and at the Expence of much bloodshed that we find the
~~enemy disinclined to the terms of reconciliation~~

~~I present will we must consider matters without touching~~
~~upon the picture of the State of Country involved in a~~
~~Civil War however unpardonable it at first may~~
~~appear will be found upon examination not to have~~
~~been exaggerated~~

~~Could I see any ways in that respect I should~~
~~not apprehend that I have already trespassed~~
too far on your Lordship's patience, & matters of greater
importance

~~I am with the greatest respect your Lordships~~
~~most obedient & most humble~~
~~your Lordships~~ ~~most obedient~~ ~~humble~~ servant

~~Edwards~~

As to Affairs out of the Northern Department

Sug[g]estions respecting the Affairs of the Northern Department

At the Reduction of Montreal & all Canada, I had another Dep. Agent appointed to reside at Detroit in order to manage all Affairs under my Direction with the Northern Nations who by that Conquest ceased to be an Alliance with us. This Dep. Agent still remains there but is not alone sufficient to discharge that Duty without an Assistant which ought to be appointed and the Agent constantly taken with him on all occasions for receiving & giving from time to time for the conducting themselves & the management of all Affairs.

The Importance of Montreal & acquainted sufficiently me that by the acquisition of Canada and its Dependencies, our Indian alliance would become greatly enlarged. That it would be absolutely necessary to be upon the best footing with the Nations who live in the Neighbourhood of the Lakes Huron & Michigan, Nor whether small garrisons are not necessary to occupy the Posts ceded to us by the Surrender of that Country but with the small Number of Officers I then had, it was impossible for me to discharge so extensive and at the same time necessary a duty, that in short but without an Augmentation of such as were absolutely requisite I could not stay in my Office & declared to my power to discharge my Duty

(81)

[illegible] your letter to [illegible]
[illegible] me "that it could not be
[illegible] that [illegible] the necessary Officers
[illegible] and [illegible] Assistance requisite"
[illegible] that Detroit last year I made
[illegible] me, & Inquiries with regard to the State
[illegible] Strength of the Indian Indians, as
[illegible] from whom for the management of them
[illegible] Interest in that Country,
[illegible] such your Lordships Impressions
[illegible] from the ~~nature of our posts~~ great consequence
of the Lakes, & the Nature of the Coasts around them
and the several appointments of Officers, as Spirits
to me will be necessary for my ~~Department~~ office may be very temporary
I think myself under an indispensable necessity to
apply to your Lordships, for your approbation of the
Gentlemen
so that I may not be disappointed of their Service
already appointed, and that I may be allowed
Assistant in the Nature of a Dep. Agt with power to be
employed in making Journeys to the Indian Country
as occasion may require, & in transacting affairs with
the Nations, or otherwise as occasion shall require agreeable
to the Instructions received from your Lordships. In which I beg leave to assure
your Lordships I have retrenched many Expences
[illegible] as I could possibly consistent with the good
of the Service intrusted to my Care in
order that your Lordships would do me this favor
I believe it would be very necessary be induced to incur
Expence to any greater Assistance than what are
absolutely

Absolutely necessary to attend such the Service may possibly become any—

Having thus taken the Liberty to offer my humble sentiments on a Subject which I feel myself your Lordships will believe me to be in some measure acquainted with, I am now to request your Lordships pardon the Liberty I take in recommending Lieut. Gov. Johnson of his Majestys New York Indep. Company to your Lordships favor to be placed in the next Regt. or Assistant Engr. already mentioned to having since been employed in a great measure with me during the whole course of the War and by Sir Jeffy Amherst orders has ~~been~~ attended as my Secretary for upwards of a Year past on account of the Intricate Business of the Mohawk ~~which prevented his attendance~~ I am the readier induced to recommend Lt. Johnson from the Experience he has had in my Family of acquiring

~~Interest of the Irons and the Inquiries of the Indians~~
~~prevent them from taking effect when it may be~~,
and that
effected at very inconsiderable Expence

Sheffield knows well from many years Experience, chiefly
not only residence among the Indian Languages but indeed
in their Nations
~~conversant there~~, as also the Inclinations & views of the
Distant Nations who after a tedious journey there Religion
amongst them, ~~operation~~ their managing the
Protestant Religion especially were at first much opposed by the Influence
War as ~~Spaniards~~ to them & Interest with
they obtained great influence over their Indian allies
over as who were without such assistance, how much
that I do assure your Lordships I have sometimes
with the Course I thought myself very happy, that I did good service
when I have with great difficulty prevailed upon some
of them to preserve Neutrality, and by some
influence which I had the fortune to possess &
prevented many of their Schemes from being put in
Execution, although singly opposed by a number of
through & jointly
Persons Employed by the French in every respect well
qualified for that purpose, I hope that however
~~small~~ many services may have appeared fallen short
of the Expectation in any material light
of my Protection I have been ~~often~~ more
frequently & with more success than I had reason to hope for.
I am &c &c &c

I hope your Lordships will pardon a digression which at
the same time that it ~~proceeds~~ the difficulty with which

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That to encounter, & to rally leads us with great
submissions offer your Lordships my humble sentiments
with regard to the means whereby we may secure the friendship
& Allegiance of the Indians, & thereby be enabled to settle Virginia
our frontiers without interruption so as to become within
a few years so populous as to be able of ourselves to repel any efforts they may make
towards retaining his Majesty's Dominions in this Continent

~~the most effectual way to prevent this Calamity that~~
~~is necessary~~ To effect this great end it will be necessary
~~for the present~~ that we convince them by our treatment of
~~that we are determined to~~
~~& to punish~~ encroachments, ~~offer them~~
~~& protect them in~~ indulge them with a
free & perfect trade, subject to the Regulations
made last year by the prevention of fraud and abuses,
that the Department of Indn affairs be carried on with the greatest regularity
~~and due Oeconomy & the Management of the Department~~
that the Crown may have proper persons for the carrying on Treaties &
~~to consider them as neglected~~ Affairs with them without which they will
~~which they have in this England~~
with regard to the former Dairy we have to say they were in
~~power~~
cause of complaint so long as we consider keeping or good
~~with them as essential to the~~ regard to the better Establishment
~~Colonies~~

~~Further as this more immediately may Duty~~
Induces me ~~to~~ to lay before your Lordships the present state of
my knowledge in the affairs I shall esteem it my
~~to render~~
~~the Management of Indian affairs in the Neighbourhood~~
~~Delawares~~
~~Gen. Gage~~ has a ~~Deputy~~ agent ~~resides~~ at Fort Pitt with the
~~Shawanese~~ ~~Delawares~~ & ~~Mingoes~~ agent has had much influence

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Gen. Gage has only to say that he has received no orders from home on this subject
& therefore cannot take any steps relative to it
Sir William Johnson has represented the necessity of establishing a Post at the Ohio
for the purpose of securing the friendship of the Indians, & so as to prevent the
Traders going without Protection, & within a little time become acquainted
with the Country which they might make use of to the prejudice of his Majesty's Interest

21 August

Conference with the Conoys at Lancaster on Saturday
21st August 1762

Present

The Govr

Richard Peters

Brother

At the last Treaty at Easton we had some discourse w. the Governor about Lands of the Conoy Town & there seemed to be some Jealousy where they have been settled by Proprietary and the Govr told us a Message to us that he desired to speak to us concerning this affair We are now come ready to hear what the Govr has to a String
say to us.—

Bror. I dont say this Thing in private I speak this in publick in the presence of the 6 Nations, I am a Warrior, I dont say it behind their backs, I will speak before them.

I depend upon it, you will take Notice of what I said, I speak it in publick before my Uncles; I am a Warrior says I dont do as other Head Men, who come to receive Money in private.

At the Great Treaty in 1754 we mentioned this affair of Conoy town to Gov. & this Conoy Town was given to us by the 6 Nations. The Govr then told us he would write to the Proprietaries about it, but the Land is so broad, that they believe it has not been found here yet.

a String

Bro:

It is very true I had this Day from y: 6 Nat:
The Pay that we expect for it, we desire may be
half in Stroud Shirts Stockg:s & Blankets
& the other half in Money.

The Gov:r mentioned to them that, at the Lancaster
Treaty in 1744, the Conoys informed the Gov:r of Virginia
that as they were straightened in Land where they lived at
the Conoy Town, they had come to a Resolution to remove
to ... for y:e Benefit of more hunting Ground.
& they then desired of the Proprietary some small Satisfaction
for their leaving that Land, as the Proprietors had before
purchased it from the 6 Nations to whom it properly belonged

The Gov:r then asked them what Consideration they expected for quitting that Land, &
they answ:d that they wanted Four hundred Pounds for the whole

The Gov:r acquainted them he would take what they said
into Consideration & give them an Answer at a proper
time.

Conference w.th Mr Carey. Ind.s
at Lancaster 21.th August 1762.

Pennsylvania 1762.

Lancaster, August 22nd 1762.

At a Conference at John Hambright's (where the Governor delivered to the Delaware Indians the presents made to them, by himself and the province)

Present,

The Honourable James Hamilton, Esquire Lieutenant Governor, &c.
William Logan Esq. Member of the Council;
Joseph Fox, James Webb Esqrs, Members of the Assembly;
Israel Pemberton, Jeremiah Warder, Isaac Greenleaf
Benjamin Heston;
Beaver and Tedyuscung Chiefs of the Delaware Nation at Allegheny and Wyoming;
Joseph Compass alias, Calpaukeaman, Joseph Peepy, Jaystheesmm, Tagualan, Counsellors to the Chiefs.

The Governor opened the Conference, & spoke to the Indians as follows, viz.

Brother Beaver,

I told you a few days since of the Disputes that had happened between your Brothers, the Proprietaries, and Tedyuscung about Land; & that I then their order, as soon as that dispute should be ended, and the Proprietaries Characters cleared, to make the Delaware Indians a present of considerable value, as a mark of their affection to their old Friends. To which present from the Proprietaries, the good people of this province have been pleased to make an addition of equal value.—

Brothers, Tedyuscung and Beaver,

As that dispute is now happily settled, & (in consequence of the Proprietaries orders, and upon what what was agreed upon at Easton, upon that Subject, between me and your Cousins, the people of this province) I make you a present of the Goods and Money now lying before you, to be equally divided between you, as a proof of the regard, both of the Proprietaries & people, for their old Friends, the Delaware Nation.

Brother Beaver,

As this is the first time we have seen you, & your Friends from the Westward, since the late Disturbances; and as some of them have been at Expence in collecting & bringing down our Flesh and Blood, which they have now delivered to us, I and your Friends of this Province, have thought fit to make you this further present, to testify the pleasure we have in seeing you after so long an absence & our thankfulness for your having restored the prisoners.— As you know better than we, in what manner to divide the presents now made you, we desire you will do it amongst those who come with you, in

the

the most just and equitable manner, paying a particular regard to those who have now, or at any other time, been at Trouble and Expence in collecting & restoring our Flesh and Blood.

Brother Teedyuscung,

We have had frequent opportunities of shaking you by the hand since the War, & you upon many occasions, received the strongest proofs of our Friendship & Friendship for you. Friendship, as we see that a greater number than common of our Friends are come down with you, in order to enable you to show your kindness to them, we think fit to make you this additional present.

And now Brethren, I heartily wish the peace & Friendship which have been renewed between us at this Treaty, may continue and grow stronger, as long as the Sun shall shine, or the Waters run; to which you may be assured, on our parts shall contribute to the utmost of our power, as we doubt not you will also on yours.

After the Governor had finished his Speeches to Beaver & Teedyuscung the latter rose up, and addressing himself to Beaver, desired him to take notice that he now delivered up all his right and Claim to the Lands on the River Delaware, that have been in Dispute between him and the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania; and that he now, as he (Beaver) saw, received this Money and Goods from his Brethren the English. He further desired Beaver to acquaint all the Indians at Allegheny, that the Delaware Nation have now no right or Claim to any of the Lands on the Waters of the River Delaware, that have been in Dispute

Then turning to the Governor, said to him,

Now Brother & Governor, our Children and Grandchildren shall never be able to say hereafter, that they have any right or claim to the Lands that have been in dispute upon this River —

The Governor, directing his discourse to Beaver & Teedyuscung, told them, that as they had now received a considerable sum of Money, he cautioned them against giving too much of it to their young Men, who instead of laying it out in things necessary and useful, might be tempted to debauch themselves with strong Liquors, which might occasion them to quarrel, & do mischief, not only to one another, but also to their Brethren the English; which might endanger the Chain of Friendship betwixt them and us, and would be a very ungrateful Return of all the Kindness we had shown them

To which they both answered,

That they were obliged to the Governor for his advice, in which they thought he had their good at heart, and promised to follow it, and heartily thanked him for it —

The Governor

Pennsylvania 1762.

The Governor then delivered to Beaver and Tedyuscung respectively, Two hundred pounds in milled Dollars, and the value of Four hundred pounds in Goods, to be equally divided between them. He further presented to Beaver & those who came with him from the Ohio, the value of Four hundred pounds in goods: and the value of Five hundred pounds in goods to Tedyuscung, and his Indian people. And after taking them both by the hands he departed, and the Conference ended.—

A Conference with the Northern Indians held at Lancaster, on Monday the 23rd of August, 1762.

Present

The Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieut. as before.

Thomas King stood up, and addressing himself to the Governor spoke as follows viz:

Brother Onas.

It is about three years ago, that you asked me, whether I was willing, you should build a Fort at Shamokin; you said you wanted to build a Fort there, to stand against the French, to defend the Inhabitants; that our Great King had commanded you to build Forts. You said you would keep a Fort there as long as the War continued, but that you did not want any of your Land there.

Brother Onas.

You likewise asked me to let you build a Fort there, to defend my Land, & to defend yourself; you told me, that you did not desire any greater quantity of my Land, than what the Fort took up. I granted you liberty to build a Fort, because you told me it was the Great King George desired you might build one on my Land; & I endeavoured to obtain you. You also told me, as soon as ever the Peace was concluded you would go away, or that at any time when I should tell you to go away, you would go away, and that I might do what I would with the Fort.

Brother Onas.

I now all the different Tribes of us present, desire that you will call your Soldiers away from Shamokin; for we have concluded & Peace and are as one Brother, having one Head and one Heart.

If you take away your Soldiers we desire you would keep your Hunting House there, and have some honest Man in it, because our Cousins fallow their hunting there, and will want a Trade. This is the way for us to live amicably together.

Brother Onas,

AN INDIAN CONFERENCE

Contemporary Copy[1]

Johnson Hall, Sunday, August the 22d. 1762.

A Seneca Sachem arrived here, being sent by his Nation with a Message to Sir William Johnson; the purport of which is as follows.

Brother Gorah Warraghyagey;

We send down one of our Chief Men to let you know that the several Nations in this Quarter have, agreeable to your Desire, sent as many of your People, who were Prisoners amongst them, to Pennsylvania, as they could prevail on to go. — There are some who, We could not persuade to return to their Friends, or Country, which We hope you will not attribute to any neglect or Fault in Us. — They are so well treated where they are, that they do not chuse to leave their Place of Residence.

Brother;

We are thankful to the Great King for allowing Us a Smith, to mend our Arms, and working Tools. — We are much pleas'd with the Man You have sent Us; but as He had not yet time to repair half of our tools, &c, We beg he may be allowed to remain with Us till Spring; — That He be permitted to bring up, or send for some Blankets, and other Things, to Sell us for covering against the Winter; as also a little Rum, which, as many of our People are now sick, We think would be of Service, and a means of recovering them, — therefore I intreat you will comply with our Request.

A Belt of 7 Rows. —

To which Sir William answer'd;

Brethren of the Seneca Nation,

I am pleas'd to hear that you, and the several Nations in that part of the Country, have acted agreeable to my desire, which

[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 6.

all of you, must be Sensible, was but reasonable, as We could not look upon you to be our Friends, as long as you detained our People amongst You. — I must tell you, that untill all His Majesty's Subjects are delivered up to Us. We cannot think So favourably of you, as We could wish. — Their unwillingness to return to their Country, and Friends, is no Excuse: and there are Several amongst them, I understand, who are not at Liberty, or capable to Judge for themselves; wherefore, it is expected they will all be deliver'd up to me, so that they may return to their Families and Friends.

Brethren; I am glad that the Smith, who has been sent to you, is to your Liking. — I expect you will behave kind and friendly to Him: and as you say that He has not, as yet, been able to compleat the Work you want to be finished, I agree to his Staying with you untill Spring. This mark of His Majesty's Indulgence to you, will, I hope, lead you to Act well, and behave so, as to merit a Continuation of His Royal Bounty.

I have allowed the Smith to send for such Goods, and Ammunition as may supply your wants, and that at the most reasonable Rate He possibly can: but as to the article of Rum, you must not expect it, the General having put an entire Stop to the Sale of that pernicious Liquor, to any Indians whatever, with no other view than to make your young men mind their Hunting, and Trade, and Your Women cultivate the Lands; both which, when properly attended to, must make you all a much happier People, than when Slaves to liquor.

A Belt of 7 Rows. —

The Sachem then return'd Sir William many thanks for what He had Said: acknowledged that Rum was pernicious to Them, and promised to deliver what Sir William had told Him, to the Nation on his Return, which He doubted not would be agreeable. — Sir William made him a small present, and gave him some money to purchase provisions on his Journey, and then the Sachem took leave of Sir William.

On the same day, eight Conajoharees arrived here, and intreated Sir William to give them a little Ammunition, and provisions, as they were very poor. Sir William complied with their Request, for wch. the Indians were extremely thankful, and then set out for their Castle.

FROM OLIVER DE LANCEY

A.L.S.[1]

New York ye 26th Augst 1762

DR SIR

The Bearer of This Mr Remsen[2] is Going up to Crosbys M[*eadow*][3]annor To Gett it Laid out in Lotts and To Prevent His being obstructed by the Indians I must Request Youl Take Such Steps as will Prevent any Jealosies amongst the Indians by which Youl Greatly Oblige me who always am

Dr Sr
Your Affectionate Serl

SR WM JOHNSON Barl

OLIVER DELANCEY[4]

INDORSED:

N York 26th. Augt. 1762

From Oliver De Lancey
Esqr.

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[1] In Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

[2] Peter Remsen.

[3] Crossed out in manuscript.

[4] General Oliver De Lancey, colonel of a New York regiment under Abercromby in French and Indian War; loyalist; and brigadier general in the royal service in the War of the American Revolution.

hensions of being used ill, for that he would be kind to them & treat them like Children, & restore them to their parents and Relations.

Then they delivered to the Governor the prisoners, as follows:

Elizabeth Williams a young Woman, delivered by Mussause, a Munsey Indian; Henry Williams, about Eighteen Years of age, Brother to Elizth Williams, delivered by Conyhochevatoquin, a Munsey; Peggy Dougherty delivered by Eckgoheson a Munsey; Mary Tidd and her Child, taken near Samuel Depuies, by Echgohson; Abigal Evan & her Child, taken at Stony Creek, in Virginia, by Cowachsora, a Seneca.

A Boy by Meightong, a Munsey; a little Girl by Eckgohoson, a Munsey; a little Boy by Nessewauck, a Munsey; a Boy of about fourteen Years, by Eckgohoson, a Munsey; a Boy of twelve Years, by Cowockslaira, a Seneca; a little Boy of Seven Years, by Corocksaara, a Seneca; a little Girl of Six Years, by Contaronque, a Seneca. These Children's names unknown, as they cannot speak English, or give any account from whence they were taken.

John Brightwell of Lower Marlborough, near Patuxent, in Maryland, a Deserter from the 1st Battalion of Royal Americans.

Lancaster, August 22nd, 1762.

At a Conference at John Hambright's, (where the Governor delivered to the Delaware Indians the presents made to them, by himself and the province).

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &ca.

William Logan, Esqr Member of the Council.

Joseph Fox, James Webb, Esq^{rs} Members of the Assembly.

Israel Pemberton, Jeremiah Warder, Isaac Greenleaf, Benjamin Hooton.

Beaver and Teedyuscung, Chiefs of the Delaware Nation at Allegheny and Wyoming.

Joseph Compass alias Catepackeaman, Joseph Peepy, Tayshiccomen, Taqualaw, Counsellors to the Chiefs.

The Governor opened the Conference, & spoke to the Indians as follows, vizt

"Brother Beaver:

"I told you a few days since of the Disputes that had happened between your Brothers, the Proprietaries, and Teeduscung, about Land; & that I had their orders, as soon as the dispute should be ended, and the Proprietarie's Characters cleared, to make the Delaware Indians a present of considerable value, as a mark of their Affection to their old Friends. To which present from the Proprie-

taries, the good people of this province have been pleased to make an addition of equal value."

"Brothers Teedyuscung and Beaver:

"As that dispute is now happily settled, I do (in consequence of the Proprietaries orders, and upon what was agreed upon at Easton upon that Subject, between me and your Friends, the people of this province), make you a present of the Goods and Money now lying before you, to be equally divided between you, as a proof of the regard, both of the proprietaries & people, for their old Friends, the Delaware Nation."

"Brother Beaver:

"As this is the first time we have seen you & our Friends from the Westward, since the late Disturbances, and as some of them have been at Expence in collecting and bringing down our Flesh and Blood, which they have now delivered to us, I, and your Friends of this province, have thought fit to make you this further present, to testify the pleasure we have in seeing you after so long an absence, & our Thankfulness for your having restored the Prisoners. As you know better than we, in what manner to divide the present now made you, we desire you will do it amongst those who come with you, in the most just and equitable manner, paying a particular regard to those who have now or at any other Time, been at Trouble and Expence in collecting & restoring our Flesh and Blood."

"Brother Teedyuscung:

"We have had frequent opportunities of Shaking you by the hands since the War, & you, upon many occasions, received the strongest proofs of our Reconciliation & Friendship for you. Nevertheless, as we see that a greater number than common of our Friends are come down with you, in order to enable you to show your kindness to them, we think fit to make you this additional present.

"And now, Brothers, I heartily wish the peace & Friendship which have been renewed betwixt us at this Treaty, may continue and grow stronger as long as the Sun shall Shine or the Rivers run, to which you may be assured, we, on our parts, shall contribute to the utmost of our power, as we doubt not you will also on yours."

After the Governor had finished his Speeches to Beaver and Teedyuscung, the latter rose up and addressed himself to Beaver, desired him to take notice that he now delivered up all his Right and Claim to the land on the river Delaware, that have been in dispute between him and the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania; and that he now, as he (Beaver) saw, received this Money and Goods from his Brethren, the English. He further desired Beaver to acquaint all the Indians at Allegheny, that the Delaware Nation have now no Right or Claim to any of the Lands on the Waters of the river Delaware, that have been in dispute.

Then turning to the Governor, said to him:

"Now, Brother Governor, our Children and Grandchildren shall never be able to say hereafter that they have any right or claim to the Lands that have been in dispute upon that River."

The Governor, directing his discourse to Beaver & Teedyuscung, told them that as they had now received a considerable sum of Money, he cautioned them against giving too much of it to their Young Men, who, instead of laying it out in things necessary and useful, might be tempted to debauch themselves with strong Liquors, which might occasion them to quarrel & do mischief, not only to one another, but also to their Brethren, the English, which might endanger the Chain of Friendship betwixt them and us, and would be a very ungrateful Return of all the Kindness we had shewn them.

To which they both answered,

That they were obliged to the Governor for his advice, in which they thought he had their good at heart, and promised to follow it, and heartily thanked him for it.

The Governor then delivered to Beaver and Teedyuscung respectively, Two Hundred Pounds, in milled Dollars, and the value of Four Hundred pounds in Goods, to be equally divided between them. He further presented to Beaver, & those who came with him from the Ohio, the value of Four Hundred Pounds in goods, and the value of Two hundred pounds in goods to Teedyuscung, and his Friends & people; and after taking them both by the hands, he departed, and the Conference ended.

At a Conference with the Northern Indians, held at Lancaster, on Monday the 23rd of August, 1762.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, &c^re &c^a as before.

Thomas King stood up, and addressing himself to the Governor, spoke as follows, vizt:

"Brother Onas:

"It is about three Years ago that you asked me whether I was willing you should build a Fort at Shamokin; you said you wanted to build a Fort there to stand against the French, & to defend the Inhabitants; that our Great King had commanded you to build Forts. You said you would keep a Fort there as long as the War continued, but that you did not want any of our Land there.

"Brother Onas:

"You likewise asked me to let you build a Fort there, to defend my Land, & to defend yourself; you told me that you did not desire any greater quantity of my Land than what the Fort took up; I granted you liberty to build a Fort, because you told me it was the Great King George desired you might build one on my Land, & I endeavoured to assist you. You also told me, as soon as ever the Peace was concluded, you would go away, or that at any time when I should tell you to go away, you would go away, and that I might do what I would with the Fort.

Pennsylvania 1762.

The Governor then delivered to Beaver and Tedyuscung respectively Two hundred pounds in milled Dollars, and the value of four hundred pounds in Goods, to be equally devided between them. He further presented to Beaver & those who came with him from the Ohio, the value of four hundred pounds in goods: and the value of two hundred pounds in goods to Tedyuscung, and his Indians of Stockbridge. And after taking them to Eat by the Indians he departed, and the Conference ended.

A Conference with the Northern Indians held at Lancaster, on Monday the 23rd of August, 1762.

Present

The Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Vice Gov. as before.

Thomas King stood up, and addressing himself to the Governor spoke as follows viz:

Brother Onas.

It is about three years ago that you asked me whether I was willing you should build a Fort at Shamokin; you said you wanted to build a Fort there to stand against the French, to defend the Inhabitants; that our Great King had commanded you to build Forts. You said you would keep a Fort there as long as the War continued, but that you did not want any of your Land there.

Brother Onas.

You likewise asked me to let you build a Fort there, to secure my Land & to defend yourself; you told me, that you did not desire any greater quantity of my Land, than what the Fort took up. I granted you liberty to build a Fort, because you told me it was the Great King George desired you might build one on my Land; & I endeavoured to assist you. You also told me, as soon as ever the Peace was concluded you would go away, or that at any time when I should tell you to go away, you would go away, and that I might do what I would with the Fort.

Brother Onas.

I & all the different Tribes of us present, desire that you will call your Soldiers away from Shamokin; for we have concluded a Peace and are as one Brother, having one Head and one Heart.

If you take away your Soldiers we desire you would keep your trading House there, and have some honest Man in it, because our Cousins follow their hunting there, and will want a Trade. This is the way for us to live peaceably together.

Brother Onas,

Brother Onas,

I must tell you again these Soldiers must go away from Shamokin Fort, I desire it and let there be only traders live there; you know who are the honest people; we desire that only honest people may live there, and that you will not be too hard with us, when they may buy our Skins and Furrs and such things as we may have to sell. This will be the way for us to live peaceably together, but for you to keep Soldiers there is not the way to live peaceable. Your Soldiers are very often unruly, and our Warriors are unruly, and when such get together they do not agree, for as you have now made peace with all our Nations, there is no occasion for Soldiers to live there any longer.

Brother Onas,

We the Six Nations have all consulted and concluded on this matter of your removing the Soldiers from Shamokin; for you know we go to War with the Southern Indians, viz Cherokees, we have been at War with them ever since we were created, and the place where the Shamokin Fort stands is right in our Warriors path, & you know that Warriors are always an unruly people. For this reason we desire you to take away your Soldiers and place some honest Man there, that he may supply our Warriors with Ammunition, & any other necessaries that they may want when they go to War against the Cherokees. We must press you to take away your Soldiers from Shamokin, as our Warriors are unruly. You have planted Corn there, and if our Warriors come there, they may cut some of your Corn Stalks, & then you will be angry. The Fort you have there does not now do any good, for you have many other Forts all around you; this one therefore can be of no use to you, it stands as it were at your own Doors.

A Belt of twelve Rows.

Note. He said he had forgot a word in this Belt, which was to tell the Governor, that he might chuse and appoint such Men as pleased to Trade; and also a Blacksmith and Gunsmith, to mend their Guns & Hatchets, or do anything they may want.

He then added,

We desire that the present Storekeeper at Shamokin may be removed & honest Men placed there in their Room; for our Hunters, who have been down there, complain that when Indians come there, and want Provisions and Goods, they find the Store sometimes shut up, and they cannot be supplied with what they want.

Brother Onas,

For my part, I think John Harris is the most suitable Man to keep Store, for he lives right in the Road where our Warriors pass, & he is very well known by us all in our Nation, as his Father was before him; we all know him. If you chuse John Harris, we desire you will order him to keep Provisions and Cattle, to sell to our People, who

who sometimes come there naked, and likewise Ammunition for our Warriors, for that is their Fruth. We desire you may have no trading Houses higher up the Susquehanna than Shamokin; let the Indians come there, or to John Harris's; if they want to Trade, let them come down to those Trading Houses. We also desire you will send your Messages to Jn° Harris's, so that we may hear from one another, because where he lives the Roads come to divide, & spread, & it goes to many places. And we further desire you will give him a Commission for these Things in writing.

Thomas King, being asked, if they meant that Jn° Harris was to be furnished with Goods to sell or to give to the Indians? He answered, that they desired there might be a Trading House there, & that this was what they requested; and desired to be excused, if they forgot any part of their Speeches, as they were very long.

He proceeded —

Brother Onas,

I have now mentioned two Houses for you to keep Store Houses at, Shamokin & John Harris's, but perhaps they will sell at different prices, and if we have a mind to have Goods cheapest, we may go to John Harris's. We therefore desire you will let us know, what prices you set upon your Goods.

a Belt of Ten Rows.

Brother Onas,

I will also acquaint you of another proper Trading House place, and who we think will be a suitable person to keep that Store, and that is George Croghan, who is very well known by all our Nations, and several others. We desire you will appoint him to keep Store at Bedford, because that is also in our Warriors Fruth. We desire likewise, that there may be a Black Smith and Gun Smith, because the Cousins will be there a hunting & will want their Things mended. This will be known every where, throughout all our Nations; for as the Peace is made, our Young Men will set themselves to hunt, and being there & will have nothing else to do but hunt.

a Belt of Eight Rows.

Brother Onas,

I will also acquaint you of another Trading place which is the place they call Potomack, in Maryland. One Daniel Claus has sent me word by many Warriors this Spring, and he bids me that if the Governor would order him to keep a Store there, he would provide every thing for the Warriors; for his Father used to maintain all the Indian Warriors that passed and repassed that way. He likewise tells me, if the Governor would let him know what he

would

should do, & if he should be allowed to do this, he would provide for the Warriors. We now desire, that he may be the person appointed to receive & repass, and that you would acquaint the Governor of Maryland with this, that the Warriors may pass and repass without any Molestation. A Belt of Seven Rows.

Brother Onas,

We desire you to acquaint the Governor of Virginia, that we may pass and repass through his province, when we go to War with the Cherokees: for our Warriors Road is stopped up in many places; English people have settled on it. And now we desire that a Road may be opened, that we may pass safely. We desire nothing but Love and Friendship with our Brethren, the English, as we pass through. We desire you will send a Letter with this Belt, to the Governor of Virginia, from us as soon as possible, for I do not know how soon my people may go that way; Our Warriors have already the Hatchet in their hands & perhaps they may go there before your Letter gets there; for which reason I desire you will make haste on this Business. A Belt & five Rows.

Brother Onas,

We now desire you to be strong, and that you will give us powder. I do not think that you will refuse to let me have powder, for you are able. Our Brother, General Johnson, through but a single man, supplies all our people with Powder; when we go to see him, he fills all our powder horns with it. I see against many of you here, & I think you are more able than he. Our own people at home will have their Eyes upon us, & expect that we shall bring them some powder, & presents; We therefore hope you will consider us in this, and make them larger than common, as we do not come to see you often. A Belt of nine Rows.

Brother Onas,

I now speak in behalf of our Warriors. When we heard your words come to our Countries, they were very pleasing to us, that you would make presents to your Brethren, when they come to see you, and would give them any thing they may want. Now we desire you will give us some Vermillion, for you know that the eldest Brother has always an eye of pity and compassion on the Youngest Brother; we know you are able, as you make all these things in yourselves. We have all concluded from now, but we have given our Youngmen Liberty to go to War with the Southern Indians; this is the reason of our wanting the vermilion; You see the Warriors always paint themselves, when they go to War. A String.

Brother Onas,

I shall now speak a few words, without any Belt or String. Whenever the Traders were asked for paint, or any thing else, they always gave it to the Indians readily; and it is no wonder that so many Indians like the Traders, since they were so kind to them. You

Pennsylvania 1762

You see several of our Indians here dressed in French Cloaths; and we hope the Governor will be strong and supply us with every thing.

Brother Onas.

I have not left anything in my heart. I have said every thing material I had to say; and now I desire you will help me as far as Shamokin, and supply me with Provisions, for perhaps some of our people if they are hungry, may hunt some of the Inhabitants Corn or Fruit and cause Differences to arise. When I came from Easton last, I had no Provisions given me to eat, so that when I got home I was almost starved. I am your Relation. Papunehang.

Brother Onas.

We want a Rule laid that Civil men among you; for as Peisheta's Son the Old man ordered that he should live at Philadelphia in order to learn English, to be an Interpreter; we think by this time he has learned it, & we now think it time for him to come home, his Relations that are present desire that he may now go home with them.

Papunehang.

Brother Onas.

You may remember three Years ago, that this Man (pointing to Samuel Curtis) mentioned something to you about his Daughter, that was stolen from him in Dorset County in Maryland, about fourteen Years ago. I spoke to you once before about it, & I have heard nothing from you concerning her.

Tattuck and white Thing.

Brother Onas. I

I am now going to speak to you in behalf of Tshatcoin's two Daughters. They desire the Governor will give them a House; they plant the Governor is very kind and gives many People Horses; they have two Plantations, at which they plant Corn, and want Horses to carry their Corn, to ease their backs, because when at Home their Cornfields are at a considerable distance from them. Papunehang.

Then Simon George rose up, & spoke as follows, viz.

Brother Onas & all our Brethren with you.

We all desire now to remember our Son Robert White, who carries all our Messages: he is old, and we desire you will give him a Horse, you used give him one before, but she is dead; she was with Foal and died. Will of 8 Nations.

Thomas King then spoke as follows, viz.

Brother Onas,

This is all I have to say; I have nothing more in my mind. You have will consider of all that I have said. I take time to do it: & tho' you are in haste to go home; but I desire you will be patient: & tho' you have a great way, we will endeavour to do as soon as may be convenient.

Tuesday

The Governor, directing his discourse to Beaver & Teedyuscung, told them that as they had now received a considerable sum of Money, he cautioned them against giving too much of it to their Young Men, who, instead of laying it out in things necessary and useful, might be tempted to debauch themselves with strong Liquors, which might occasion them to quarrel & do mischief, not only to one another, but also to their Brethren, the English, which might endanger the Chain of Friendship betwixt them and us, and would be a very ungrateful Return of all the Kindness we had shewn them.

To which they both answered,

That they were obliged to the Governor for his advice, in which they thought he had their good at heart, and promised to follow it, and heartily thanked him for it.

The Governor then delivered to Beaver and Teedyuscung respectively, Two Hundred Pounds, in milled Dollars, and the value of Four Hundred pounds in Goods, to be equally divided between them. He further presented to Beaver, & those who came with him from the Ohio, the value of Four Hundred Pounds in goods, and the value of Two hundred pounds in goods to Teedyuscung, and his Friends & people; and after taking them both by the hands, he departed, and the Conference ended.

At a Conference with the Northern Indians, held at Lancaster, on Monday the 23rd of August, 1762.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, &c^{re} &c^{a} as before.

Thomas King stood up, and addressing himself to the Governor, spoke as follows, vizt:

"Brother Onas:

"It is about three Years ago that you asked me whether I was willing you should build a Fort at Shamokin; you said you wanted to build a Fort there to stand against the French, & to defend the Inhabitants; that our Great King had commanded you to build Forts. You said you would keep a Fort there as long as the War continued, but that you did not want any of our Land there.

"Brother Onas:

"You likewise asked me to let you build a Fort there, to defend my Land, & to defend yourself; you told me that you did not desire any greater quantity of my Land than what the Fort took up; I granted you liberty to build a Fort, because you told me it was the Great King George desired you might build one on my Land, & I endeavoured to assist you. You also told me, as soon as ever the Peace was concluded, you would go away, or that at any time when I should tell you to go away, you would go away, and that I might do what I would with the Fort.

"Brother Onas:

"Now, all the different Tribes of us present, desire that you will call your Soldiers away from Shamokin, for we have concluded a Peace, and are as one Brother, having one Head and one Heart.

"If you take away your Soldiers, we desire you would keep your Trading House there, and have some honest Man in it, because our Cousins follow their hunting there, and will want a Trade. This is the way for us to live peaceably together.

"Brother Onas:

"I must tell you again these Soldiers must go away from Shamokin Fort; I desire it, and let there only be Traders living there, you know who are the honest people; we desire that only honest people may live there, and that you will not be too hard with us, when they may buy our Skins and Furrs, and such things as we may have to sell. This will be the way for us to live peaceably together; but for you to keep Soldiers there, is not the way to live peaceable. Your Soldiers are very often unruly, and our Warriors are unruly, and when such get together they do not agree, for as you have now made peace with all our Nations, there is no occasion for Soldiers to live there any longer.

"Brother Onas:

"We the Six Nations have all consulted, and concluded on this matter, of your removing the Soldiers from Shamokin, for you know we go to War with the Southern Indians, the Cherokees; we have been at War with them ever since we were created, and the place where the Shamokin Fort stands is right in our Warriors' path, & you know that Warriors are always an unruly people. For this reason we desire you to take away your Soldiers, and place some honest man there, that he may supply our Warriors with Ammunition, & any other necessaries that they may want, when they go to War against the Cherokees. We must press you to take away your Soldiers from Shamokin, as our Warriors are unruly. You have planted Corn there, and if our Warriors come there, they may cut some of your Corn Stalks, & then you will be angry. The Fort you have there does not now do any good, for you have many other Forts all around you; this one, therefore, can be of no use to you, it stands as it were at your own Doors."

A Belt of twelve Rows.

Note.—He said he had forgot a word in this Belt, which was to tell the Governor that he might chuse and appoint such men as pleased to Trade, and also a Blacksmith and Gunsmith, to mend their Guns & Hatchets, or do anything they may want.

He then added:

"We desire that the present Storekeepers at Shamokin may be removed, & honest Men placed there in their Room; for our Hunters, who have been down there, complain that when Indians come there and want provisions and Goods, they find the Store

sometimes shut up, and they cannot be supplied with what they want.

"Brother Onas:

"For my part I think John Harris is the most suitable Man to keep Store, for he lives right in the Road where our Warriors pass, & he is very well known by us all in our Nation, as his Father was before him; we all know him. If you chuse John Harris, we desire you will order him to keep provisions and Cloaths, to give to our people, who sometimes come there naked, and likewise Ammunition for our Warriors, for that is their path. We desire you may have no trading Houses higher up the Susquehanna than Shamokin; let the Indians come there or to John Harris's; if they want to Trade, let them come down to these Trading Houses. We also desire you will send your Messages to Jn° Harris's, so that we may hear from one another, because where he lives the roads seems to divide, & spread, and it goes to many places; And we further desire you will give him a Commission for these things in Writing.

Thomas King being asked if they meant that Jn° Harris was to be furnished with Goods to sell or to give to the Indians? He answered, that they desired there might be a Trading House there, & that this was what they requested, and desiring to be excused if they forgot any part of their Speeches, as they were very long."

He proceeded:

"Brother Onas:

"I have now mentioned two Houses for you to keep Store Houses at, Shamokin, & John Harris's; but perhaps they will sell at different prices, and if we have a mind to have Goods cheapest, we may go to John Harris's; We, therefore, desire you will let us know what prices you set upon your Goods."

A Belt of Ten Rows.

"Brother Onas:

"I will also acquaint you of another proper Trading place, and who we think will be a suitable man to keep that Store House, and that is George Croghan, who is very well known by all our Nations and several others; We desire you will appoint him to keep Store at Bedford, because that is also in our Warrior's path; We desire likewise that there may be a Black Smith and Gun Smith, because my Cousins will be there a hunting, & will want their things mended; This will be known every where throughout all our Nations; for as the peace is made, our young Men will set themselves to hunt, and bring Skins there, & will have nothing else to do but hunt."

A Belt of Eight Rows.

"Brother Onas:

"I will also acquaint you of another trading place, which is the place they call Potowmack, in Maryland. One Daniel Cressap has sent me word by many Warriors this Spring, and he tells me that if the Governor would order him to keep a Store there, he would provide every thing for the Warriors; for his Father used to main-

tain all the Indian Warriors that passed and repassed that way; He likewise tells me if the Governor would let him know what he should do, & if he should be allowed to do this, he would provide for the Warriors. We now desire that he may be the person appointed to receive Messages, and that you would acquaint the Governor of Maryland with this, that the Warriors may pass and repass without any Molestation."

A Belt of Seven Rows.

"Brother Onas:

"We desire you to acquaint the Governor of Virginia, that we may pass and repass through his province when we go to War with the Cherokees, for our Warriors' road is stopped up in many places; English people have settled on it; And now we desire that a road may be opened, that we may pass safely; We desire nothing but Love and Friendship with our Brethren, the English, as we pass through. We desire you will send a Letter with this Belt to the Governor of Virginia, as from us, as soon as possible, for I do not know how soon my people may go that way; Our Warriors have already the Hatchet in their hands, & perhaps they may go there before your Letter gets there; for which reason I desire you will make haste in this Business."

A Belt of five Rows.

"Brother Onas:

"We now desire you to be strong, and that you will give us powder. I do not think that you will refuse to let me have powder, for you are able. Our Brother, General Johnson, though but a single man, supplies all our people with Powder; when we go to see him, he fills all our Powder horns with it. I see a great many of you here; I think you are more able than he. Our own people at home will have their Eyes upon us, & expect that we shall bring them some powder & presents. We, therefore, hope you will consider us in this, and make them larger than common, as we do not come to see you often."

A Belt of nine Rows.

"Brother Onas:

"I now speak in behalf of our Warriors. When we heard your words come to our Countries, they were very pleasing to us, that you would make presents to your Brethren, when they come to see you, and would give them any thing they may want. Now we desire you will give us some Vermillion, for you know that the eldest Brother has always pity and compassion on the Youngest Brother; we know you are able, as you make all these things in yourselves. We have all concluded peace now, but we have given our Young men liberty to go to War with the Southern Indians. This is the reason of our wanting the red paint; You see the Warriors always paint themselves when they go to War."

A String.

"Brother Onas:

"I shall now speak a few words, without any Belt or String. Whenever the French were asked for paint or any thing else, they always gave it to the Indians readily; and it is no wonder that so many Indians liked the French, since they were so kind to them.

"You see several of our Indians here dressed in French Cloaths; and we desire the Governor will be strong, and supply us with every thing.

"Brother Onas:

"I have not left any thing in my heart. I have said every thing material I had to say, and now desire you will help me as far as Shamokin, and supply me with Provisions; for perhaps some of our people, if they are hungry, may hurt some of the Inhabitants' Corn or Fruit, and cause Differences to arise. When I came from Easton last, I had no provisions given me to eat, so that when I got home I was almost starved, & a mere Skeleton."

A String.

"Brother Onas:

"We want a little lad that lives among you; he is Keishetas' Son. The old man ordered that he should live at Philadelphia, in order to learn English, to be an Interpreter. We think, by this time, he has learned it, & we now think it time for him to come home. His Relations, that are present, desire that he may now go home with them."

A string.

"Brother Onas:

"You may remember three Years ago, that this Man (pointing to Samuel Curtis) mentioned something to you about his Daughter, that was stolen from him in Dorset County, in Maryland, about fourteen Years ago. I spoke to you once before about it, & I have heard nothing from you concerning her."

A black and white String.

"Brother Onas:

"I am now going to speak to you in behalf of Tokahaion's two Daughters. They desire the Governor will give them a Horse; they hear the Governor is very kind, and gives many people Horses; they have two plantations, at which they plant Corn, and want Horses, to carry their Corn, to ease their backs, because, when at Home, their Corn Fields are at a considerable Distance from them."

A String.

Then Seneca George rose up, & spoke as follows, Viz^{t}:

"Brother Onas, & all our Brethren with you:

"We all desire you to remember our Son, Robert White, who carries all our Messages; he is old, and we desire you will give him

a Horse; you did give him a mare, before, but she is dead; she was with Foal, and died."

A Belt of 8 Rows.

Thomas King then spoke as follows, Viz^{t}:

"Brother Onas:

"This is all I have to say; I have nothing more in my mind; I beg you will consider of all that I have said, & take time to do it; it looks as if you were in haste to go home, but I desire you will be patient, & stay; I came a great way, and will contentedly stay as long as may be convenient."

Tuesday, the Twenty-fourth of August.

Thomas King, in behalf of the Chiefs of the Six Nations, waited on the Governor, and acquainted him that, as their Speeches to him of Yesterday, were long, he suspected he might have forgot something, & desired he would give him the Opportunity of hearing every thing he had said repeated to him.

On which the Governor appointed a Meeting at the Old Lutheran Church, at which were present:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Governor, &ca.

William Logan, Richard Peters, Esq^{rs}. of the Council.

Joseph Fox, James Wright, Saml Rhoads, Esq^{rs}. of the Assembly.

Thomas King, Tokahaion, Kinderuntie, & several other Chiefs of the Six Nations; Andrew Montour, & Isaac Stille, Interpreters.

When the Indians were seated, the Governor, laying the several Belts and Strings in their Order, as delivered him Yesterday, directed the Secretary to read the Minutes, which were distinctly interpreted to them, paragraph by Paragraph, and declared by the Indians to be right.

After which Thomas King arose, and spoke as follows:

"Brother Onas:

"I mistook when I told you Yesterday, that I would have you keep a Store at Bedford; I meant that Sir William Johnson should have a Store there, and that you should have the care of the Stores at Shamokin, and John Harris's. As George Croghan is under Sir William Johnson, I wanted that he should appoint Mr. Croghan to keep the Store at Bedford."

Then Tokahaion, a Cayuga Chief, spoke to the Governor as follows:

Brother Onas:

"My Cousins that live at Wighalousin, tell me, they went to the Easton Treaty to hear something about the Land Affair, be-

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The Honourable James Hamilton, Esquire, Governor, &c.
William Logan, Richard Peters, Esqrs. of the Council;
Isaac Sharpe, James Wright, Saml. Rhoads Esqrs. of the Assembly.
Thomas King, Sahatawin, Hindrunter, & several other Chiefs of the Six Nations; Andrew Montour, & Isaac Stille, Interpreters.

When the Indians were seated, the Governor laying the several Belts and Strings in their Order, as delivered him Yesterday, directed the Secretary to read the Minutes, which were distinctly interpreted to them Paragraph by Paragraph, and declared by the Indians to be right.

After which Thomas King arose, and spoke as follows.

Brother Onas

I mistook when I told you Yesterday, that I would have you keep a Store at Bedford, I meant that Sir William Johnson should have a Store there, and that you should have the care of the Stores at Shamokin, and at Fort Harris's. As George Croghan is under Sir William Johnson, I wanted that he should appoint a Mr. Croghan to keep the Store at Bedford.

Then Sahatawin a Cayuga Chief, spoke to the Governor as follows

Brother Onas,

My Cousins that live at Nighalawsin, tell me, they went to the Easton Treaty to hear something about the Land Affair, between the Governor and Teedyuscung: These my Cousins went to the Governor, to enquire about their own Lands. The Governor made answer to them and told them, that he had bought their Land from their Uncles. What they wanted to know about their Land is this, that if they found it was not sold by the Six Nations, they think they ought to be paid for it. And since my Cousins made this Complaint to the Governor, at Easton, they have asked me, whether I had sold the Lands or not, and I told them that I did not know that I had sold any Lands belonging to my Cousins; but (speaking to the Governor) said, you know it, because you have writings.

He further added,

If you can tell whether you have bought the Land or not; if it is not sold to you by the Six Nations, it still belongs to them: but I do not want to sell Land that you have already bought.

The

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The Indians having finished what they had to say, the Governor acquainted them, that Thomas King had promised him, the other Day, that they would deliver up all the prisoners that were in their Camp, & that he understood some were there yet, & desired to know the reason of their not being delivered up.

Thomas King answered.

Brother

I acknowledge to have said, I would deliver up all the Prisoners, & I thought it had been done, and that all were delivered up that remained in the Camp, but we have gone too far, in engaging to deliver up all the prisoners in the Indian Country, that belong to the absent Warriors. However we suppose they will be Delivered up, and we will do our Endeavours that it shall be so, and will consult with those that have the Prisoners.

Then Kinnuntie, the Seneca Warrior, spoke.

Brother,

There are yet two white Men in the Camp; one of them, though he came with us, yet it was not by our consent; he would follow us: he belongs to a Warrior that is gone to War against the Cherokees, and we had no right to bring him without the Warriors consent; you see him every day; he is at Liberty. — The other is a Deserter, he came among us of his own accord; we informed Sir William Johnson of it, and Sir William saw, that perhaps he might have misbehaved, and that we might keep him; perhaps he might learn the Language, and be of Service as an Interpreter, and that he might stay with us, if he would; he did not come to us as a prisoner, and as he has his Liberty, you may talk with him if you please. —

The Governor made answer.

That as to the Captive, he expected they would deliver him up; and desired that they would bring the Deserter to him to morrow morning, that he might speak with him. —

To which Kinderantie replied,

Brother,

I cannot deliver up the Captive to you; he does not belong to me; he belongs, as I told you, to those that are gone to War; he came here of his own accord; he followed me down, and if I should deliver him now, the Warriors would say that I had sold him, & that will make me ashamed; I therefore desire my Brother will not force me to deliver him at this time, to make me ashamed. As to the Deserter, I will bring him to you at any time. —

The

The Governor concluded by saying to them, that he would have them consider of this matter in their Council again, & reflect seriously upon it, as he should have no Dependance on all they had already said, about restoring the Prisoners, unless they now deliver up this one to him.

The Indians then broke up, and went to their Camp.

At a Conference with the Northern Indians held at Lancaster, on Thursday the 26th of August 1702.

Present,

The Honourable James Hamilton, Esqr Lieu Gen as before.

The Governor, first addressing himself to the Minisink Nation, spoke to them as follows.

Brethren of the Minisink Nation,

You have since I saw you last met with a great Man. With this String I speak on the occasion; and with this you may mourn for him no longer.

A String and a Present.

Brethren,

Brethren, I see you may consult among yourselves, & appoint a Man to sit in Council in his place, which will be agreeable to me.

A String.

The Governor then, addressing himself to the Six Nations returned the following answer to the several Speeches made by Thomas King, the Oneida Chief.

Brethren,

You have according to the ancient Custom of your Ancestors, upon my taking you welcome, and cleaning you, performed the usual Ceremonies upon like occasions with which I am well pleased & return you thanks.

A large String.

Brethren (Wiping up the Belts & Strings that King gave)

By these Belts you have made me several Speeches respecting any requesting you to use your Influence with your Nephews, and all other Indian Nations to restore to us all our Flesh and Blood. I make no Doubt you have met with some Difficulties on that Head, as I am very well acquainted with the manner in which you carry on War against one another, and that what Prisoners you take, you claim an absolute Property in, by adopting them into your own Nation, as soon as they bring them Home.

a Horse; you did give him a mare, before, but she is dead; she was with Foal, and died."

A Belt of 8 Rows.

Thomas King then spoke as follows, Viz^{t}:

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"This is all I have to say; I have nothing more in my mind; I beg you will consider of all that I have said, & take time to do it; it looks as if you were in haste to go home, but I desire you will be patient, & stay; I came a great way, and will contentedly stay as long as may be convenient."

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On which the Governor appointed a Meeting at the Old Lutheran Church, at which were present:

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When the Indians were seated, the Governor, laying the several Belts and Strings in their Order, as delivered him Yesterday, directed the Secretary to read the Minutes, which were distinctly interpreted to them, paragraph by Paragraph, and declared by the Indians to be right.

After which Thomas King arose, and spoke as follows:

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"My Cousins that live at Wighalousin, tell me, they went to the Easton Treaty to hear something about the Land Affair, be-

tween the Governor and Teedyuscung; these, my Cousins went to the Governor to enquire about their own Lands. The Governor made answer to them and told them that he had bought their Land from their Uncles. What they wanted to know about their Land, is this, that if they found it was not sold by the Six Nations, they think they ought to be paid for it. And since my Cousins made this Complaint to the Governor, at Easton, they have asked me whether I had sold the Land or not, and I told them that I did not know that I had sold any Lands belonging to my Cousins; but (speaking to the Governor,) said, you know it, because you have writings."

He further added:

"You can tell whether you have bought the Land, or not; if it is not sold to you by the Six Nations, it still belongs to them; but I do not want to sell Land that you have already bought."

"The Indians having finished what they had to say, the Governor acquainted them, that Thomas King had promised him, the other Day, that they would deliver up all the Prisoners that were in their Camp, & that he understood some were there yet, & desired to know the reason of their not being delivered up."

Thomas King answered.

"Brother:

"I acknowledge to have said, I would deliver up all the Prisoners, & I thought it had been done, and that all were delivered up that remained in the Camp, but we have gone too far, in engaging to deliver up all the prisoners in the Indian Country that belong to the absent Warriors; However, we suppose they will be delivered up, and we will do our Endeavours that it shall be so, and will consult with those that have the prisoners."

Then Kinderuntie, the Seneca Warrior, spoke.

"Brother:

"There are yet two White Men in the Camp; one of them, though he came with us, yet it was not by our consent; he would follow us; he belongs to a Warrior that is gone to War against the Cherokees, and we had no right to bring him without the Warrior's consent; you see him every day; he is at liberty. The other is a Deserter; he came among us of his own Accord; we informed Sir William Johnson of it, and Sir William said, that perhaps he might have misbehaved, and that we might keep him; perhaps he might learn the Language, and be of Service as an Interpreter, and that he might stay with us, if he would; he did not come to us as a prisoner, and as he has his Liberty, you may talk with him, if you please."

The Governor made answer:

"That as to the Captive, he expected they would deliver him up; and desired that they would bring the Deserter to him to-morrow Morning, that he might speak with him."

To which Kinderuntie replied:

"Brother:

"I cannot deliver up the Captive to you; he does not belong to me; he belongs, as I told you, to those that are gone to War; he came here of his own accord; he followed me down, and if I should deliver him now, the Warriors would say that I had sold him, & that will make me ashamed; I therefore desire my Brother will not force me to deliver him at this Time, to make me ashamed. As to the Deserter, I will bring him to you at any time."

The Governor concluded by saying to them, that he would have them consider of this matter in their Council again, & reflect seriously upon it, as he should have no Dependance on all they had already said, about restoring the Prisoners, unless they now deliver up this one to him.

The Indians then broke up, and went to their Camp.

At a Conference with the Northern Indians, held at Lancaster, on Thursday the 26th of August, 1762.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esqr &ca., &ca., as before.

The Governor, first addressing himself to the Minisink Nation, spoke to them as follows:

"Brethren of the Minisink Nation:

"You have, since I saw you, lost a great Man. With this String I condole with you, and Share your Grief on the occasion, and with this Stroud I cover his Grave, & desire you may mourn for him no longer."

A String and Stroud.

"Brethren:

"By this String I desire you may consult among yourselves, & appoint a Man to sit in Council in his place, which will be agreeable to me."

A String.

The Governor, then addressing himself to the Six Nations, returned the following answer to the several Speeches made by Thomas King, the Oneida Chief:

"Brethren:

"You have, according to the ancient Custom of your Ancestors, upon my bidding you welcome, and cleaning you, performed the usual Ceremonies upon like occasions, with which I am well pleased, & return you thanks."

A large String.

The Governor concluded by saying to them, that he would have them consider of this matter in their Council again, & reflect seriously upon it, as he should have no Dependance on all they had already said, about restoring the Prisoners, unless they now deliver up this one Indian.

The Indians then broke up, and went to their Camp.

At a Conference with the Northern Indians held at Lancaster, on Thursday the 26th of August 1702.

Present,

The Honourable James Hamilton, Esqr Lieu Gen as before.

The Governor, first addressing himself to the Minisink Nation, spoke to them as follows.

Brethren of the Minisink Nation,

You have since I saw you, lost a great Man. With this String I condole with you, and share your Grief on the occasion; and with this I wipe away the Tears, & desire you may mourn, & him no longer.

A String & a Beaver.

Brethren,

Since I see you assembled in Council among Yourselves, & appoint a Man to sit in Council in his place, which will be agreeable to me

A String

The Governor then, addressing himself to the Six Nations returned the following answer to the several Speeches made by Thomas King, the Oneida Chief:

Brethren,

You have according to the ancient Custom of your Ancestors, upon my bidding you welcome, and cleaning you, performed the usual Ceremonies upon like occasions with which I am well pleased & return you thanks

A large String

Brethren (Holding up the Belts & Strings that they gave)

By these Belts you have made me several Speeches respecting my requiring you to use your Influence with your Nephews, and all other Indian Nations to restore to us all our Flesh and Blood. I make no Doubt you have met with some Difficulties on that Head, as I am very well acquainted with the manner in which you carry on War against one another, and that what Prisoners you take, you claim an absolute Property in, by adopting them into your own Nation, as soon as they bring them home.

But

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(2) But Brethren the case is quite different between you and us. We do not look upon you to have the same sort of right over our Flesh and Blood as over your own. As we are of a different Colour from you, so we have different Customs. It is a constant rule with us White people, that, upon making of a peace with those with whom we have been at War the prisoners on both sides are faithfully delivered up. Besides, you may remember, it was a positive Engagement between us, upon re-establishing the ancient Chain of Friendship, that those Nations who had taken any of our people Prisoners should deliver them all up; and this Brethren, I must insist upon, as the only means of saving every thing that has happen between us. I thank you for the Influence you have used & the trouble we have taken upon this occasion; but we are informed, by such as have escaped through the Indian Countries, that there yet remain several of our people as Prisoners, in some of your Towns, particularly among our Brethren the Senecas. For this Reason, tho' we may believe some of them belong to the Warriors, who are gone to War against the Southern Indians, with whom you are always at War; but whether they belong to them, or any other people, we expect that you will acquaint them with your repeated engagements, that they shall all be delivered up, and therefore that they will no longer continue unwilling to part with them.

Brethren,

As to what you say about our promises of paying you for our Flesh and Blood, you must have been mistaken; for I never either told you so, or sent you any such Message. If you have received any Message to that Effect, they must have come from some other People. I must be plain with you on this Subject, & tell you, that it is never our Custom to purchase our Flesh and Blood of any Nation whatsoever. But Brethren, what I have told you, & what I now again tell you, is this, that for any Services you may have done, with any of the Nations, on that account, or for any Trouble or Expence they may be at, in bringing them down to me, I will make you them a suitable Satisfaction.

Here gave 3 Belts, & a Bunch of Wampum.

(3) Brethren

As to what you say about making Servants of our Prisoners, we are entirely ignorant of it; we do no such thing: but as soon as we receive them from your hands, we deliver them up to their Parents and Relations, if they happen to be present; if not, we cloath them, and take care of them, till we can get an Opportunity of sending them to their Friends. They are our own Flesh and Blood, & endure we use them as tenderly as is in our power;

if

if they have been treated otherwise, it is owing to your not delivering them to me. We have, indeed, at the instance of some of our people, put the prisoners into the Court House, till we could take their names, & be informed of the places of their abode, and as soon as we were told this they were all (Cloathed) and forthwith sent along with some good persons to take care of them in their Habitations, therefore do not entertain any Notion that we make Servants or Slaves of them, and when you return home let all your Nations know that this is truly the case, & that the prisoners are at Liberty to go to their Relations as soon as they are delivered up to us; or, if they have no Relations, they go into such places where they can best get Employment in order to maintain themselves.

Brethren, I think it my Duty to tell you, that such of our Nation who want to stay with you are either Deserters from the Army or have behaved ill amongst us, & were they to stay with you, they would be very apt to be very mischievous, and make ill Blood between us; we desire therefore you will not encourage them, but advise all such as may have removed you; and if you place any Dependance upon them, either in Peace or War, they will certainly deceive you, as they have done us. J. Stevens

Brethren,

It grieves me that any occasion should have been administered to you to observe here, in so publick a manner, that there are others besides myself who concern themselves in affairs of Government, & I shall be as glad to tell you, Brethren, that it is a great presumption, in any Person whatsoever within this Province except by my special Order or Commission, to answer deliver Messages to you, or to any other Nations of Indians, or to treat with or use them, in any public Manner. I am the only Person entrusted by his Majesty and the Proprietaries with the administration of publick affairs within this Province; and I desire you to take notice, that in order to prevent any thing of this kind for the future, all Messages I shall send to you shall be furnished with proper Credentials, and my Speeches in writing, under the usual Seal; and if any Persons, Indians or others, should take upon them to deliver to you any Messages in my name, unless they bring with them such Credentials as above mentioned, I desire you will pay no regard to them, and acquaint me therewith

J. Bell.

Pennsylvania 1762

Brethren

You acquaint me that your Grandfathers advised you never to have any Difference with your Brethren the English. It had been well you had constantly taken their advice, but as you say the evil Spirit got the better of your Understandings & compell'd you to strike us, you the other day, by this belt of Wampum took the Hatchet out of my Head. It is possible Brethren, that as you struck us & obliged us to strike you, that you also have been hurt by us; I therefore by this Belt, take the Hatchet out of your Hands.

A Belt.

Brethren,

By this Belt I join with you in collecting all our and your Bones, wherever scattered, & in burying them with the Hatchet, and do heap up Earth about the Roots of the great Tree in the Indian Country, where they and the Hatchet are buried, so that the smell thereof may never offend us hereafter.

A Belt.

Brethren,

By this Belt you tell me that I am your elder Brother & whenever you misbehave, you desire me to give you advice. Brethren my real regard to you & Love, assure me that I will always endeavour to take notice of any thing wrong that shall happen in your Council, and by the Belt of Wampum you spread before me to assist you to the utmost of my power.

A Belt.

Brethren,

I join with you in dispersing the dark Clouds that have gathered together during our differences, & bid the Light from us that we may see the Sky clearly from sun rising to sun setting.

A Belt.

Brethren,

By this String of Wampum you tell me that as you seem to have got into my throat, & breath my Throat and that with a medicine, left you by your Fathers, you make it pass quite through my Body to the Ground & bury it there. As you may have contracted the like Sickness, by this String of Wampum I thoroughly purge your Body & remove every Distemper.

A String.

Brethren,

You tell me by this Belt that there are only two Doors, the Mohocks and Senecas to the Onondagoe Council, one to the Westward, the other to the Eastward, through one of which, all the Messages to that Council ought properly come.

A

I do understand, by this information, that you expect that this method should always be observed by me. I shall very readily conform to it, and think it a very prudent establishment & propose the Speaker & regular succession of Business of Councils. A Belt

Brethren

By this Belt you take notice that the old Council Fire is almost out and not good, and that you can put to it the same good dry Wood, such as your Ancestors used, and make it burn as bright as ever. You also further, that your Entertainment has not been as good here as at Easton

Brethren,

I take it kind and friendly in you, that you have kindled up the old Fire; and by this Belt I throw on some good dry Wood and join with you in putting it on the Council Fire, that it may burn as bright as ever. If any Uneasiness there should be on your Minds with respect to your Accommodations, I took all the pains in my power that there should be none, and I hope now every thing is made agreeable to you with respect to your accommodation. A Belt

Brethren,

By this Belt you acquaint me that your Warriors have assisted the Commissioners in making firm the good Work of peace, & that without their Concurrence & Assistance the Councellors could do nothing effectually.

Brethren,

It gives me pleasure to hear that your Warriors are united with you in Council, & are become unanimous in establishing the peace which has been so happily brought about. I am sensible of their Importance, and hope that the Harmony which now subsists may long continue; and I shall be ready to serve them as well as you, as long as their future conduct shall merit it. A Belt.

Brethren,

By this Belt you tell me that the English have a longing Eye after your Land and desire that we may not covet any more of your Lands; and say further that we have got all the Land belonging to the Delawares, and shall serve you as we have done them.

Brethren,

I assure the Delawares that a large Tract of Land in this Province, bording on the river Delaware, which the Proprietaries of this Province have from time to time fairly purchased of them & honestly paid them for it, which they have acknowledged in your presence. A Belt

Brethren

Pennsylvania 1762.

Brethren,

By the same Belt you desire we will not think of making any more purchase of Land or settling your Lands by force. for if we do we shall push you back, and leave you no Land to live or hunt upon: and desire we would confine ourselves to Niskiagunè, or Mahony and settle no higher up.

Brethren

The proprietaries of Pennsylvania have never forced a purchase of Lands from any of their Brethren the Indians since they have owned this Province. It is very well known, that the native Indians very readily sold their Lands to the proprietaries as soon as he arrived here in their Country, about Sixty Years ago. and about Thirty Years ago the Six Nations, observing greater numbers of White people than they could possibly accommodate, voluntarily sold to the present proprietaries some Lands lying further West, and their number still increasing at Albany, in the year 1754, they sold them more Lands, as far as the Limits of the province to the West, to be bounded by a Line agreed upon to the Southward.

And let me remind you of their kindness to you in this respect: for no sooner were they informed that you repented of this last Sale, than they immediately gave orders to their Agents here, to execute a Release to you for all the Lands over the Alleghany Hills, which was accordingly done at Easton in the Year 1758 in Public Council, whereas Draught of the part of the Country, which the Proprietaries held, by the Six Nations Deed on this side the Alleghany Hills, was shewn to and approved by, the Six Nations, some of whom are now present, and the Draught and Copy of the proprietary Release, were delivered in open Council to them, who returned their hearty thanks to the Proprietaries for their goodness. — Then those Chiefs put the Release and Draught into Sir William Johnson's hands, and desired him to keep it for them together with many other Deeds and papers at the same time from Brethren, as nothing has been fixed for the running of the West Line of Boundary of this last purchase. I desire you to apply to Sir William Johnson whenever you and he shall think it necessary to run that Line. I shall always be ready to join with you: and until this be done, agreeable to your Deed, I shall not suffer any of my people to settle beyond it. In your Speech it appears to me, that you think the Line is fixed at Mahony, but in the Deed which I have not brought with me, and as I am not very sure of it, to the best of my Remembrance, the Line begins at a certain Mountain by the River side, about a Mile above the Forks of Mahony. From whence it runs Westerly, that none of your people be permitted to disturb any persons within the Limits of that purchase, till that Line is

Agreed

Brethren, By this String you desire me to give some Guns telling me that you had already made this Request four times.

Brethren,

At the conclusion of this Treaty I propose to make you a present part of which will consist of some good Guns, which I hope will please you.

Brethren

I have heard attentively what you said to your Cousins & Fellow countrymen last Night. Among other things you formerly hinted at here at Germantown for Shamokin, another at Shamony for the Shawanese, and here at Philadelphia for Virginia. I am glad Gentlemen that the English are not over run the Lands at Wyoming & that he is resolved that Line, & if any White people come there to tell them keep away, for that Land belongs to the Six Nations.

Brethren,

Some of you may remember that at the Treaty held last Year at Easton the Six Nations complained to me that some English had settled upon their Lands & desired me to assist them in preventing that Settlement, that they might not be removed out of their Lands. They told me further that they knew the Land had been sold; that the Six Nations never sold it, & that those who sold it sold it from them; that it was two Indians, not inhabitants of the Province who sold it as known to the Six Nations. To this request I answered, that a number of people from Connecticut Government, had settled at & near on the River Delaware called Cushietunck, about fifty Miles North of the Blue Hills, being the Settlement complained of, and claimed all the Lands from thence quite up to Wyoming; that I had sent Messengers to them, to inform them that those Lands belonged to the Six Nations, and ordered them to remove away; but they refused to do it; alleging for the Reason, that they had purchased all those Lands of the Six Nations, and never that Indians had a right to sell them.

As there are now many more of the Six Nations present, than were at Easton last Year, I again request you to tell me plainly, whether these Strangers are settled there by your consent or not; and why no Measures have been taken, if as some of you told me at Easton, the Lands were not sold by you, to oblige those private Indians, who stole the Land from you, to procure a Surrender of their unjust Deed, from the People to whom they have made it, that it might be brought into the Proprietaries Council, & there cancelled or destroyed.

Upon which Thomas King without consulting any of the other Chiefs, rose up and spoke

Brother,

Pennsylvania 1762.

Brother,

It is very well known that the Land was sold by the Six Nations; some are here now that sold that Land; it was sold for Five thousand Dollars, but it was not sold by our Consent in a publick Council; it was well were stolen from us. Some people said that my name was to it, on which I went down immediately to Connecticut, to see whether it was or not, and found it was not. I brought a paper back from Connecticut, which I shall shew to the Governor. Had I not come down to Connecticut, the Lands would have been all settled to Wyoming, as far as Owiecka, twelve Miles on this side Shenango.

Thomas King being then asked, whether those Lands at Cushietunck were a part of those Lands that were stolen from them? He answered, they had nothing to do with them: They belonged to the Delawares.

Then the Governor asked, whether the Lands above the Hills and at Cushietunck, in particular, belonged to the Six Nations, or to the Delawares? This was asked of all the Six Nations present; and the Governor desired they would all give an Answer to it. Thomas King having already said that these Lands belonged to the Delawares. They answered, that they would take it into Council, & give him an Answer in writing.

Whereupon the Conference broke up for the present.

At a Conference with the Indians, held at Lancaster on Friday the 27th August, 1762.

Present

The Honourable James Hamilton, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor &c. . . .

The Governor continuing his Speech to the Six Nations, spoke as follows.

Brethren,

I (I) By this String I inform you, that as soon as I arrived at Philadelphia, the Virginia Deputies applied to me about the Treaty with them. I told them, that we would not Treat any Peace, and that we would not Hear them, on which I informed them that I did not like their Manner of Proceeding

To which Kinderuntie replied:

"Brother:

"I cannot deliver up the Captive to you; he does not belong to me; he belongs, as I told you, to those that are gone to War; he came here of his own accord; he followed me down, and if I should deliver him now, the Warriors would say that I had sold him, & that will make me ashamed; I therefore desire my Brother will not force me to deliver him at this Time, to make me ashamed. As to the Deserter, I will bring him to you at any time."

The Governor concluded by saying to them, that he would have them consider of this matter in their Council again, & reflect seriously upon it, as he should have no Dependance on all they had already said, about restoring the Prisoners, unless they now deliver up this one to him.

The Indians then broke up, and went to their Camp.

At a Conference with the Northern Indians, held at Lancaster, on Thursday the 26th of August, 1762.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esqr &ca., &ca., as before.

The Governor, first addressing himself to the Minisink Nation, spoke to them as follows:

"Brethren of the Minisink Nation:

"You have, since I saw you, lost a great Man. With this String I condole with you, and Share your Grief on the occasion, and with this Stroud I cover his Grave, & desire you may mourn for him no longer."

A String and Stroud.

"Brethren:

"By this String I desire you may consult among yourselves, & appoint a Man to sit in Council in his place, which will be agreeable to me."

A String.

The Governor, then addressing himself to the Six Nations, returned the following answer to the several Speeches made by Thomas King, the Oneida Chief:

"Brethren:

"You have, according to the ancient Custom of your Ancestors, upon my bidding you welcome, and cleaning you, performed the usual Ceremonies upon like occasions, with which I am well pleased, & return you thanks."

A large String.

"Brethren:

(Holding up the Belts & Strings that they gave).

"By these Belts, you have made me several Speeches respecting my requesting you to use your Influence with your Nephews, and all other Indian Nations, to restore to us all our Flesh and Blood. I make no Doubt you have met with some Difficulties on that Head, as I am very well acquainted with the manner in which you carry on War against one another, and that what prisoners you take, you claim an absolute property in by adopting them into your own Nation, as Soon as they bring them home.

"But, Brethren, the case is quite different between you and us. We do not look upon you to have the same sort of right over our Flesh and Blood as over your own. As we are of a different Colour from you, so we have different Customs. It is a constant rule with us White people, that upon making a peace with those with whom we have been at War, the prisoners on both sides are faithfully delivered up. Besides, you may remember, it was a positive Engagement between us, upon re-establishing the antient Chain of Friendship, that those Nations who had taken any of our people Prisoners, should deliver them all up; and this, Brethren, I must insist upon as the only means of burying every thing that has passed between us. I thank you for the Influence you have used, & the trouble you have taken, upon this occasion; but we are informed by such as have lately passed through the Indian Countries, that there yet remain a great many of our people, as prisoners, in some of your Towns, particularly among our Brothers, the Senecas; It is, I suppose, as you say, that some of them may belong to the Warriors, who are gone to War against the Southern Indians, with whom you are always at War; but whether they belong to them, or any other people, we expect that you will acquaint them with your repeated engagements, that they Shall all be delivered up, and therefore that they will no longer continue unwilling to part with them.

"Brethren:

"As to what you say about our promises of paying you for our Flesh and Blood, You must have been mistaken; for I never either told you so, or sent you any such message. If you have received any Messages to that Effect, they must have come from some other people. But I must be plain with you on this Subject, & tell you that it is never our Custom to purchase our Flesh and Blood of any Nation, whatsoever. But, Brethren, what I have told you, & what I now again tell you, is this, that for any Services you may have done with any of the Nations, on that account, or for any Trouble or Expence they may be at, in bringing them down to me, I will make you & them a suitable Satisfaction."

Here gives 3 Belts & a Bunch of Wampum.

"Brethren:

"As to what you say about making Servants of our prisoners, we are entirely ignorant of it; we do no such thing; but as soon as

we receive them from your hands, we deliver them up to their Parents and relations, if they happen to be present, & if not, we cloath them and take care of them, 'till we can get an Opportunity of sending them to their Friends. They are our own Flesh and Blood, and we use them as tenderly as is in our power; if they have been treated otherwise, it is owing to your not delivering them to me. We have, indeed, at the instance of some of our people, put the prisoners into the Court House 'till we could take their names, & be informed of the places of their abode, and as soon as we were told this, they were all Cloathed, and forthwith sent along with some good persons, to take care of them to their Habitations, therefore do not entertain any Notion that we make Servants or Slaves of them; and when you return home, let all your Nations know that this is truly the case, & that the prisoners are at Liberty to go to their relations as soon as they are delivered up to us; or, if they have no relations, they go into such places where they can best get Employment, in order to maintain themselves.

"Brethren:

"I think it my Duty to tell you that such of our White Men who want to stay with you, are either Deserters from the Army, or have behaved ill amongst us, & were they to stay with you, they would be very apt to be very mischievous, and make ill Blood between us; we desire, therefore, you will not encourage them, but deliver all such up as you have amongst you; and if you place any Dependance upon them, either in peace or War, they will certainly deceive you, as they have done us."

A String.

"Brethren:

"It grieves me that any occasion should have been administered to you to observe to me, in so publick a manner, that there are others besides myself who concerns themselves in Affairs of Government. If it be as you say, I must tell you, Brethren, that it is as great presumption, and an high Infringement of the rights of Government, for any person whatsoever, within this province, except by my special Order or Commission, to send or deliver Messages to you, or to any other nations of Indians, or to treat with you or them on any public matters. I am the only person entrusted by his majesty and the proprietaries with the administration of publick affairs within this Province, and I desire you to take notice, that in order to prevent any thing of this kind for the future, all Messengers I shall send to you shall be furnished with proper Credentials, and my Speeches in writing, under the usual Seal, and if any persons, Indians or others, should take upon them to deliver to you any Messages in my name, unless they bring with them such Credentials as above mentioned, I desire you will pay no regard to them, and acquaint me therewith."

A Belt.

"Brethren:

"You acquaint me that your Grandfathers advised you never to have any Difference with your Brethren the English. It had been well you had constantly taken their advise, but as you say, the evil Spirit got the better of your Understandings, & compel'd you to strike us. You, the other day, by this belt of Wampum, took the Hatchet out of my Head. It is possible, Brethren, that as you struck us, & obliged us to strike you, that you also have been hurt by us. I therefore, by this Belt, take the Hatchet out of your Heads."

A Belt.

"Brethren:

"By this Belt I join with you in collecting all our and your Bones, wheresoever scattered, & in burying them with the Hatchet, and do heap up Earth about the roots of the great Tree in the Oneida Country, where they and the Hatchet are buried, so that the smell thereof may never offend us hereafter."

A Belt.

"Brethren:

"By this Belt you tell me that I am your elder Brother, & whenever you misbehave, you desire me to give you advice. Brethren, my real regard to your Welfare, as we are Brethren, will always induce me to take notice of any thing wrong that I shall observe in your Conduct, and by this Belt I stop your Ears against hearkening to any but myself."

A Belt.

"Brethren:

"I join with you in dispersing the dark Clouds that have gathered together during our differences, & hid the Light from us, that we may see the Sky clearly from Sun rising to Sun setting."

A Belt.

"Brethren:

"By this String of Wampum you tell me that some foulness may have got into my heart, through my Throat, and that with a medicine left you by your Fathers you make it pass quite through my Body to the Ground, & bury it there. As you may have contracted the like foulness, by this String of Wampum I thoroughly purge your Body, & remove every Defilement."

A String.

"Brethren:

"You tell me by this Belt that there are only two Doors, the Mohocks and Senecas, to the Onondagoe Council, one to the Westward, the other to the Eastward; through one of which all the Messages to that Council should properly come. As I understand, by this information, that you expect that this method should always be observed by me, I shall very readily conform to it; and think it a very prudent Establishment of yours for the Dispatch & regular Transaction of Business."

A Belt.

"Brethren:

"By this Belt you take notice that the old Council Fire is almost out, and not good, and that you now put to it the same good dry Wood, such as your Ancestors used, and make it burn as bright as ever. You add further, that your Entertainment has not been as good here as at Easton.

"Brethren:

"I take it kind and friendly in you, that you have kindled up the old Fire; and by this Belt I heap up some good dry wood, and join with you in putting it on the Council Fire, that it may burn as bright as ever. I am very sorry there should be any cause of Complaint given you here with respect to your Accomodations. I took all the pains in my power that there should be none; and I hope now every thing is made agreeable to you with respect to your Accomodation."

A Belt.

"Brethren:

"By this Belt you acquaint me that your Warriors have assisted the Counsellors in making firm the good Work of peace, & that without their Concurrence & assistance the Counsellors can do nothing effectually.

"Brethren:

"It gives me pleasure to hear that your Warriors are united with you in Council, & are become unanimous in establishing the peace which has been so happily brought about. I am sensible of their Importance, and hope that the Harmony which now subsists may long continue; and I shall be ready to serve them, as well as you, as long as their future conduct shall merit it."

A Belt.

"Brethren:

"By this Belt you tell me that the English have a Longing Eye after your Land, and desire that we may not covet any more of your Lands; and say further that we have got all the Land belonging to the Delawares, and shall serve you as we have done them.

"Brethren:

"It is true the Delawares had a large Tract of Land in this Province, bordering on the river Delaware, which the Proprietaries of this province have, from Time to Time, fairly purchased of them, & have honestly paid them for it, which they have acknowledged in your presence.

"Brethren:

"By the same Belt you desire we will not think of making any more purchase of Land, or setling your Lands by Force; for if we do, we shall push you back, and leave you no Land to live or hunt upon, and desire we would confine ourselves to Nixhisaqua, or Mohony, and settle no higher up.

"Brethren:

"The Proprietaries of Pennsylvania have never forced a purchase of Lands from any of their Brethren, the Indians, since they have

owned this Province. It is very well known that the native Indians very readily sold their Lands to the Proprietaries, as soon as he arrived here in their Country, about Eighty Years ago. And about Thirty Years ago the Six Nations, observing greater numbers of White People than those old purchases could accommodate, voluntarily sold to the present Proprietaries some Lands lying further West; and their number still encreasing at Albany, in the year 1754, they sold them more Lands, as far as the Limits of the Province to the West, to be bounded by a Line agreed upon to the Northward.

"And let me remind you of their kindness to you in this respect; for no sooner were they informed that you repented of this last Sale, than they immediately gave Orders to their Agents here, to execute a Release to you for all the Lands over the Allegheny Hills, which was accordingly done at Easton, in the Year 1758, in Publick Council, when a Draught of the part of the Country which the Proprietaries held by the Six Nations' Deed, on this side the Allegheny Hills, was shewn to and approved by the Six Nations, some of whom are now present; and the Draught and Copy of the Proprietary Release were delivered in open Council to them, who returned their hearty thanks to the Proprietaries for their goodness. I hear those Chiefs put the release and Draught into Sir William Johnston's hands, and desired him to keep it for them, together with many other Deeds and Papers at the same time. Now, Brethren, as no time has been fixed for the running of the North Line or Boundary of this last purchase, I desire you to apply to Sir William Johnson, & whenever you and he shall think it necessary to run that Line, I shall always be ready to join with you; and until this be done, agreeable to your Deed, I shall not suffer any of my people to settle beyond it. By your Speech, it appears to me that you think the Line is fixed at Mohony, but by the Deed, which I have not brought with me, and so cannot now produce it, to the best of my Remembrance, the Line begins at a certain mountain by the River Side, about a Mile above the Mouth of Mohony. I must, therefore, desire that none of your people be permitted to disturb any persons within the Limits of that purchase till that Line be Settled."

A Belt.

"Brethren:

"By this String you desire me to give some Guns, telling me that you had already made this request four times.

"Brethren:

"At the conclusion of this Treaty I propose to make you a present, part of which will consist of some good Guns, which I hope will please you.

"Brethren:

"I have heard attentively what you said to your Cousins, & to Teedyuscung in particular. Among other things you say you formerly kindled a Fire at Shamokin for Allumapes, another at Wyo-

ming for the Shawanese, and others at Wighalousin and Diahoga. You say to Teedyuscung that the English cast an Evil Eye on the Lands at Wyoming, & that he is to watch that Fire, & if any White people come there to tell them to go away, for that Land belongs to the Six Nations.

"Brethren:

"Some of you may remember that at the Treaty held last Year at Easton, the Six Nations complained to me that some English had settled upon their Lands, & desired me to assist them in preventing that Settlement, that they might not be wronged out of their Lands. They told me further that they hear the Land had been sold; that the Six Nations never sold it, and that those who sold it stole it from them; that it was Two Tuscaroras, one Oneida, and one Mohawk, who sold it, unknown to the Six Nations. To this request I answered that a number of people of Connecticut Government had settled at a place on the river Delaware called Cushietunck, about fifty miles north of the Blue Hills, being the Settlement complained of, and claimed all the Lands from thence quite up to Wyomink; that I had sent Messengers to them to inform them that those Lands belonged to the Six Nations, and ordered them to remove away, but they refused to do it, assuring me by the Messengers that they had purchased all those Lands of the Six Nations, and under that pretence had a right to hold them.

"As there are now many more of the Six Nations present than were at Easton last Year, I again request you to tell me plainly whether these Strangers are settled there by your consent or not, and why no measures have been taken, if, as some of you told me at Easton, the Lands were not sold by you, to oblige those private Indians who stole the Lands from you, to procure a Surrender of their unjust Deed from the people to whom they have made it, that it might be brought into the Onandagoe Council, & there cancelled or destroyed."

Upon which Thomas King, without consulting any of the other Chiefs, rose up and spoke:

"Brother:

"It is very well known that the Land was sold by the Six Nations; some are here now that sold that Land; it was sold for Two Thousand Dollars, but it was not sold by our Consent in publick Council; it was as it were stolen from us. Some people said that my name was to it, on which I went down immediately to Connecticut to see whether it was or not, and found it was not; I brought a paper back from Connecticut, which I shall shew to the Governor. Had I not gone down to Connecticut, the Lands would have been all settled up to Wyomink as far as Awicka, Twelve miles on this side Chenango."

Thomas King being then asked whether those Lands at Cushietunck were a part of those Lands that were stolen from them? He answered they had nothing to do with them, they belonged to the Delawares.

Then the Governor asked whether the Lands above the Hills, and at Cushietunck in particular, belonged to the Six Nations or to the Delawares? This was asked of all the Six Nations present, and the Governor desired they would all give an answer to it, Thomas King having already said that those Lands belonged to the Delawares. They answered, that they would take it into Council, & give him an answer in writing.

Whereupon the Conference broke up for the present..

At a Conference with the Indians held at Lancaster, on Friday the 27th of August, 1762.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, &ca., &ca., as before.

The Governor continuing his Speeches to the Six Nations, spoke as follows:

"Brethren:

"By this String I inform you that a few days since your Cousins, the Western Indians, applied to me about our Trade with them, & told me that we sold our Goods very dear, and desired we would sell them Cheaper, on which I informed them that I had, for their Benefit, opened a large Store of Goods at Pittsburg, & had appointed honest men there to deal justly with them, & made no doubt but they had done so; but that our Land Carriage was so long and made the Expenses so very high, that we lost money by the Trade every Year, and that I knew of no Method by which we could supply them cheaper than by your suffering us to go up the West Branch of the Susquehanna river, with Boats or Canoes, & to build some small Store Houses to put our Goods & skins in, as we went up and came down that river. This Liberty, I told them, I would apply to you for, & I now desire you will be free, and tell me whether you will consent that we should build such Store Houses there, being unwilling to do anything of that kind, without having first obtained your Approbation, or to give you the least reason to think we intend to settle any of the Lands there.

"If you approve of this proposal I will send proper persons to view that river, & to see how far Boats or Canoes can go up it; and I desire the people I shall send upon that service, may be under your protection, & treated as your Friends by any of your people they may happen to meet with in their Journey."

A String.

Then Kinderuntie, the Head Warrior of the Seneca Nation, suddenly rose up and spoke as follows:

"Brother Onas:

"You have laid out two Roads already; one you told me was a good one, the other leads from Potowmack, and now you want

Pennsylvania 1762.

Brother,

It is very well known that the Land was sold by the Six Nations; some are here now that sold that Land; it was sold for Two thousand Dollars, but it was not sold by your Consent in publick Council; it was wrote stolen from us. Some people said that my name was to it, on which I went down immediately to Connecticut to see whether it was or not, and found it was not. I brought a paper back from Connecticut, which I shall show to the Governor. Find, that when down to Connecticut, the Lands would have been all settled up to Wyoming, so far as Owiecka, twelve Miles on this side Shenango.

Thomas King being then asked, whether those Lands at Cushietunck were a part of those Lands that were stolen from him? He answered they had nothing to do with them: they belonged to the Delawares.

Then the Governor asked, whether the Lands above the Hills and at Cushietunck in particular, belonged to the Six Nations, or to the Delawares? This was asked of all the Six Nations present, and the Governor desired they would give an answer to it. Thomas King having already said that those Lands belonged to the Delawares. They answered, that they would take it into Council, & give him an Answer in writing.

Whereupon the Conference broke up for the present.

At a Conference with the Indians, held at Lancaster on Friday the 27th of August, 1762.

Present

The Honourable James Hamilton, Esquire,
&c. &c. as before . . . .

The Governor continuing his Speech to the Six Nations, spoke as follows.

Brethren,

By this String I inform you, that a few days since your Cousins, the Western Indians applied to me about an Exchange with them, & told me that we value our Goods very dear, and if we would sell them cheaper, or which I informed them that I did, for their benefit opened a large Store of Goods at

at Pittsburgh & had appointed honest Men there to deal justly with them, & made no doubt but they had done so; but that our Land Carriage was so long, and made the Expences so very high, that we lost money by the Trade every Year; and that I knew of no other Method, by which we could settle them cheaper, than by your suffering us to go up the Westbranch of the Susquehanna River with Boats or Canoes, & to build some small Store Houses to put our Goods & Skins in, as we went up and came down that River. The Liberty I told them I would apply to you for. We now desire you will be free, and tell us whether you will consent that we should build such Sort of Houses, being unwilling to do any Thing of this Kind, without having first obtained your approbation, or to go upon the least Ground to think we intend to settle any of the Lands there.

If you approve of this proposal, I will send proper persons to view that River, & to see how far Boats or Canoes can go up it; and I desire the people I shall send upon that Service, may be under your protection, & treated as your Friends by any of your people they may happen to meet with in their Journey.

A Belt.

2 Then immediately the Head Warrior of the Seneca Nation suddenly rose up and spoke as follows.

Brother Onas,

You have laid out two Roads already; one you told me was a good one, the other leads from Shamokin, and now you want another Road to go by Water, we cannot grant it to you, because our Chief Sir William is not here, we are chiefly Warriors here, & not so much as Chief a Man as any among them, but we cannot grant it to you, because our Chief men are not present, and likewise have not been consulted in Council. I give you this answer now, because I have the care of those Lands, but if it is agreed upon in our Council, that will be another thing, but at present we deny you entirely.

2 Brother,

You may remember you told me, when you was going to Pittsburgh, you would build a Fort against the French, & you told me you wanted none of our Lands; our Council knew this, & that you promised to go away as soon as you drove the French away, & yet you stay there & build Houses, and make it stronger and stronger every day; for this Reason we utterly deny your Request; you shall not have a Road this way.

A Belt.

To which the Governor answered.

Brother,

This request did not arise from me; I only mention it, in order to oblige your Cousins the Shawanese, who desired a Trade with us, & said it that they might have their Goods cheaper; but this is an indifferent

consequent Matter to me, it particularly Concerns your Cousins the Delawares & the Western Indians, and since the Six Nations disapprove of our going up and down the West Branch, & building Store Houses there, I shall say nothing further upon this Subject.

To which the Seneca Chief made answer.

Brother,

I am glad to hear you, as you say it did not come from you, but that it came from our Cousins; I thought it had been your own proposal. I really quite wonder at my Cousins, that they dare not tell me this, but since they have swallowed up all their own Land and live to the Westward I believe they are growing proud. The Lands do belong to me where they live; I conquered it with my Sword; but they are grown proud, and will, I suppose, not own us for their Uncles.

The Governor answered, that if he expressed himself in such a manner to them as if the Application did come from himself, he was mistaken; for that he meant to express himself, that he did it in consequence of the Delawares desiring a Trade with us, and that many Goods might come cheaper to them, & that he knew of no other method of conveying them to them by means of a Water Carriage; and therefore he told the Delawares that he would apply to their Uncles the Six Nations, for Liberty to carry our Goods up the West Branch of Susquehannah. He desired that they should not think the Delawares in Fault, on this Account, as they did not propose this Method to him; & that no Blame should be imputed to them at all in this affair; and that as he found it disagreeable to the Six Nations, he would say nothing further about it.

The Governor then proceeded to speak to the Six Nations as follows.

Brethren,

By this Belt you observed that as there was War between you and us, and the Fort at Shamokin stood upon your Warrior path, the Soldiers might be removed from that Garrison but that the Trading House might still continue that your Hunters and Warriors might be supplied with Goods, and further desired to know what Provisions set upon us Goods

Brethren,

You must be sensible, that though an end be happily put to the War between the Indians and us, yet it still continues a warm one between us & the French; and therefore without his Majesty's especial Leave, at whose Instance you acknowledge it was built upon your Ground, I cannot remove the Soldiers from that Garrison. I shall give positive Directions

Directions to the Commanding officer, that the Soldiers behave civil with to your Warriors and Women, as they come there, and if the Warriors behave well on their parts and keep sober, there can be no differences between them.

Brethren

You further desire by this Belt that the person who has the care of the Provincial Store may be removed and an honest man put in his place.

Brethren,

The Agent at Shamokin has orders from Them, upon the Character you have given Him, but as it seems he is not agreeable to you, I will consult with the Gentlemen who are joined with me in the Direction of that Store House when I return to Philadelphia, and give you an Answer at a proper time.

As to the Trading House it shall continue for your Convenience & accommodation, but it is not in my power to fix any certain price upon the Goods, for you know we do not make the Goods ourselves, they are made in England, and the transporting them over the Seas is dangerous in time of War and very expensive, so that they must come much dearer now than in time of Peace, and their prices change as the Scarcity and demand for them is greater or less, but I am told, that they are sold to you as cheap as they can be afforded, and cheaper than they can be purchased from private Traders, & care will be taken that they be good in their quality.

Brother,

By the Belt you gave us your Opinion, that John Harris's House standing on your Warrior Path, would be a good place, for a trading House for the accommodation of your Warriors & Hunters, & desire one may be erected there, and recommend John Harris to be Storekeeper.

Brethren

By the relation you gave me at Easton in September 1758, when you was relating the Causes of the War, it appears that one of the principal reasons which made you join the French against us, was owing to a great uneasure to the ill treatment your Warriors met with in Virginia, in those places where your War path lyes through the settled part of that Colony; and you have now desired me to write to the Governor of Virginia, that as there are settlers on your War path, whereby it is stopped, he would cause it to be opened. &c. &c.

Now

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Now Brethren, I must acquaint You, that all the way from Harris's Ferry to Postonmack, the White people are settled very thick, so that should your Warriors now use that path, frequent Differences between them and the Inhabitants might probably arise, by means whereof the peace so lately established between us may be endangered. And I must desire you, for this Reason to use your best Interest with the Warriors in case they are determined to go to War that they would pursue the old War Path from Shamokin, which lies along the foot of the Alleghany Hills, & which is the nearest Way they can go to their Enemies Country

A Belt

Brethren

As you tell me you intend to apply immediately to Sir William Johnson, to give orders that the Warriors be supplied with necessaries, they will be treating upon Terms of Peace with their Enemies, I must refer you to him, that the same may be done in either of the Kings Garrisons along the War Path.

Brethren

As John Harris's House is a great deal out of the Way, if more Trading Houses shall hereafter be thought necessary, than there are at present, which we shall consider of, we shall take care to fix them at the most convenient places, for the accommodation of our Indian Brethren, and upon Complaint from the Deputies of the Tribes who will send justice and kindly with all the Indians.

A Belt

Brethren

Your Brother Belt would desire to have a House may be erected on Postonmack at Daniel Brodhead's House, & that he may have the care of it for the Support of your Warriors and that I will send your Request to the Governor of Pennsylvania.

Brethren, upon Belt & all you have said upon it shall be carefully sent to Governor Sharpe

Brethren, I shall also agreeable to your Request, transmit your Belt, & what you have said upon it to the Governor of Virginia and shall lose no time in doing it, as your Warriors you tell me are now ready to set out

A String

Brethren

Some red Paint or Vermillion is provided for you, and it shall be delivered to you.

Brethren,

Agreeable to your Request, the persons whom I shall appoint to attend upon, and your return home, will have orders to furnish you with provisions, as far as Shamokin. I have received several Complaints of great Mischief being done by the Indians, in their

their comeing here, and therefore must insist upon it, that you restrain your Young Men from committing any further Violence or from taking any thing from the Inhabitants in their return; for this must have a natural Tendency to raise ill blood in the minds of the people. A String.

Brethren,

The little Boy Theshetas Son is Hope on his way here, having sent for him to Philadelphia.

Brethren,

I have now spoke to you I am told Samuel Curtis is informed where his Daughter is & if he please to come and see her & receive my Proposals he shall be furnished with them. A String.

Brethren,

A Horse shall be delivered to Sahahaion for the use of his two Daughters

Brethren

A Horse will likewise be given to Robert White, in lieu of the one that died

Brethren,

As to the Application made by your Friends at Nichalowin with respect to Lands they lay claim to beyond the Mountains I am surprized this should be mentioned to me by Sahahaion, after what passed at Easton in the year 1758, between me and the Six Nations respecting those Lands. Their Deed to the Proprietaries for those Lands was then perused, and was acknowledged to have been executed by the Six Nations some of whom were then present. They further added that they had sold the Land in Question, & were honestly paid for it, and that the Land was theirs, and they would justify it; these were their Expressions. This being the case and we being unacquainted with any Rights they have, must refer them to you & desire you will settle this matter among yourselves. A String.

Brethren, By the Belt you tell me, that your Grandfathers advised you to keep fast hold of the Chain of Friendship & that now the Indians Oneidas, Senecas, Onondagoes, Cayugas & Tuscaroras have brought about the peace; that you have nine Brothers, Friends and Allies to the Westward, as far as the Lake &c. & many that you cannot tell their numbers, & in behalf of them and yourselves, who now make up fourteen Nations, you make our old Friendship as new again, and brighten the Covenant Chain. &c.

Brethren,

You know that when the peace was concluded first between us at Easton, as well as in several friendly Conferences held afterwards, we told you we took great pains to send the peace Belt among all your Nations, and among your Friends & Allies to the most distant parts; and we have heard you say with pleasure; & we have ourselves likewise received Messages from several Indian Nations, that they were glad to have our Brother made & were heartily in it. &c. &c. A Belt.

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Brethren, We thank you for renewing your old Friendship; we very heartily join with you in it and in brightening the Covenant Chain, and confirm our words with this Belt. When you return home, we desire you will show this Belt to your own people, and to all the Nations in your Alliance, & let them know how friendly your Brothers have received you, advise them not to hearken to any Voices that bad people may tell them, to your Prejudice, desire them to stop their Ears to all such Voices, & assure them that we shall on all Occasions preserve our Friendship with our Indian Brethren & their allies. And we hope that both you and we shall be so careful as not to give the least occasion of Difference or Quarrel for the future. — A very large Belt

Brethren, As I have now finished all my Business with you, I inform you, that as the good people of this province think you may want some Cloathing, and other Necessaries they have from the regard they have for you, put into my hands a considerable Present, which I shall deliver to such persons as you shall appoint to receive and divide them: and I desire that in the dividing them you will have particular regard, as we are informed to such Indians who have been at many Expences and trouble in coming down the Rivers. —

Thomas King desires that the Governor would stay a little longer, for that he has something further to say to him.

Then the Onondagoe Chief, Degnawida, rose up, and addressing himself to the Governor, said

Brother Onas, I mentioned to you the other day, my desire that there should be a Store House kept at John Harris's, & that we might have the use of the Store for the Nations. I desire to be the same Store, that the Goods designed for the Warriors to pass through the back Settlements to the Southern Indians, you know we are & have always been at War with them, and I shall now begin to strike them. You told me in answer, that you thought it best that that Road should be stopt up, lest any Differences should arise between your people and our Warriors: and desired, if our Warriors did go to War, they would take the old Road that lies to the Southward, under the Mountains; and I now tell you, that as you desired that Road should be stopt, it shall be so and I will take the old Road. We still now desire a Store House should be kept at John Harris's for the Warriors, but that it may be supplied with proper Cloathing for this Cheif & Warriors as they pass to and fro about the good work in hand. We know John Harris, and he is known among all the Indian Nations, & we desire he may be the Man appointed for the care of this matter.

J. King

At a Conference at Mr. Hough's House, after the Publick Conference, August 27th 1762.

Present

The Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieut. Governor &c.
William Logan, Richard Peters Esquires

Kinderuntie, in Company with some other Six Nation Indians, having agreeable to the Governors desire brought Peter Wesse, one of the Captives mentioned by him in the old Lutheran Church; the Governor took occasion into a private Room from the Indians, to confer with him respecting his inclination to stay among the Indians, lest he should entertain any fear of speaking his mind freely in their presence, which after a free conference with them he desired he might not be detained among the White people, but kept to his Liberty to return with the Indians, & that on his way he might call on his Brother, who he was informed lived near Bethlehem, and speak with him, and return to the Governor in the Spring, and gave several reasons for his staying with them this Winter. On which the Governor consented to his request & went with him to the Indians, & then acquainted the Six Nation Chiefs present, that as he had now consented that the prisoner, Peter Wesse, should stay among them, agreeable to his Inclination, and their Desire, he hoped they would be as honourable, on their part, in delivering up the other prisoner, who was a Deserter from the Army, and now in their Camp; and that they would do every thing in their power, on their return to their own Country, to collect every prisoner among them, & deliver them up faithfully, agreeable to their Promises.

Kinderuntie answered,

That he was well pleased with what the Governor had done; that he would now deliver up the Deserter to him, & that he should make it his particular Business, when he returned home to make a thorough Search everywhere in their Towns for all the prisoners that are among them; that the Governor might rely upon their endeavours, & that as soon as he had done this he would faithfully deliver them all up, & use his Interest with all others to do the same.

The Deserter was brought soon after to the Governor, who assured him of his receiving him with Kindness, and he would grant him his Protection, if he would consent to come among the English. He answered that as he confided in the Governors Promises, he was very willing to return among the English again, and if he would grant him a pass, he would go down with Maryland to his Parents and Relations there.

Kinderuntie.

Pennsylvania 1762.

Tindermantie then said,

Brother

I told you and we are in a great hurry to have the things of the Treaty finished, that we may all return home. I shall not detain you; and shall only at this time request you to grant to Tshiniontoh a Safe Conduct we make Use of for my Journey this Spring Han here

A Stering

The Governor said he would consider of what they said & return them an answer to-morrow Morning, and should be glad at that time to see all the Chief Men of the Six Nations, that he might deliver them the present & take his Leave of them, as he was growing late.

Saturday, the twenty eighth of August 1762.

Early in the Morning Deeyuanata & Tindermantie waited on the Governor at his Lodgings and told him, that they had agreed in Council, not to say any thing further about Lands, but would take what the Governor had said to them Thursday respecting the same above the Allegheny and at Juniata, and also what he said this present day respecting the Lands claimed by the Delawares & Indians at Wyalusing, & the Onondago Council Fire there considered.

In the same day in the Afternoon the following Indians waited on the Governor at his Lodgings viz:—

Tindermantie, the Senecas Chief,
Tshiniontanah, a Cayuga,
John Shickallamy,
and two Seneca Warriors;

} Present,

William Logan,
Richard Peters,

} Esquires.

Who complained against Daniel Holland, a Scotchman, as a man who always the Indians, who come there with ill usage, & his Language is such that they are very often puzzled as to obtain Justice: and as the publick Business is now over, they intreat the Governor to remove him & put a more quiet Man in his place. They further said, that as the Governor has examined them that the Indians were desirous to live in the Forks,

they

Then the Governor asked whether the Lands above the Hills, and at Cushietunck in particular, belonged to the Six Nations or to the Delawares? This was asked of all the Six Nations present, and the Governor desired they would all give an answer to it, Thomas King having already said that those Lands belonged to the Delawares. They answered, that they would take it into Council, & give him an answer in writing.

Whereupon the Conference broke up for the present.

At a Conference with the Indians held at Lancaster, on Friday the 27th of August, 1762.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, &ca., &ca., as before.

The Governor continuing his Speeches to the Six Nations, spoke as follows:

"Brethren:

"By this String I inform you that a few days since your Cousins, the Western Indians, applied to me about our Trade with them, & told me that we sold our Goods very dear, and desired we would sell them Cheaper, on which I informed them that I had, for their Benefit, opened a large Store of Goods at Pittsburg, & had appointed honest men there to deal justly with them, & made no doubt but they had done so; but that our Land Carriage was so long and made the Expenses so very high, that we lost money by the Trade every Year, and that I knew of no Method by which we could supply them cheaper than by your suffering us to go up the West Branch of the Susquehanna river, with Boats or Canoes, & to build some small Store Houses to put our Goods & skins in, as we went up and came down that river. This Liberty, I told them, I would apply to you for, & I now desire you will be free, and tell me whether you will consent that we should build such Store Houses there, being unwilling to do anything of that kind, without having first obtained your Approbation, or to give you the least reason to think we intend to settle any of the Lands there.

"If you approve of this proposal I will send proper persons to view that river, & to see how far Boats or Canoes can go up it; and I desire the people I shall send upon that service, may be under your protection, & treated as your Friends by any of your people they may happen to meet with in their Journey."

A String.

Then Kinderuntie, the Head Warrior of the Seneca Nation, suddenly rose up and spoke as follows:

"Brother Onas:

"You have laid out two Roads already; one you told me was a good one, the other leads from Potowmack, and now you want

another Road to go by Water; we cannot grant it to you, because our Chief's old men are not here; we are chiefly Warriors here; I am almost as Chief a man as any among them, but we cannot grant it to you, because our Chief men are not present, and the matter has not been consulted in Council; I give you this answer now, because I have the care of those Lands, but if it is agreed upon in our Council, that will be another thing, but at present we deny you entirely.

"Brother:

"You may remember you told me, when you was going to Pittsburgh, you would build a Fort against the French, & you told me you wanted none of our Lands; our Cousins know this, & that you promised to go away as soon as you drove the French away, & yet you stay there & build Houses, and make it stronger and stronger every day; for this reason we entirely deny your request; you shall not have a road this Way."

A Belt.

To which the Governor answered:

"Brother:

"This request did not arise from me; I only mention it in order to oblige your Cousins, the Delawares, who desired a Trade with us, & I did it that they might have their Goods cheaper; but this is an indifferent matter to me, it particularly Concerns your Cousins, the Delawares, & the Western Indians, and since the Six Nations disapprove of our going up and down the West Branch, & building Store Houses there, I shall say nothing further upon this Subject."

To which the Seneca Chief made answer:

"Brother:

"I am glad to hear you, as you say it did not come from you, but that it come from our Cousins; I thought it had been your own proposal; I really quite wonder at my Cousins that they did not tell me this; but since they have swallowed up all their own Land and live to the Westward, I believe they are growing proud; The Lands do belong to me were they live; I conquered it with my Sword; but they are grown proud, and will, I suppose, not own us for their Uncles."

The Governor answered that if he expressed himself in such a manner to them, as if the Application did come from himself, he was mistaken; for that he meant to express himself, that he did it in consequence of the Delawares desiring a Trade with us, and that our Goods might come cheaper to them, & that he knew of no other method of rendering them so, but by means of a Water carriage; and, therefore, he told the Delawares that he would apply to their Uncles, the Six Nations, for Liberty to carry our Goods up the West Branch of Sasquehannah; and he desired that they should not think the Delawares in Fault on this Account, as they did not propose this method to him, & that no Blame should be imputed to them at all in this affair; and that as he found it disagreeable to the Six Nations, he would say nothing further about it.

The Governor then proceeded to speak to the Six Nations, as follows:

"Brethren:

"By this Belt you desired that as there was no War now between you and us, and the Fort at Shamokin stood upon your Warrior's path, the Soldiers might be removed from that Garrison, but that the trading House might still continue, that your Hunters and Warriors might be supplied with Goods, and further desired to know what prices we set upon our Goods.

"Brethren:

"You must be sensible that though an end be happily put to the War between the Indians and us, yet it still continues as warm as ever between us and the French, and, therefore, without His Majesty's express Orders, at whose Instance you acknowledge it was built by your own Consent, I cannot remove the Soldiers from that Garrison; I shall give particular Directions to the Commanding Officer, that the Soldiers behave very well, both to your Warriors and Hunters, when they come there, and if the Warriors behave well on their parts, and keep sober, there can be no Differences between them

"Brethren:

"You further desire by this Belt, that the Person who has the Care of the Provincial Store, may be removed, and an honest man put in his place.

"Brethren:

"The Agent at Shamokin has, so far as I know, supported the Character of an honest Man, but as it seems he is not agreeable to you, I will consult with the Gentlemen who are joined with me in the Direction of that Store House, when I return to Philadelphia, and give you an answer at a proper Time.

"As to the Trading House it shall continue for your Convenience & Accommodation; but it is not in my power to fix any certain price upon our Goods. You know we dont make the Goods ourselves; they are made in England, and the Transporting them over the Seas is dangerous in time of War and very expensive, so that they must come much dearer now than in time of Peace, and their prices change, as the risque and demand for them is greater or less, but I am told, that they are sold to you as cheap as they can be afforded, and cheaper than they can be purchased from private Traders, & care will be taken that they be good in their Quality.

A Belt.

"Brother:

"By this Belt you give it as your Opinion, that John Harris's House, standing on your Warriors' Path, would be a good place for a Trading House, for the Accommodation of your Warriors & Hunters, & desire one may be erected there, and recommend John Harris to be Storekeeper.

"Brethren:

"By the relation you gave me at Easton, in 1758, when you was relating the Causes of the War, it appears that you were of Opinion, one of the principal reasons which made you join the French against us, was owing in a great measure to the ill Treatment your Warriors met with in Virginia, in those places where your War path passes through the settled part of that Colony; and you have now desired me to write to the Governor of Virginia, that as there are settlers on your War path, whereby it is stopped, he would cause it to be opened.

"Now Brethren, I must acquaint You, that all the way from Harris's Ferry to Potowmack, the White people are settled very thick, so that should your Warriors now use that Path, frequent Differences between them and the Inhabitants might probably arise, by means whereof the peace so lately established between us, may be endangered. And I must desire you, for this reason, to use your best Interest with the Warriors in case they are determined to go to War, that they would pursue the old War path from Shamokin, which lies along the Foot of the Allegheny Hills, & which is the nearest Way they can go to their Enemie's Country.

A Belt.

"Brethren:

"As you tell me you intend to apply immediately to Sir William Johnson, to give orders that the Warriors be Supplied with necessaries, through Mr. Croghan at Rays-Town, I must refer you to him, that the same may be done in other of the King's Garrisons along the War path.

"Brethren:

"As John Harris's House is a great deal out of the Way, if more Trading Houses shall thereafter be thought necessary, than there are at present, which we shall consider of, we shall take care to fix them at the most convenient places, for the accommodation of our Indian Brethren, and appoint honest men to take the Direction of the Trade, who will deal justly and kindly with all the Indians.

A Belt.

"Brethern:

"By this Belt you desire a Trading House may be erected on Potowmack, at Daniel Cressip's House, & that he may have the care of it, for the Supply of your Warriors, and that I will send your request to the Governor of Maryland.

"Brethren:

"Your Belt, & all you have said upon it, shall be carefully sent to Governor Sharpe.

"Brethren:

"I shall also, agreeable to your Request, transmit your Belt, & what you have said upon it to the Governor of Virginia, and shall

lose no time in doing it, as your Warriors, you tell me, are now ready to set out."

A String.

"Brethren:

"Some red paint, or Vermillion, is provided for you, and shall be delivered to you.

"Brethren:

"Agreeable to your Request, the persons whom I shall appoint to attend you on your return home, will have Orders to furnish you with provisions, as far as Shamokin. I have received several Complaints of great mischief being done by the Indians in their coming here, and therefore must insist upon it, that you restrain your Young Men from committing any further Violence, or from taking any thing from the Inhabitants, in their return, for this must have a natural Tendency to raise ill Blood in the minds of the people."

A String.

"Brethren:

"The little Boy, Kisheta's Son, is, I hope, on his way here, having sent for him to Philadelphia.

"Brethren:

"Since you spoke to me, I am told Samuel Curtis is informed where his Daughter is, & if he pleases to go and see her, & desires my Passports, he shall be furnished with them."

A String.

"Brethren:

"A Horse shall be delivered to Tokahaion for the use of his two Daughters.

"Brethren:

"A Horse will likewise be given to Robert White, in lieu of the one that died.

"Brethren:

"As to the Application made by your Friends at Wighalousin, with respect to lands they lay claim to beyond the Mountains, I am surprized this should be mentioned to me by Tokahaion, after what passed at Easton in the year 1758, between me and the Six Nations, respecting those Lands. Their Deed to the Proprietaries for those Lands was then produced, and was acknowledged to have been executed by the Six Nations, some of whom were then present. They further added, that they had sold the Land in Question, & were honestly paid for it, and that the Land was theirs, and they would justify it; these were their Expressions. This being the case, and we being unacquainted with any Rights they have, must refer them to you, & desire you will settle this matter among yourselves."

A String.

"Brethren:

"By this Belt you tell me that your Grandfathers advised you to keep fast hold of the Chain of Friendship, & that you, the Mohawks,

Oneidas, Senecas, Onondagoes, Cayugas, & Tuscaroras, have brought about the peace; that you have more Brothers, Friends, and Allies to the Westward, as far as the Sun sets; so many that you cannot tell their numbers, & in behalf of them & yourselves, who now make up fourteen Nations, you make our old Friendship new again, and brighten the Covenant Chain.

"Brethren:

"You know that when the peace was concluded first between us, at Easton, as well as in several Friendly Conferences held afterwards, we both of us took great pains to send the peace Belt among all your Nations, and among your Friends & Allies, to the most distant parts; and we have heard you say with pleasure, & we have ourselves likewise received Messages from several Indian Nations, that they were glad to hear we had made peace together, & joined heartily in it.

"Brethren:

"We thank you for renewing your old Friendship; we very heartily join with you in it, and in brightening the Covenant Chain, and confirm our words with this Belt. When you return home, we desire you will shew this Belt to your own people, and to all the Nations in your Alliance, & let them know how friendly your Brothers have received you; advise them not to hearken to any Stories that bad people may tell them to our Prejudice; desire them to stop their Ears to all such Stories, & assure them that we shall on all Occasions preserve our Friendship with our Indian Brethren & their Allies. And we hope that both you and We shall be so careful as not to give the least occasion of Difference, so long as the World lasts."

A very large peace Belt.

"Brethren:

"As I have now finished all my Business with you, I inform you that as the good people of this Province think you may want some Cloathing and other necessaries, they have, from the regard they have for you, put into my hands a considerable present of Goods, which I shall deliver to such persons as you shall appoint to receive and divide them, and I desire that in the dividing them you will pay particular regard and give an handsome present to such Indians who have been at any Expence and Trouble in bringing down the prisoners."

Thomas King desired that the Governor would stay a little longer, for that they had something further to say to him.

Then the Onondagoe Chief, Deogwanda, rose up, and addressing himself to the Governor, said:

"Brother Onas:

"I mentioned to you the other day my desire that there should be a Store House kept at John Harris's, & that he might have the care of the Store for the Warriors. I desired, at the same time, that the Road might be opened for the Warriors to pass through

the back Settlements to the Southern Indians; you know we are & have always been at War with them, and I shall now begin to strike them. You told me, in answer, that you thought it best that that road should be stopt up, lest any Differences should arise between your people and our Warriors, and desired, if any Warriors did go to War, they would take the old road that led to the Southward, under the mountains; and I now tell you, that as you desired that road should be stopt, it shall be so, and I will take the old road. We don't now desire a Store House should be kept at John Harris's for the Warriors, but that he may be supplied with provisions & other necessaries for our Chiefs & old Men, as they pass to and fro *about* about the good work of peace. We know John Harris, and he is known among all the Indian Nations, & we desire he may be the Man appointed for the care of this matter."

A String.

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At a Conference at Mr. Slough's House, after the Publick Conferences, August 27, 1762.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieut^{t} Governor, &ca.

William Logan, Richard Peters, Esquires.

Kinderuntie, in Company with some other Six Nation Indians, having, agreeable to the Governor's desire, brought Peter Weese, one of the Captives mentioned to him in the old Lutheran Church, the Governor took Peter into a private room from the Indians, to confer with him respecting his inclination to stay among the Indians, lest he should be under any fear of speaking his mind freely in their presence, when, after a free Conference, Peter desired he might not now be detained among the White people; but left to his Liberty to return with the Indians, & that on his way he would call on his Brother, who lived near Pittsburgh, and speak with him, and return to the Governor in the Spring; and gave several reasons for his staying with them this Winter. On which the Governor consented to his request, & went with him to the Indians, & then acquainted the Six Nation Chiefs present, that as he had now consented that the Prisoner, Peter Weese, should stay among them, agreeable to his Inclination, and their Desire, he hoped they would be as honourable on their part, in delivering up the other Prisoner, who was a Deserter from the Army, and now in their Camp, and that they would do every thing in their power, on their return to their own Country, to collect every Prisoner among them, & deliver them up faithfully, agreeable to their promises.

Kinderuntie answered:

"That he was well pleased with what the Governor had done; that he would now deliver up the Deserter to him, & that he should

the back Settlements to the Southern Indians; you know we are & have always been at War with them, and I shall now begin to strike them. You told me, in answer, that you thought it best that that road should be stopt up, lest any Differences should arise between your people and our Warriors, and desired, if any Warriors did go to War, they would take the old road that led to the Southward, under the mountains; and I now tell you, that as you desired that road should be stopt, it shall be so, and I will take the old road. We don't now desire a Store House should be kept at John Harris's for the Warriors, but that he may be supplied with provisions & other necessaries for our Chiefs & old Men, as they pass to and fro *about* about the good work of peace. We know John Harris, and he is known among all the Indian Nations, & we desire he may be the Man appointed for the care of this matter."

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Kinderuntie answered:

"That he was well pleased with what the Governor had done; that he would now deliver up the Deserter to him, & that he should

make it his particular Business when he returned home, to make a thorough Search every where in their Towns for all the Prisoners that are among them; that the Governor might rely upon these endeavours, & that as soon as he had done this, he would faithfully deliver them all up, & use his Interest with all others to do the same.

The Deserter was brought soon after, to the Governor, who assured him of receiving him with Kindness, and he would grant him his Protection if he would consent to come among the English. He answered, that as he confided in the Governor's Assurances, he was very willing to return among the English again, and if he would grant him a pass, he would go down into Maryland, to his Parents and relations there.

Kinderuntie then said:

"Brother:

"As both you and we are in a great hurry to have the business of the Treaty finished, that we may all return home, I shall not detain you, and shall only at this time, request you to grant to Totiniontonah a rifle Gun of your own make, & a Saddle for my Friend, this Young Man here."

A String.

The Governor said he would consider of what they said, & return them an answer to-Morrow Morning, and should be glad at that time to see all the Chief Men of the Six Nations, that he might deliver them the presents, & take his Leave of them, as it is now growing late.

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Saturday, the Twenty-eighth of August, 1762.

Early in the Morning, Deogwanda & Kinderuntie, waited on the Governor, at his Lodgings, and told him that they had agreed in Council, not to say any thing further about Lands, but would take what the Governor had said to them on Thursday, respecting the Lands above the Hills, and at Cushietunck, and also, what he said the next day respecting the Lands claimed by the Minisink Indians at Wighalousin, to the Onondagoe Council, to be there considered.

On the same day, in the afternoon, the following Indians waited on the Governor at his Lodgings, vizt:

Kinderuntie, the Seneca Chief; Totiniontonah, a Cayuga; John Sakalamy, and two Seneca Warriors.

PRESENT:

William Logan, Richard Peters, } Esquires.

Who complained against Nathaniel Holland, at Fort Augusta, as a Man who always treats the Indians who come there with ill usage,

Pennsylvania 1762.

Tindermantie then said;

Brother

I to both you and we are in a great hurry to have the business of the Treaty finished, that we may all return home. I shall not detain you; and shall only at this time request you to grant to Sattelionatah a Tuscarora Man who is come to live among us, a piece of Land to plant upon for his Family.

A Belt

The Governor said he would consider of what they said & return them an answer to Morrow Morning, and should be glad at the same time to see all the Chief Men of the Six Nations, that he might deliver them the present, & take his Leave of them, as it is now growing late.

Saturday, the Twenty eighth of August 1762.

Early in the Morning Deoganada, & Tindermantie waited on the Governor at his Lodging and told him, that they had spoke with the Council, not to say any thing further about Lands, but would take what the Governor had said to them on Thursday respecting the Lands above the Hills and Settlements, and also what he said this present day respecting the Lands claimed by the Delaware Indians at Wioming, to the Onondago Council to be there considered.

On the same day in the Afternoon the following Indians waited on the Governor at his Lodging viz:—

Tindermantie, the Seneca Chief,
Sattelionatah, a Cayuga,
John Shickallamy,
and two Seneca Warriors;

} Of Oyesens,
William Logan,
Richard Peters,
} Esquires.

Who complained against Nathaniel Holland, a Sort Indian, as a Man who always the basest Indians, who come Rum with all sorts of Goods to sell; and as the publick business is now over, they intreat the Governor to remove him, & put a more quiet Man in his place. They further say, That as the Governor has acquainted them that the Affairs remained at rest in the point of Goods, they

they hope the Governor will give Orders that they may be paid a higher price for their Skins and Furrs in proportion.

The Governor made answer that he would take the matter into Consideration, & do in it whatever was thought reasonable; and further acquainted them that the small presents then intended for them the day before should be granted them.

August the twenty ninth. Sunday morning.

The Governor having ordered all the Goods intended as a present to the Six Nations to be taken to Mr. Hambright's Mill house, and appointed this morning for those Indians to meet him there to receive them, they accordingly came when being seated, and the Goods divided into four different parcels, in proportion to the numbers of the different Tribes. The Governor, in the presence of William Logan, Esq. a Member of the Council, Joseph Fox, James Read & Isaac Norris, of the Assembly, and some Gentlemen from Philadelphia, acquainted them that, agreeable to what he had lately promised at a Treaty held with them at Philadelphia, he now produced a handsome present to be accepted of them, as a mark of the good people of this province for their fidelity to the same, & accordingly caused the Goods to be carried into the Room where the Indians, & had been at work upon the Captives.

The Governor then delivered the Goods amounting to about Eight hundred pounds, and desiring the Leave of the Indians to get them to divide them among themselves, as they should think proper.

The End of the Indian Treaty held with the Indians at Lancaster

make it his particular Business when he returned home, to make a thorough Search every where in their Towns for all the Prisoners that are among them; that the Governor might rely upon these endeavours, & that as soon as he had done this, he would faithfully deliver them all up, & use his Interest with all others to do the same.

The Deserter was brought soon after, to the Governor, who assured him of receiving him with Kindness, and he would grant him his Protection if he would consent to come among the English. He answered, that as he confided in the Governor's Assurances, he was very willing to return among the English again, and if he would grant him a pass, he would go down into Maryland, to his Parents and relations there.

Kinderuntie then said:

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"As both you and we are in a great hurry to have the business of the Treaty finished, that we may all return home, I shall not detain you, and shall only at this time, request you to grant to Totiniontonah a rifle Gun of your own make, & a Saddle for my Friend, this Young Man here."

A String.

The Governor said he would consider of what they said, & return them an answer to-Morrow Morning, and should be glad at that time to see all the Chief Men of the Six Nations, that he might deliver them the presents, & take his Leave of them, as it is now growing late.

Saturday, the Twenty-eighth of August, 1762.

Early in the Morning, Deogwanda & Kinderuntie, waited on the Governor, at his Lodgings, and told him that they had agreed in Council, not to say any thing further about Lands, but would take what the Governor had said to them on Thursday, respecting the Lands above the Hills, and at Cushietunck, and also, what he said the next day respecting the Lands claimed by the Minisink Indians at Wighalousin, to the Onondagoe Council, to be there considered.

On the same day, in the afternoon, the following Indians waited on the Governor at his Lodgings, vizt:

Kinderuntie, the Seneca Chief; Totiniontonah, a Cayuga; John Sakalamy, and two Seneca Warriors.

PRESENT:

William Logan, Richard Peters, } Esquires.

Who complained against Nathaniel Holland, at Fort Augusta, as a Man who always treats the Indians who come there with ill usage,

& bad Language, insomuch that they are very often so provoked as to do him Violence; and as the publick business is now over, they intreat the Governor to remove him, & put a more quiet man in his place. They further say, that as the Governor has acquainted them that the War has occasioned a rise in the price of Goods, they hope the Governor will give Orders that they may be paid a higher price for their Skins and Furs in proportion.

The Governor made answer, that he would take this matter into Consideration, & do in it whatever was thought reasonable; and further acquainted them, that the small presents they had requested of him the day before, should be granted them.

—

August the Twenty-ninth, Sunday Morning.

The Governor having ordered all the Goods intended as a present to the Six Nations, to be taken to Mr. Hambright's Malt House, and appointed this Morning for those Indians to meet him there to receive them; they accordingly came, when being seated, and the Goods divided into Four different parcels, in proportion to the numbers of the different Tibes, The Governor, in the presence of William Logan, Esqr Member of the Council, Joseph Fox, Samuel Rhoads, Esquires, of the Assembly, and some Gentlemen from Philadelphia, acquainted them that, agreeable to what he told them on Friday last, he had now provided a handsome present of Goods, and desired they would accept of them, as a mark of the affection and regard of the good people of this Province for them; and having laid aside a parcel of the same, to a considerable value, by themselves, he told the Indians that that particular parcel was to be divided among such Indians as had been at any expence or Trouble in bringing down the Captives.

The Governor then delivered the Goods, amounting to about Eight hundred pounds, and taking his Leave of the Indians, left them to divide them among themselves, as they should think proper.

The End of the Indian Treaty, held with the Indians at Lancaster.

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The 7th day of September, 1762.

MEMORANDUM.

Two Members of the Assembly waited on the Governor, and acquainted him that the House had met pursuant to their Adjournment, on the 14th day of May last to the 6th Instant, & desired to know if his Honour had any Business to lay before them; to which

PENNSYLVANIA PROVINCIAL RECORDS, VOL. R, P. 345.

they hope the Governor will give Orders that they may be paid a higher price for their Skins and Furrs in proportion.

The Governor made answer that he would take this matter into Consideration, & give it what weight was thought reasonable; and further acquainted them that his usual presents then to Kings upon the like occasion should be granted them.

August the twentyninth. Sunday morning

The Governor having ordered all the Goods intended as a present to the Six Nations to be taken to Mr. Hamilton's Store and appointed this Morning for those Indians to meet him there to receive them, they accordingly came when being seated, and the Goods divided into four different parcels, in proportion to the number of the different Tribes. The Governor, in the presence of William Logan, Esqr. Member of the Council, Joseph Fox, James Burnaus Esquires, of the Assembly, and some Gentlemen from Philadelphia, acquainted them that, agreeable to what he told them on Friday last, he had now provided a handsome present of Goods, and desired they would accept of them, as a mark of the affection and ~~love~~ of the good people of this province for them, and having this aside a parcel of the same, to accommodate some of themselves, he told the Indians, that that particular parcel was to be divided among such Indians, as had been at any expence or trouble in bringing down the Captives. &c.

The Governor then delivered the Goods amounting to about Eight hundred pounds, and taking his Leave of the Indians left them to divide them among themselves, as they should think proper. &c.

The End of the Indian Treaty held with the Indians at Lancaster

& bad Language, insomuch that they are very often so provoked as to do him Violence; and as the publick business is now over, they intreat the Governor to remove him, & put a more quiet man in his place. They further say, that as the Governor has acquainted them that the War has occasioned a rise in the price of Goods, they hope the Governor will give Orders that they may be paid a higher price for their Skins and Furs in proportion.

The Governor made answer, that he would take this matter into Consideration, & do in it whatever was thought reasonable; and further acquainted them, that the small presents they had requested of him the day before, should be granted them.

—

August the Twenty-ninth, Sunday Morning.

The Governor having ordered all the Goods intended as a present to the Six Nations, to be taken to Mr. Hambright's Malt House, and appointed this Morning for those Indians to meet him there to receive them; they accordingly came, when being seated, and the Goods divided into Four different parcels, in proportion to the numbers of the different Tibes, The Governor, in the presence of William Logan, Esqr Member of the Council, Joseph Fox, Samuel Rhoads, Esquires, of the Assembly, and some Gentlemen from Philadelphia, acquainted them that, agreeable to what he told them on Friday last, he had now provided a handsome present of Goods, and desired they would accept of them, as a mark of the affection and regard of the good people of this Province for them; and having laid aside a parcel of the same, to a considerable value, by themselves, he told the Indians that that particular parcel was to be divided among such Indians as had been at any expence or Trouble in bringing down the Captives.

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Connecticut 7th September 1762

My Lords

247

497

Herewith are inclosed the Answers of the Governor and Company of the Colony of Connecticut to the heads of Enquiry sent last Year; which Answers I am Desired by the General Assembly to transmit to your Lordships. More time than was expected has been necessarily taken up in collecting the Number of Intelligences which is the reason these Answers were not returned sooner. The Numbers have been taken in general with very great exactness, and I hope the Answers in the whole which are formed with as much Care and Certainty as may be will be found to your Lordships Satisfaction and Acceptance.

I have the Honour my Lords to be with the most profound Esteem & Regard Your Lordships most Obedient and most humble Servant

Thos Fitch

The Right Honble the Lords Comrs for Trade & Plantations

499

Connecticut

Letter from Thomas
Fitch Esq. Gov. of the
Colony of Connecticut,
dated Sept. 7. 1762.
inclosing

Piece
Read Dec. 20 1762.

X. 32.

1762.

501 249

Answers returned to the Queries sent the Governor and Company of His Majestys Colony of Connecticut from the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations viz:

1st The Situation of this Colony is mostly within the fourty first and fourty Second Degrees of North Latitude, the Soil generally fertile interspersed with some Mountainous and brakish Land and some small parts consisting of a thin and more barren Soil. The Climate generally healthful but subject to the Extreams of heat and Cold in their Season and to very Sudden Changes The Principal Rivers are Connecticut Thames London and Stratford which last as to its Northern Part is usually called Ousatonuck River The Principal Harbours are New London and New Haven The Latitude of the first is 41° North Longitude west from London 71° by common Computation.

2d The Colony is bounded on the south by the Sea or Sound Dividing betwixt this Colony and Long Island now in the Government of Newyork on the East by the Colony of Rhode Island on the west by the Province of Newyork which Lines have been settled by Agreements betwixt the respective Governments and Royal Confirmation and on the North by the south Line of the Massachusetts Plantation There was some years past a Dispute betwixt the Massachusetts and Connecticut touching the Line Dividing betwixt the two Governments but there hath nothing of late been in Agitation relative thereto.

3. The Trade of the Colony consists chiefly in Beef Pork Flower Bread Horses some Cattle Sheep Swine and Lumber exported to the British Islands in the West Indies and in Exchange for them are received Rum Sugar Melasses Salt and some Bills of Exchange which are generally remitted to England and in Beef Pork Wheat Rye — Indian Corn Flax flaxseed and Oats exported to the Neighbouring Governments principally to Boston and New York whence receiving (of and thro' the hands of Merchants there) British Manufactures in Exchange which are consumed among us this is far the greatest Branch of Trade carried on by the Inhabitants of the Colony, tho' more lately some Measures have been gone into to encourage a more Immediate Importation from Great Britain and as many Goods have been so imported as the means of Remittances will allow

The Number of Shipping as Certified by the Officers of the Customs is Fifty Three Tonnage 352 and the Number of Seamen belonging to the Vessels is — 651 These Vessels are generally of the smaller Sort as appears by the amount of their Tonnage and Number of Seamen —

The Trades Works or Manufactures in the Colony are inconsiderable, the Inhabitants being chiefly imployed in Subduing Fencing and improving the Land, Do nothing more in the woollen and Linnen Manufactures than to supply the Deficiencies of what our produce Enables us to purchase from abroad, and what is wrought among us is mostly of the Coarser Sort for Labourers and Servants No Works of any kind being carried on hurtful to Great Britain.

4th The British Manufactures Imported into the Colony Either at first or Second hand are almost all Sorts used or useful in Common Life viz Woollens, Linnens for Apparel and other uses also Household Furniture as Brass Pewter &c with Various other Sorts of Manufactures all which do probably amount to the Value of £100,000 Sterling or more.

5th This Colony hath little or no Trade with foreign Plantations or any Part of Europe saving some few Vessels to Lisbon and the Mediterranian with Fish the product of which is principally remitted by Bills to England and also some few Vessels to the Coast of Guinea.

6th The Methods used to prevent Illegal Trade consist in a Carefull Conformity to the Acts of Parliament relative thereto.

7th The Natural Produce of this Colony is Ship Timber of all kinds Boards and Ship Masts, Wheat, Rye Indian Corn, Barley, Oats, Flax, Neat Cattle, Hogs and Horses exported as before mentioned and our Staple may be said to consist in Pork and Beef. The Value of our exported produce we suppose amounts to £150000 Sterling. In prevention of Frauds and abuses in the Sale and exportation of Our produce Sundry Laws and Rules of Government have been made some formerly and some more lately as the increase and growing importance or the apparent or Suspected abuse of such Trade or any Branch thereof seemed to make necessary.

8th Some Copper Mines have been in diverse parts of the Colony Opened but after considerable Expence and Labour proving unprofitable became Totally neglected There is in sundry places in the Colony plenty of Iron Ore which hath been manufactured to some Advantage but not hitherto near adequate for our Inhabitants

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

9th The Number of Our Inhabitants transmitted to Your Lordships Anno: 1756 was 128212 Whites and 3587 Blacks and now on Carefull Enquiry are found to amount to 141000 Whites and 4590 Blacks or Mercabouts.

10th By the foregoing Answer it appears that the Inhabitants from 1756 to 1762 have increased About 10788 Whites Which Increase (under the Divine Benediction) we attribute to Industrious temperate Life and early Marriage and it would probably have been greater had it not been for Losses sustained During the War and frequent and numerous Emigrations from hence to His Majestys newly conquered or Vacuable Countrys in America.

11th The Number of Our Militia according to the Muster Rolls is 20264 it is Established by the Authority of the Laws of this Colony and is under the Regulations of the same The Militia find their own Fire supply themselves with Arms &c: and are of no Expence to the Colony.

12th We have a small Battery at New London (the Principal Sea port and best Harbour in the Colony) consisting of nine Guns, supported at the Colony's Expence which is but small.

13th The Indians among us are About 930 — considerable part thereof dwell in English Families and the rest in small Tribes in Various parts of the Colony and are generally peaceable and orderly And there are no Indians bordering on the Colony.

14th The Spanish Settlements in America are of no Effect on this Colony. and as to Louisiana while in French the same may be said of them and as to

Canada and the other Incendiary Frontier Settlements a Series of glorious Events during the present War render it needless to say any thing about them.

15th. The Revenue arising within this Colony is by a Tax on Lands, Polls and Personal Estate, the Revenue by Duties being inconsiderable; our Annual Taxes become increased or Diminished in proportion to the Expence of Government Our ordinary Tax amounting to about £4000 Sterling of which about one Eighth part is appropriated to the Support of Schools for Education of Children and Youth and the residue for the support of Government. but for the extraordinary Expence annually arisen During the Course of the present War We beg leave to refer your Lordships to the Authenticated Accounts thereof annually transmitted. The Accounts of these Revenues are generally Audited once a Year with the Colony Treasurer by a Committee appointed by the General Assembly and Sworn to a faithful Discharge of their Trust.

1st. 1664 & 17th. The Constitution of the Government by Royal Charter is a Legislative power vested in the General Assembly which consists of the Governor or in his Absence the Deputy Governor and twelve Assistants (called the Upper House) and Representatives not exceeding two from each Town chosen by the Freemen of the respective Towns they represent (called the Lower House) No Act is valid without the Joint Concurrance of both Houses they make Laws, Institute Judicatories, appoint Judges, and other necessary Officers who are all sworn to a faithful Discharge of their Trust. A General Assembly is holden (agreable to Royal Charter) in May and October Annually, and at other times when called by the Governor or in his Absence the Deputy Governor on any Emergency.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

Within the Colony are ruled and Established by Law one Superior Court consisting of one Chief Judge and four other Judges which Court is held in Each County twice in Each Year in which are tried all pleas of the Crown and also all Civil Actions that come to them by Appeal, Writ of Error, Scire facias &c: And an inferior or County Court in Each County consisting of one ~~Judge~~ Judge and two or more Justices of the Quorum who hold their Sessions twice in a Year and oftner when Occasion requires for the Tryal of Delinquents for the Breach of Penal Laws and Civil Actions: in all these Courts Matters of Fact are tried by the Jury and Matters of Law are determined by the Court and in Each Town are one or more Justices of the peace.

The Militia is divided into thirteen Regiments — The Field Officers in Each Regiment are one Colonel one Lieu^t Colonel and one Major and in Each — Regiment is a Troop of Horse — All Officers both Civil and Military are appointed by the — Governor Council and Representatives in General Court assembled and Commissioned by the — Governor — The Civil Officers are appointed — annually in May and Military Officers are — appointed from time to time as Vacancies happen. By Law Our Regiments are to be mustered once in four Years, The Militia in Each Town four times in a Year and are Instructed in Military Discipline

The Names of the Principal Officers Civil and Military are as follows viz: Civil Officers

Governor Thomas Hutch

Deputy Governor William Pitkin

Assistants

Ebenezer Silliman — John Chester — Matthew Griswold
Jonathan Trumble — Benjamin Hall — Subal Conant
Hezekiah Huntington — Daniel Edwards — Elisha Belden
Andrew Kerr — Jabez Hamlin — Nathaniel Dyer

Secretary George Wyllys — Treasurer Joseph Talcott

Judges of the Superiour Court

Chief Judge William Pitkin

other Judges { Ebenezer Silliman
Daniel Edwards
Benjamin Hall
Robert Walker

Judges and Justices of the Inferiour or County Courts

viz. Hartford County
Judge Jabez Hamlin

Justices of Quorum { Joseph Pitkin
William Wolcott
Seth Wilmore
Nibulon Frist

New Haven County
Judge Roger Alden

Justices { John Hubbard
Elihu Chauncey
Timothy Pitkin
Thomas Darling

New London County
Judge Hezekiah Huntington

Justices { John Griswold
Richard Law
Christopher Avery
Isaac Huntington
Peggen Adams

Fairfield County
Judge Andrew Kerr

Justices { Jonathan Hall
David Sherman
Samuel Sellick
John Read

Windham County
Judge Jonathan Trumble

Justices { Subal Conant
John Dyer
Joshua Frist
Jabez Fitch

Litchfield County
Judge John Williams

Justices { Ebenezer Marsh
Thomas Mosely
Daniel Sherman
Bushnal Beebe

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

Hartford County
Sheriff William Pitkin Junr

New London County
Sheriff Christopher Christophers

Windham County
Sheriff Eleazer Fitch

New Haven County
Sheriff Jonathan Fitch

Fairfield County
Sheriff Thomas Hill

Litchfield County
Sheriff Oliver Wolcott

Military officers viz:

First Regiment
Colo Joseph Pitkin
Lt Colo George Wyllys
Majr William Pitkin Junr

2d Regt
Colo Roger Newbery
Lt Colo John Hubbard
Major Edward Allen

3d Regt
Colo Gurdon Saltonstall
Lt Colo Nathaniel Shaungton
Majr Daniel Sly

4th Regt
Colo John Read
Lt Colo Robert Walker
Majr James Bradley

5th Regt
Colo Isaac Conant
Lt Colo Zephaniah Dyer
Major Siddiah Worthington

6th Regt
Colo John Chester
Lt Colo Isaac Stanton
Majr Elizur Talcott

7th Regt
Colo Timothy Stone
Lt Colo Aaron Hinsdal
Major Jedidiah Chapman

8th Regt
Colo Christopher Avery
Lt Colo Samuel Gail
Majr Nathan Chesebrough

9th Regt
Colo Jonathan Starr
Lt Colo James Lockwood
Majr Jonathan Mattbie

10th Regt
Colo Benjamin Hall
Lt Colo Elihu Chauncy
Majr Elihu Hall

11th Regt
Colo John Dyer
Lt Colo Ebenezer Williams
Majr Ezekiel Lewis

12th Regt
Colo Jonathan Trumble
Lt Colo Joseph Fowler
Majr Joseph Spencer

13th Regt
Colo Ebenezer Marsh
Lt Colo David Whiting
Major Benjamin Hinman

The Governors Salary is Three hundred pounds in Lawfull money p.r Annum; The Deputy Governors Salary is one hundred pounds in Lawfull money p.r annum Other Civil Officers are rewarded for their Services according to the time they attend thereon.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

Answer to the Hon.ble
Genl Assembly's Enquiry
respecting the State
of the Colony of Connecticut.

No. 33.

in some convenient Place, And the Settlement of three or four Towns round about it, I would remove with it, and bring Several Ministers with me of the best Character and take Care to people the Place with Inhabitants of known Honesty, Integrity, and such as Love Indians, & will seek their Interest. but whether the Letter reached you or not I never heard, or whether you thought it any more than a sudden indigested thought I cant tell, however I should be very glad to hear if there be any Probability that such a Design may be Effected ; If your Honr can find Leisure enough amidst your weighty affairs to gratify me in the things which I have assumed the Boldness to request of you, you will Greatly oblige me and I hope the Nature of the affair and the assurances your Honr has given me of your Friendship towards it will be esteemed a sufficient excuse for me and that your Honr will believe that I am with the most sincere Respect.

your most Obedt and most Humble Servt

Sir William Johnson Baronet. ELEAZAR WHEELOCK.

REV. MR. WHEELOCK TO SIR WM. JOHNSON.

Lebanon September 8th 1762.

Sir, Your Honour has no doubt been informed of a Legacy of Sir Peter Warren of about Seven hundred and fifty Pounds Sterling left in the hands of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, it being the Sum due to him from that Province, as his Commissions for their pay from the Crown for taking Cape Breton some Years ago, and which he gave to be by them improved at Six pr Cent for the Education of the youth of the *Six Nations*. It has lain unimproved until last Fall, when I was in Boston, I was informed of it, and preferred a Memorial to the General Assembly there, and prayed for the use of it in this School, in answer to which they Voted as you have seen, that I should be allowed for the support of Six Youth of the Six Nations, Twelve pounds lawful money for each, for one year, and accordingly I have now obtained the Boys, and they are under the best advantages if they have but the Wisdom to improve them.

But there is since in and about Boston a Society incorporated for Indian Affairs, which includes all the Scotish Commissioners, many more to the Number of Eighty, and they have lately found out, as I understand by Docr Chauncy, that the method I am taking is not the best way to promote Religion and Learning among the *Six Nations*, but a much likelier one is, by setting up English Schools among them, the Children to live with their Parents, and attend upon the School, their Parents to Support them &c, and that they design to apply for the use of said Legacy for that purpose, and let these Boys go where they will, but considering the insuccessfulness of schools set up thus among the little Tribes in these parts through their want of a due esteem of, and desire for Learning, their savage roving disposition, their want of Government amongst themselves, their Poverty, their proneness to imbibe prejudices against English masters, especially on accot of a good and necessary Government &c by which means they dont get so much Learning in seven years as they do in this School in One, and that notwithstanding their Parents keep much at home, not having dependance upon hunting for thier support &c. Gentlemen here are generally, if not universally of Opinion that this method is by far preferable at least for the present till a Number of their own sons are fitted for School Masters, &c.

Your Honour best of any man knows what methods have the greatest Probability of Success among the Six Nations, and if you think with me that it is best to continue these Boys as they are, and will please to write your Mind to Governr Bernard with the Reasons of it, I doubt not but as it

is generally understood that your Uncle designed a Testimony of his Respect to you in that Donation, so that Assembly will likely lay great Weight upon what you shall write, and if your Honour will please to inclose it to me I can send it direct by the Post.

And if it were not too great boldness I would ask the favour to know the substance of what you write, it may be of some advantage to me.

I want also to know whether your Honour thinks it likely that this School may after a while be set up in some convenient place near you accommodated with three or four Towns of well chosen Inhabitants. I understand that some of our People are about to settle our new Purchase on Susquahannah River, if it does not disoblige and prejudice the Indians I shall be glad, and it may be if that settlement should go on a Door may open for my Design on that Purchase, but your Honour has full understanding of the affair, and interested therein, and I can rely with greater Safety on your Judgment and Counsel than any other mans.

Joseph and the rest of the Boys are well, studious and diligent. I hope you have received a Line I sent you a few weeks ago, and that you will be able to send me the English Youth of whom I wrote if you esteem him likely and suitable for the Purpose.

I pray your Honour to excuse the Trouble I so often give you, and believe that I am

With Sincere Respect Your Honours

P. S. Being yet weak after a fit of sickness I am obliged to write you by the hand of my Pupil.

Most obedient and most humble servant

Eleazer Wheelock.

Sir William Johnson Baronet.

REVD. DR. POMROY TO SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Hebron Septembr 8th 1762.

Sir The Fame of your Humanity, & Benevolence in general; and especially, what, I have more, lately heard by Mr. Wheelock, of your forwardness to encourage the Indian School, under his care emboldens me to trouble your Honr with a Line, or two, in Favor of that truly noble, & charitable Design—and as I am perswaded, you will rejoice at an opportunity to do good to your fellow-men, advance the Interest of Christs Kingdom among the Heathen Nations, and more firmly attach them to the Crown of great Brittain; and as I am somewhat concerned, in the Important affair of sd school, so I wo'd now earnestly bespeak your Patronage of it; not Dou'ting but that you will be able in various ways to subserve the truely generous Design.

Mr Wheelock, having acted hitherto very much alone, in the Important Business, and his true character not very universally known; It appears reasonable, those who encourage him in it, sho'd have some proper testimonials of his qualification for it, I therefore now take the freedom to transmit to you Inclosed in this; a Coppy of a Letter of Recommendation, sent to Mr. Debert, Merchant In London; The perusal, whereof may possibly give you all the satisfaction, at present necessary, and excuse from troubling you any further, Him, who is, with the utmost Respect

Your Honour's most sincere, most obedient, and very Humle serat

To Sir William Johnson Baronet.

Benjamin Pomroy.

*** Rev. Dr. Pomroy, brother-in-law of the Rev. Eleazer Wheelock, graduated at Yale in 1733, and was ordained in 1735. He served as a Chaplain in the French and Revolutionary wars, and died at Hebron, Dec., 1784, aged 80 years. He is represented as one of the best preachers of his day.—Allen.

AN INDIAN CONFERENCE

Contemporary Copy[1]

[*September 8-10, 1762*]

Próceedings with the Sachems, and great Warriors of the united Six Nations, at Johnson Hall, beginning Septr. 8th. 1762, when

Two Conajohare Indians arrived here with three Strings of Wampum from the Six Nations Deputies, then at *their* Castle, to acquaint Sir William Johnson of their being so far on their way to his House, and wou'd be there this day.

Three Strings of Wampum

At four p. mered^{m}. arrived 18 Onondagoes, 6 Senecaes, twelve Oneidoes and Ochquagoes; who, being Seated, the Onondago Speaker address'd Sir William as follows;

Brother Gorah Warraghyagey,

These Sachems, and Chieftains of the Warriors, who you now See, are sent by their Nations to speak to you; and We are extremely glad, and thankful to the Great Spirit for allowing us the Favour of meeting You, and finding You in Health.

Brother;

Our chief Sachem of Onondago, Chinughiata, alias the Bunt, desired to be friendly remember'd to you, assuring you He wou'd have come with Us, had He not sustain'd a very great Loss; to wit, the Death of his only Sister, with which He desired you might be acquainted

3 Strings.

After the Indians had drank a Dram, Sir Willm. told them, He was very glad to see so many Sachems & Chieftains of the Six Nations, and wou'd be ready at any time to hear what they

[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 6.

had to Say: also, that He wou'd have been greatly pleas'd to have seen their Chief man the Bunt, but that as He was prevented from coming by the death of his only Sister, (for which He was very Sorry) He readily excus'd Him; and then concluded with telling them, that to morrow he was resolv'd to condole the Death of the deceas'd agreeable to the Custom of the Six Nations.

Septr. 9th.

The Sachems and Warriors came to the House, but as the Mohawks of the Lower Castle, were not yet arrived, they did not chuse to proceed upon Business. Several Nations gave in a parcel of Axes, and other things to be repaired, wch. was order'd to be done.

On the 10th. the Mohawk Sachems arrived, and then They, with the Deputies of the Six Nations assembled in the Council Room,

Present,

Sir William Johnson, Baronet, Superindt. &ca
Witham Marsh, Secretary.

Sir William after entering the Council Room, got Abraham, a Mohawk Chief, to perform the Ceremony of Condolence on the Death of the Bunt's Sister (as mentioned yesterday) and gave

3 Strings of wampum,

He likewise, with a black Belt of Wampum, levell'd the grave of the deceas'd Sister of the Bunt, that it might no longer be seen, or give her Relations any farther concern.

Gave a black Belt.

The ceremony being Ended, Sir Willm. told them He was ready to Hear what They had to Say.

The Onondago Speaker stood up, and after the Indian manner return'd the Complement, and perform'd the Ceremony of Condolence for our several Losses, and gave

3 Strings of Wampum,

Then return'd Sir William many Thanks for levelling the Grave of the Bunt's late Sister, and for removing thereby all their Sorrow, wch. for so considerable a Loss, was very great.

The Speaker afterwards address'd the Mohawk Chiefs of both Castles, and said

Brethren;

We give you many thanks for the Belt you sent Us

After which He address'd himself to Sir William, saying,

Brother Gorah Warraghiagey;

We the Sachems, and Warriors now present, are sent down by our respective Nations, in order to remove all uneasiness and evil Thoughts from your Mind, which the late ill Behaviour of the Oneidoes may have occasioned. — They are now present to hear what We say to You. — On our first being inform'd of that idle foolish Affair, our wise Men judged it necessary to Send us down to make your mind easy, with regard thereto, which we now do by washing your Inside clean, & removing all bad thoughts therefrom; also open your Ears, that you may distinctly hear what we, on behalf of the six Nations are to Say to You.

Three Strings. —

Brother;

After the Meeting held here last Spring, whereat, every thing, relative to our mutual Interest, was happily Settled, We all expected to live in peace and quietness, and had no thought of any thing to the contrary, untill the Oneidoes came and told Us what had unluckily happen'd at *Sadagaghquetna* Creek, or Fort Schuyler, occasioned by some of their People getting drunk. We advis'd them to go to you, and make up the Affair in the best manner they possibly cou'd, that nothing might interrupt the good work of the late General Meeting. — They accordingly came to you, and on their return from your House, They sent some of their People immediately to acquaint Us with what had passed; when, to our great Concern, we were told that you were So angry

at their Behaviour, that You told them You wou'd not Continue the Care of Them, Shou'd They ever be guilty of the like again.

Brother;

With this large Belt, the Six Nations beg you will not Continue in that Resolution, nor Slacken your care of Them, as that wou'd be the means of over-Setting all that has been done, and make Us all think our Selves Slighted; for, from Your Behaviour, and Care of Us, since the Great King appointed you to the Management of our affairs, We put the greatest Confidence in You, and always esteem'd you as our sincerest Friend; therefore now Intreat that you will not Slight Us, nor Frown upon Us, for what a few drunken People have done, as we are as Sorry for it as You, and for that reason are now come here to prevent, all in our power, any ill Consequence arising therefrom.— Exert Your Self, Brother, in the good Work of Peace, and We will for the future Assist you to the utmost of our Power. We the Onondagoes and Senecaes will take upon Us to correct our Children the Oneidoes, and prevent their Misbehaving in time to come; therefore most earnestly intreat you, in whose Breast all the News and Affairs of the Six Nations, and other Indians in this part of the World are lodged, will not fail in your regard for, or Care of Us, but continue it, as you have hitherto done, and We will all Strive to make your Work, and time, more agreeable to You. We beg you will also write to the General, and advise Him, not to be too uneasy in his Mind at every little Foible of ours, Who are not so wise a People as you are, but let Him exert himself in the good work of Peace, which will be more for the publick Good.

A Belt. —

Brother;

You must be sensible of the great Regard which all Our Nations have for, and the great Confidence we have always repos'd in you, which induced Us to agree to every thing you co^{d}. reasonably desire; vizt. our Joining you at *Lake George*, even before We well knew the cause of Quarrel between the English and

French; going upon Scouting and Scalping Service: afterwards at your Request joined in the Reduction of *Niagara*, altho it was a place where we were always kindly treated, and supplied with the Necessaries of life, chiefly gratis, by the French. — Then We Assisted you in drawing off the French Indians from your Enemy, when the Army was to go to Cannada, which, We are certain, in a great Measure facilitated, if it did not compleat, the Reduction of that Country. — After the Surrender of Montreal, and with that City, all the Country of Cannada, We were then in hopes We shou'd have lived happily, and in Friendship, with our Brethren the English. On our Return from Cannada, We had a Message from the Governor of Pensylvania, desiring the Onondagoes in particular, to use their Interest with the Senecaes and Delawares, &c, to deliver up all the Prisoners then in their Hands. — We own We did not much regard his Message; but shortly after, at the Meeting here last Spring, you desired Us to give up what Prisoners We then had, and that, without delay. — This We have done; and all the Prisoners are sent down, & deliver'd at Lancaster. From our Compliance with all your desires, and the Part We acted at the last Meeting, We Imagine We have done every thing can be expected of Us, and are fully resolved to keep up to the Engagements enter'd into between our Forefathers, and yours, and that no Trifle, or small matter, shall oblige Us to break them: and, as We declare this to be our determin'd Resolution, we expect that you, who are a wiser people, and who know what Engagements have been enter'd into between Us and You, better than we can, without Records, will firmly adhère to them, and shew it by your Friendship, and a more brotherly Behaviour to Us, than we at present Experience.

A Belt. —

Brother;

The evil Report which Tayadoris spread at Detroit last year, altho it was not with the desire of the whole Confederacy, gave so much Uneasiness to the Commanding Officer there, that He told the Indians, that if the Troops were continued there, and

at the other little Posts, it wou'd certainly breed a quarrel some time, or other; therefore He desired Tayadoris to acquaint the Six Nations of it, and advised them to Speak to you about it, and beg of you to use your Interest with the General to have the several Garrisons withdrawn, and none but Traders to be left there, which wou'd be agreeable to all Indians, which, He was sure that you, from the Regard you had for them, wou'd Endeavour for; desiring at the same time, not to Mention Him. On our receiving the said Message, We consider'd it as improper to make any such Request, knowing the war was not yet over, and that Affairs might take some unforeseen Turn in favour of the French who, in such a case, wou'd not be wanting to Resent, and Revenge on Us, the Part we have acted, and Turn all the Nations of Indians, who were, or might be, in his Interest, against Us.

Brother;

We cannot help laying our present case before you. — The Officers at the several Posts, when we want to Say anything to them on Business, Trade, &c^{a}. will not hear Us, or look upon Us, but tell us they have nothing to say, or do with Us, nor with the Trade; So that really we are in a very bad Situation, and wish that there were such Officers as wou'd behave more friendly to Us, and Who, wou'd see we were not Impos'd on in our Trade. We also wish there may be a good man reside there as Interpreter, which will prevent Misunderstandings arising between Us and our Brethren.

A Belt. —

Brother;

One of our People lately, in a vision, was told by the Great Spirit above, that when He first made the World, He gave this large Island to the Indians for their Use; at the same time He gave other Parts of the World beyond the great Waters to the rest of his creating, and gave them different languages: That He now saw the white People squabbling, and fighting for these Lands which He gave the Indians; and that in every Assembly,

and Company of Governors, and Great Men. He heard nothing scarce spoke, or talk'd of, but claiming, and wanting, large Possessions in our Country. This He said, was so contrary to his Intention, and what He expected wou'd be the Consequence at the time when the white People first came, like Children, among Us, that He was quite displeas'd, and would, altho their Numbers were ever so great, punish them if They did not desist.

A Belt with five Squares. —

Brother;

This Belt, or Covenant Chain, was given to Us Several years ago by Nine Governments hereon represented, and His Majesty King George at the Top, Assuring Us then that they were, and wou'd remain our Friends; insomuch, that if any Nation, either French, or Indians, or others, shou'd quarrel with Us, they wou'd rise, and Assist Us; at the same time assuring Us, that the Great King wou'd protect Us in the possession of our Lands. — They then also shew'd a Space in said Belt, which They desired We wou'd Fill with as many Nations of Indians, as we cou'd bring into their, and our Alliance. This Belt We only shew you, to let you know that, we constantly look at it, and repeat the purport of it to our old and young, so as never to forget the Promises you then made, as We are determin'd inviolably to abide by those made on our Side.

The Covenant large Belt. —

Brother;

This Bunch of Wampum which I now lay before You, is from three Nations living on the North Side of Lake Ontario, namely, the *Missisagues*, *Onagiagaghroonaes*, & *Chinestenookrooneys*, lately sent to Onondago, from their Meeting at Cadarachque, thereby returning the Onondagoes many Thanks for the friendly Intercourse they kept up with them for time past, as well as for the good News, and Intelligence sent them from time to time, assuring them that They, on their Parts, will punctually do the same.

Brother;

This other Bunch is likewise from them, expressing their pleasure on hearing the War is ended in these Parts, in which They were but little concerned; also assuring them of their good Dispositions towards the Six Nations, which, at a Meeting they propos'd to be at Onondago the next Month, They hoped to Convince them of: then concluded with assuring them that there was a good Harmony between all their Nations in this part of the Country, and should any become otherwise inclined, They wou'd immediately acquaint the Six Nations therewith, and act in concert against them. — You See, Brother, we are, agreeable to your repeated desire, endeavoring to Strengthen the Alliance between You, and Us; but We are apprehensive, our good Designs may be obstructed by the unfriendly, and harsh Behaviour of the Officers at the Posts, who, when we come on Business, refuse hearing Us; if so, when Strangers come, it must alter, or overturn their good Intentions. — We beg it may be otherwise. —

Laid down 2 Bunches of Wampum

Brother;

We are asham'd to make so many Complaints, but our unexpected and miserable Situation, obliges Us to lay our Grievances before you, as it concerns our very Existence. Some of our People were lately repairing a Fishing Wear, (where we have fished time out of mind for our Support) near where you have now a Fort at the lower End of the Oneidoe Lake, when an Officer came up and forbid them, telling them, He wou'd order his Men to break down what They had made. — We did not think it hard while our Brothers, and We, shared alike; which was the Case when the former Officer commanded there: but the present Officer acts an unbrotherly part, which We hope will be taken Notice of, and prevented for the time to come. We are told by a Man, (who speaks our Language) at the East End of Oneida Lake, that there were a number of Men, going the next Day, to build three Houses on the north side of the said Lake, about mid-way, by a Creek, which is one of our best Fish-

ing Places: We desire to know of You, Brother, by whose order these Houses are to be built: what can be intended by it, we cannot See, unless to Starve Us, by taking all our Hunting Places from Us.

A Belt. —

Brother;

We have now open'd our Minds to you, and laid before you what We were charged with from our Nations, and We hope you will take the whole into Consideration, and afford Us such Redress as We think we have a right to Expect from Brethren.

Here the Speaker ended.

Then Sir William told them He had closely attended to what They had said; wou'd consider seriously of it, and when ready to answer, wou'd acquaint them of the time. Then the Meeting ended for this Day.

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

Contemporary Copy[1]

New York, 12th. Septem: 1762.

SIR:

I have received the favor of your Letter of the 28th. August,[2] Enclosing Your Accompt with the Crown, for the Ballance of which I herewith transmit You a Warrant. Hereafter you may have what may be Necessary for Carrying on the Service, in Your Department. But I thought it best to grant the Warrant for the Exact Ballance, which closes the Accompts You Sent me.

If the Indians are Industrious, And barter their Skins for powder, &ca. I don't think they can have much occasion or Indeed that they can Expect to be Supplyed by us; but Nevertheless Should you at Any time think it requisite to allow them Some,

[1] In Public Record Office, W. O. 34, Vol. 38.

[2] *Ante* p. 496.

Proceedings with the Sachems and great Warriors of the United Six Nations at Johnson Hall, beginning Sept. 8th. 1762, when

Two Canajoharie Indians arrived here with three Strings of Wampum from the Six Nations Deputies, then at their Castle, to acquaint Sir William Johnson of their being so far on their way to his House, and would be here this Day.

Three Strings of Wampum.

At four P. M. the arrived 18 Onondagoes, 6 Cayugaes, twelve Oneidaes and Oghquagaes; who, being seated, the Onondago Speaker addressed Sir William as follows;

"Brother Corah Warraghiyagey,

"These Sachems and Chiefmen of the Warriors, who you now see, are sent by their Nations to speak to you; and we are wholly glad, and thankful to the Great Spirit for allowing us the Favour of meeting you, and finding you in Health.

"Brother;

"Our chief Sachem of Onondago, Thinughiata, alias the Bunt, desired to be friendly remembered to you, assuring you He would have come with us, had He not sustained a very great loss; to wit, the Death of his only Sister, with which He desired you might be acquainted

3 Strings.

After

After the Indians had drank a Dram, Sr Willm told them, He was very glad to see so many Sachems & Chiefs from of the Six Nations, and owed be ready at any time to hear what they had to say: also, that He would have been greatly pleased to have seen their Chief man the Bunt, but that as He was prevented from coming by the death of his only Sister, for which He was very sorry; He readily excused Him, and then concluded with telling them, that to-morrow he was ready to condole the Death of the deceas'd agreeable to the Custom of the Six Nations.

Sept.r 9th

The Sachems and Warriors came to the House, but as the Mohawks of the Lower Castle were not yet arrived, they did not chuse to proceed upon Business. Several Nations gave in a parcel of Furs, and other things to be repaired, which were ordered to be done.

On the 10th the Mohawk Sachems arrived, and after They, with the Deputies of the Six Nations assembled in the Council Room, present,

Sir William Clinton, Baronet, Capt.n &c.
William Walsh, Secretary.

Sr William after entring the Council Room, got Abraham, a Mohawk Chief, to perform the Ceremony of Condolence on the Death of the Bunts Sister as mentioned yesterday; and gave

3 Strings of wampum,

to likewise, with a black Belt of Wampum, to cover the grave of the deceas'd Sister of the Bunt, that it might no longer be seen, or give her Relations any further concern.

Gave a black Belt.

The ceremony being Ended, Sr Willm told them He was ready to Hear what they had to say.

The Onondaga Speaker stood up, and after the Indian manner returnd the Compliment, and performd the Ceremony of Condolence for our several Loss, and gave

3 Strings of Wampum,

Then returnd Sir William many Thanks for levelling the Grave of the Brant's late Sister, and for removing thereby all their Sorrow, wch for so considerable a Loss, was very great.

The Speaker afterwards addressd the Mohawk Chiefs of both Castles, and said

"Brethren;

We give you many thanks for the Belt you sent us

After which He addressd himself to Sir William, Saying,

"Brother Gorah Warraghiegey;

We the Sachems and Warriors now present are sent down by "our respective Nations, in order to remove all uneasiness and "evil Thoughts from your Mind, which the late ill Behaviour "of the Oneidoes may have occasioned. They are now present "to hear what we say to You. On our first being informd "of that idle foolish affair, our wise men judged it necessary "to send us down to make your Mind easy, with regard thereto, "which we now do by washing your Inside clean, & removing all

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" bad thoughts there from, also open your Ears, that you may dis-
" tinctly hear what we on behalf of the Six Nations are to say to you.

Three Strings.

Brother, " After the Meeting held here last Spring, whereat,
" every thing relative to our mutual Interest was happily settled,
" We all expected to live in peace and quietness, and had no thought
" of any thing to the contrary, until the Indians came and told us
" what had unluckily happened at Cadaraghqueina Creek, or short
" Schuyler, occasioned by some of their People getting drunk. We
" advised them to go to you, and make up the Affair in the best manner,
" they possibly could, that nothing might interrupt the good work of
" the late General Meeting. They accordingly came to you, and on
" their return from your House they sent some of their People
" immediately to acquaint us with what had passed; when, to our great
" Concern, we were told that you were so angry at their Behaviour,
" that you told them you would not continue the care of them,
" should they ever be guilty of the like again.

Brother,

With this large Belt, the Six Nations beg you
" will not discontinue in that Resolution, nor take from your care of
" them, as that would be the means of our undoing all that has
" been done, and make us all think ourselves slighted; for from
" your Behaviour, and ever since the Great King appointed
" you to the Management of our Affairs, We put the greatest Confidence
" in you, and always esteem you as our sincerest Friend, therefore,
" hope that you will not slight us, nor frown upon
" us for what a few drunken People have done, as we are as
" sorry for it as you, and for that reason are now come here to pre-
" vent all in our power, any ill Consequence arising therefrom.
" Except you do Brother, in the good Work of Peace, and We will,

(for

" over the future Heart you to the utmost of our Power. We the
" Onondagoes and Cayugas will take upon us to correct our Children
" the Oneidoes, and prevent their Misbehaving in time to come;
" therefore most earnestly intreat you, in whose Breast all the News
" and Affairs of the Six Nations, and other Indians in this part
" of the World are lodged, to not fail in your regard for, or care
" of Us, but continue it, as you have hitherto done, and we will
" all Strive to make your Work, and time, more agreeable to you.
" We beg you will also write to the General, and advise him not
" to be too uneasy in his Mind at every little Foible of ours, who
" are not so wise a People as you are, but let him exert himself
" in the good work of Peace, which will be more for the publick
" Good.

A Belt.

" Brother;

" You must be sensible of the great Regard which all
" Our Nations have for, and the great Confidence we have always reposed
" in you, which induced us to agree to every thing you cou'd reasonably
" desire; viz.t our Joining you at Lake George, even before We
" well knew the Cause of Quarrel between the English and French;
" going upon Scouting and Scalping Service: afterwards at your
" Request joined in the Reduction of Niagara, altho it was a
" place where, we were always kindly treated, and supplied with
" the Necessaries of life, chiefly gratis, by the French. Then We
" Assisted you in Drawing off the French Indians from your Enemy,
" when the Army was to go to Cannada, which, we are certain, in
" a great Measure facilitated if it did not compleat the Reduction
" of that Country. — After the Surrender of Montreal, and with that
" City, all the Country of Cannada, we were then in hopes we should
" have lived happily, and in Friendship, with our Brethren the English.

(On

" Upon their return from Canada We had a Message from the
" Governor of Onoyeaunee desiring the Onondagoes in particular
" to use their Interest with the Senecas and Delawares &c to
" deliver up all the Prisoners than in their Hands. We soon We
" did not much regard the Message; but shortly after, at the
" Meeting here last Spring, you desired us to give up what
" Prisoners We then had, and that without delay. This We
" have done; and all the Prisoners are sent down & delivered
" at Lancaster. From our Compliance with all your desires,
" and the Last We acted at the last Meeting, we Imagine we
" have done every thing can be expected of Us and are fully resolved
" to keep up to the Engagements entered into between our Forefathers,
" and yours, and that no Trifle, or small matter, shall oblige Us
" to break them: and, as we declare this to be our determin'd
" Resolution, we expect that you, who are a wiser people, and
" who know what Engagements have been entered into between
" Us and you better than we can, without Records, will firmly
" adhere to them, and shew it by your Friendship, and a more
" brotherly Behaviour to Us, than we at present Experience.

A Belt.

" Brother;

" The evil Report which Sayadoris spread at Detroit
" last year, who it was not with the desire of the whole Confede-
" racy, gave so much Uneasiness to the Commanding Officer there,
" that We told the Indians, that if the Troops were continued there,
" and at the other little Posts, it would certainly breed a quarrel
" some time or other: therefore We desired Sayadoris to acquaint
" the Six Nations of it, and advised them to speak to you about
" it, and beg of you to use your Interest with the General to have
" the several Garrisons withdrawn, and none but Traders to be

Left

" there, which would be agreeable to all Indians, which, He was
" sure that you, from the Regard you had for them, would Endeavour
" for; desiring at the same time, not to mention Him. On our
" receiving the said Message, we considered it as improper to make
" any such Request, knowing the war was not yet over, and
" that Affairs might take some unforeseen Turn in favour of the
" French who, in such a case, would not be wanting to Resent,
" and Revenge on us, the Part we have acted, and Turn all the
" Nations of Indians, who were, or might be, in his Interest,
" against us."

"Brother;

"We cannot help laying our present case before
" you. — The Officers at the several Posts, when we want to say
" any thing to them on Business, Trade, &c. will not hear us,
" or look upon us, but tell us they have nothing to say, or do with
" us, nor with the Trade; so that really we are in a very bad
" situation, and wish that there were such Officers as would
" behave more friendly to us, and who would see we were not
" Imposed on in our Trade. We also wish there may be a good man
" reside there as Interpreter, which will prevent Misunderstan-
" dings arising between us and our Brethren.

A Belt.

"Brother;

"One of our People lately in a Vision, was told by
" the Great Spirit above, that when He first made the World,
" He gave this large Island to the Indians for their Use; at the
" same time He gave other Parts of the World beyond the great
" Water to the rest of his creating, and gave them different Languages:
" That He now saw the white People squabbling, and fighting for
" these Lands which He gave the Indians; and that in every
" Assembly, and Company of Governors, and Great Men, He heard

(nothing

" Nothing scarce Spoke, or talk'd of, but claiming, and wanting large
" Possessions in our Country. This He said, was so contrary to his
" Intention, and what He expected would be the Consequence at the
" time when the white People first came, like Children, among us,
" that He was quite displeas'd, and would, altho' their Numbers
" were ever so great, punish them if they did not desist."

A Belt with five Squares.

" Brother;

" This Belt, or Covenant Chain, was given to us
" several years ago by nine Governments hereon represented, and
" His Majesty King George at the Top, assuring us then that
" they were, and would remain our Friends; insomuch, that if any
" Nation, either French, or Indians, or others, should quarrel with
" us, they would rise and assist us; at the same time assuring
" us, that the Great King would protect us in the possession
" of our Lands. They then also shew'd a Space in said Belt,
" which They desired we would fill with as many Nations of
" Indians, as we could bring into their and our Alliance. This
" Belt we only shew you, to let you know that, we constantly look
" at it, and repeat the purport of it to our old and young, so as
" never to forget the Promises you then made, as we are determined
" inviolably to abide by those made on our side.

The covenant large Belt.

" Brother,

" This Bunch of Wampum which I now lay before you,
" is from three Nations living on the North side of Lake Ontario,
" namely, the Missisagues, Onagiagahroonies, & Chinestenook-
" roonoys, lately sent to Onondago, from their Meeting at Cay-
" yadaque, thereby returning the Onondagoes many Thanks for
" the friendly Intercourse they kept up with them for time past,
" as well as for the good News, and Intelligence sent them from time

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" To time assuring them that They, on their Parts, will punctually do
" the same."

" Brother;

" This other Bunch is likewise from them, expressing
" their pleasure on hearing the War is ended in these Parts, in which they
" were but little concerned; also assuring them of their good Dispositions
" towards the six Nations, which, at a Meeting they proposd to be
" at Onondago the next Month, they hoped to convince them of:
" Then concluded with assuring them that there was a good Harmony
" between all their Nations in this part of the Country, and should
" any become otherwise inclined, they would immediately acquaint
" the six Nations therewith, and act in concert against them. You
" see, Brother, we are, agreeable to your repeated desire, endeavou-
" -ring to Strengthen the Alliance between you, and us; but We
" are apprehensive, our good Designs may be obstructed by the
" unfriendly, and harsh Behaviour of the Officers at the Posts, who,
" when we come on Business, refuse hearing us; if so, when Strangers
" come, it must alter, or overturn their good Intentions. We beg it may
be otherwise.

Laid down 2 Bunches of Wampum,

" Brother;

" We are asham'd to make so many Complaints, but our
" unexpected and miserable Situation, obliges us to lay our Grievances
" before you, as it concerns our very Existence. Some of our People
" were lately repairing a Fishing Wear, (where we have fished time out
" of mind for our support) near where you have now a Fort at the
" lower End of the Oneidoe Lake, when an Officer came up and forbid
" them, telling them, He would order his men to break down what they
" had made. We did not think it hard while our Brothers, and We,

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" heard alike, which was the case when the former Officer com
" manded there but the present Officer acts an unbrotherly part,
" which We hope will be taken notice of and prevented for
" the time to come. We are told by a man, (who speaks our Language)
" at the East End of Oneida Lake, that there were a number of
" men going the next day to build three Houses on the north
" side of the said Lake about mid way, by a Creek, which is
" one of our best Hunting Places: We desire to know of You,
" Brother, by whose order these Houses are to be built: what
" can be intended by it, we cannot see, unless to Starve us, by
" taking all our Hunting Places from us.

a Belt.

Brother;

We have now open'd our Minds to you, and laid
before you what we were charged with from our Nations, and
We hope you will take the whole into Consideration, and afford
us such Redress as We think we have a right to Expect from
" Brethren".

Here the Speaker ended.

Then Sir William told them He had closely attended to what they had said, would consider seriously of it, and when ready to answer, would acquaint them of the time. Then the Meeting ended for this Day.

At a Meeting with the Six Nations, on Monday the 13th day of Septem.r 1762 at Johnson Hall,

Present,

Sr William Johnson, Bar.t
Lieut.t Guy Johnson.
The Deputies of sev.l Nations.
William Marsh, Sec.ry
Wm Printup, Interpreter.

Sir

Sir William made the following Answer to what the Onondago Speaker said two days ago.

"Brethren of the Six Nations;

"I am glad to find you so desirous to remove all evil "Thoughts which were occasioned by the late Behaviour of the "Oneidoes, and I cannot but approve of your Sachems Conduct "in sending you hither for that purpose.

Gave three Strings.

"Brethren;

"You were certainly in the right to advise the Oneidoes "to come down immediately, to Apologize for their Behaviour; at "which time, I own I told them, that I shou'd not continue the "Management of their Affairs, if they ever repeated their Crime, "which I must certainly do, if I hear more Complaints against "them, as I cannot answer it to the Great King, to undertake "the conducting of a People's affairs, who will not be governed by "my advice: but I am in hopes you will not reduce me to the "Necessity of slighting you, or neglecting your Affairs: And as "I am glad to find you promise to correct your Children the Oneidoes, "and prevent such Behaviour for the future, you may always "expect me to be your Friend, whilst you continue to put your "present Resolutions in Execution, and observe all your Engage- "ments with the English. Such Conduct will be the best means "of securing the General's Esteem and I shall be always your "Advocate with him, whilst you in any wise deserve it.

A Belt.

"Brethren;

"I am perfectly well acquainted with your Behaviour "during the whole course of the War; and very sensible you might "have done more, if you had Engaged in it with Spirit: however,

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" I cannot but approve of the good Conduct of all such faithful Inds.
" as afforded their Assistance to the English, which I hope you will
" always be ready to do, if there is a necessity for it.

" I am glad to hear of your sending down the English prisoners,
" and I expect you will not let one remain in your Nations, and
" that you will never give the least Encouragement to Deserters,
" but deliver all such up as some of His Majesty's Garrisons who
" may endeavour to screen themselves amongst you. Such people,
" being void of principle, will always do harm amongst you, and
" create Disturbances. You adhering to this my advice, and duly
" observing all your Treaties with us, you may be assured of our
" giving due Attention to all Engagements on our Parts, and
" that the English will never break their Compacts with any people
" who do not compel them to it.

A Belt.

" Brethren;

" What you told me of the Commanding Officer at the
" Detroit greatly surprises me. And I could wish you had not
" laid such a thing before me; until you were well assured of the
" Authenticity of your Intelligence, as I cannot think any Officer
" would have delivered such Sentiments: the several Posts are
" unquestionably necessary, and of Use to both English and Indians.
" Should so very trifling any Difference might arise, or that you
" had reason to think your Lives slighted by the Officers, who,
" we will always beat such Indians as behave ill, in a
" friendly manner and prevent any Impositions in Trade: and
" a Interpreter may be of some use at Niagara, I shall take
" your request into Consideration.

A Belt.

" Brethren;

" Your romantic Notions, Custom of Dreaming, and
" ying Rumours however usual amongst you, cannot but appear

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" in a very ridiculous Light to White People, who will Consider it only
" as a Scheme set on foot by some designing Persons to answer their
" Purposes; and I hope you cannot but be convinced that the Divine
" Being is satisfied with the Justice of our Cause, from the great
" Success with which He has crowned the British Arms. — I hope
" therefore, you will not suspect Us of defrauding you of your Lands,
" after what I formerly acquainted you concerning His Majesty's
" Intentions to protect you in all your just Rights, and observe all
" his Treaties with You. A Belt.

"Brethren;

"The Belt which you produced from the several Govern-
" ments, I have formerly seen. — I am glad to find you preserve
" it in remembrance, and repeat the Purport thereof to your people,
so that your Sheriff may be acquainted with the Engagements
you and We have entred into — Continue to act in this wise
manner, and you may always rely on our Friendship, and
Clemency thereof. A Belt.

"Brethren;

"I am very glad you continue in strict Unity with the
" Mississagues, and the other Nations you mention, and I hope
" that the Strictest Harmony may subsist between you, them, & Us,
" to the latest Ages.

"Brethren;

"I am pleas'd to hear that those Nations you mention
" Express their satisfaction at the War being ended in these parts,
" and that they seem so favourably disposed both towards you, and
" amongst one another: and I hope nothing may happen to obstruct
" the Harmony which should Subsist between Us.

A Bunch of Wampum.

(Brethren

Brethren;

"You may be always assured of my readiness to hear any of
"your real Grievances, and procure you Satisfaction, but I can hardly
"be induced to believe that the Officer will ill treat you in any manner,
"as the General has given them Instructions to the contrary; & therefore,
"I am to think, (as I have often told you that it must be occasioned -
"thro' some of your own Imprudences, of which I have lately had
"repeated Accounts; having a Letter from the Officer you mention,
"complaining of your plundering his Garden; and likewise a complaint
"from Mr. Herkimer, that you take Horses from the German Flatts,
"when you are on your way Home. - Such Behaviour, you may
"be assured, we can no longer suffer and I expect you will prevent
"me from having occasion to hear such repeated complaints, by your
"good Behaviour for the future, which will be the surest means of
"obtaining good Treatment at the Garrisons and effectually stop the,
"ill usage you complain of.

"I have heard nothing of any Houses being to be Built on the
"North side of the Oneida Lake: if any such are intended, they must
"be designed for Places of Rest, and Shelter, for the Traders, & others.
"What was said that way by the General's order, and I hope it will not in
"any wise affect your Fishing. - I heartily wish, and expect, that
"there may be no future occasion for complaining on either Side;
"to obtain which End nothing shall be wanting on my part, which
"may conduce towards our mutual Happiness, and preserving of
"Peace between the English and you.

a Belt. -

Sir William having finish'd his answer, the Onondago Speaker took each Belt, and after repeating what was said by Sir William, returned thanks for it, and promised faithfully to use all his endeavors to have what He recommended, punctually observed: then added that, He hop'd our People would behave more friendly to the Ind.s for the

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time to come.

Post Merid.n

The Onondago Speaker, Kanodock, and two Seneca Chiefs, with Cannadagaya, waited on Sir William; when the former addressd Him as follows.

"Brother Warraghyagey;

"I am now to Speak to you in the Name of the Bunt, our Chief Sachem, who desires I may represent to you, how faithfully He has been attached to your Inkrest during the whole Course of the War, together with his People: that He is now left alone to Transact the Affairs of our Nation without any Assistance, and being very old, is unable to Discharge them all himself; therefore He requests you would appoint some Persons to Assist him therein, and ease Him from so much Business. — For his part, He would be desirous to chuse two, Kanodock and my Self, wch if you approve of, He requests you will Furnish Us with a paper intimating that We are appointed Chiefs for the Transacting of the Affairs of our Nation, so that We may be known at the Several Posts. This is his earnest Desire, and He hopes you will take it into Consideration; and, with regard to the like appointment for the Seneca Nation, He Submits the same in like manner to you. — He has likewise desired I would represent to you, that as we have been always accustomed to have a Smith in our Nation, and are now in great want of one, you would please to think of it, and order one up, with Bellows, and some Goods, to Trade amongst Us. I am also to acquaint You, that the Senecäs are very desirous you would send another Trader into their Country: the Person who is there at present, not being able to Supply them all.

To wch Sir William made the following answer.

"Brethren; I am very sensible of the good Behaviour of

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" the Sun (and his People, particularly during the Latter part
" of the War, and I am very sorry that He is not able to go through
" the Business of his Station for which reason I shall readily
" agree to his Request of two Assistants, and deliver you a paper
" accordingly: for I hope He may Exert himself in his Office, &
" continue the care of his People as formerly. His Demand for
" Smith, I shall allow of, but I think it highly improper that
" a Trader should reside at your Castle, where He could not be
" under the Inspection of any of the Garrisons.

A String. ——

Brother;

" For Smith which I sent at the particular intreaty of
" the Senecaes carried with him some Goods, which I imagine'd
" sufficient for that Castle; and as I cannot approve of a
" Trader at any of the Villages, where it is not under the Inspec-
" tion of an Officer, who is to redress any just Grievances
" you may Complain of, and see fair dealing in Trade agreable
" to the Regulations left at all the considerable Posts, I cannot
" at present agree to your Desire but may perhaps hereafter.

Return'd their String ——

Then Cayenquaraghto of the Senecaes, and his Party begg'd
Sr William would supply them with some Powder for their
Hunting, having nothing to Buy it with, as they were but a
few days returned from War against the Southern Indians.

Sr William having no Powder, gave them money to Buy
some, for which They were very thankful.

Afterwards the Oekquashoes came to Speak to Sr
Wm when one of them, address'd Him as follows.

" Brother Warraghyagey;

" We are all extremely glad to hear what you
" have said, and that all matters are so far Settled, that you

(will

" Will not leave us as you threaten'd to do, an account of the late im
" prudent Behaviour of some Indians, to whom, I hope; what you
" have said, will be a sufficient Lesson, and occasion them to Behave
" better hereafter. As this is the principal Place for Transacting of
" Business, his Here We shall always repair to whenever occasion
" requires; And all other affairs being no finish'd, we request your
" Attention to something which We have to say.

"Brother;

Some time ago Mr Eli Forbes, the Minister, came
" to our Village, and informed our People that He was sent by
" the Great Men in New England to Instruct them in the Christian
" Religion, and that when He was going back, He requested He
" might take three young Indians with him to be Instructed,
" that they might become Ministers of the Gospel: He added that,
" We might be assured, He had no other motive than that of
" Religion to induce Him to come amongst them, as He was
" not come either to Trade, or to Deprive them of their Lands.

"As our People were invited to a Meeting in Pennsylvania,
" in which Number were the Parents of the three Children who were
" intended to go with Mr Forbes, they naturally took their Children
" with them, which prevented their going with the Minister. Being
" absent from the village at his arrival, on my return I smiled
" on Him, and after thanking Him for coming amongst Us, Expres=
" =ed my Satisfaction at the Care which the great Men took of Us,
" in sending us a Clergyman, observing that We had had several,
" Who did not reside with Us any considerable time, by reason, as I
" thought, that they had no Salary, and that We were not in a Con=
" =dition to afford them one. Upon which, Mr Forbes, informed
" me that, We need give our Selves no Concern on that Head, as
" He had a Salary from Home. — He continued with Us for some
" time afterwards, and on our going out a Hunting, We waited
" upon Him to give Him Notice thereof, and Inform Him of the

time

time we should return back, whereupon He desired we would Delay it a while, having some what particular to say to us, and advised us to assemble together with the Tuscaroras, and our telling him that most of our Chiefs were abroad, He desired We should Assemble those who were then at Home, which we accordingly did. At this Meeting He told us that He observed We had a great Way to go to Hunt which He believed we did merely thro' Necessity, which He would prevent by Cloathing the Poor, rather than They should neglect their Studies, which could not be prosecuted whilst we continued our Hunting, neither could we be prosperous untill We erected a House for a School and for a Minister, and make ourselves Masters of the Art of cultivating our Lands, which He would learn us; adding, that He observed many of our People neglected every thing to obtain Liquor, which He would prevent, and put a Stop to any from being brought to us and to hinder all the poor Indians from bringing Rum amongst us for to purchase Cloathing, He would Cloath the poorer sort himself. — He likewise Encouraged us to have a Scheme, and three white men, to act as a Council for the Management of our Affairs, and advised us to Erect a Saw Mill, Grist Mill, and House for the Workmen, by which, we should always be supplied with Flour, and Materials for Building: and that if We approved of a Trader amongst us, such a person should be procured. — That He was sensible it was contrary to His Majesty's Intention, and that Sr Wm Johnson would not approve of their taking Indian Lands, but that We might allot those necessary Persons a Tract sufficient for their Maintenance, but to remain our Property. He likewise informed us that, He had seen Sir Wm Johnson at Albany who really approved of his Journey to us, and that if We approved of what He had proposed he should come to You, and would regulate the whole, so that no more white men should settle amongst us than those appointed, and that You would write to England about it. — He also observed to us, it would be necessary to mention the Place for a large School House, and also whether it should be at Oghkago, Oneida, or Wyoming: upon which, we told Him, We

(could

" Could by no means think of it's being any where but at our own
" Village, and his mentioning other places, seem'd very odd to us. To
" which He answer'd that his proposing other places was owing to
" his not being sufficiently acquainted with them. We then ask'd him
" what Provision was to be made for the white Peoples Children,
" and the Increase of their Families, who could not always be con=
" -tained within one House? To which He reply'd, that they must be
" sent Home to the Country of their Parents. — We did not chuse
" to Give him any direct answer untill we spoke thereon to the Oneidoes,
" and on our laying it before Conoghquieson, who came Shortly afterwards
" to our Village. He greatly approved of it, and wish'd that another
" School-House was to be Erected at Onida, each of which
" might Assist the other, which greatly pleas'd the Minister, who
" thereupon desired Conoghquieson would, on his arrival at Oneida,
" send Mr. Occam the Minister to your House, where Mr. Forbes
" would meet him, and Settle all matters. Conoghquieson accordingly
" set out, but by the way heard of the Affair at Fort Schuyler,
" which prevented him from executing his Errand, however; I was
" determin'd to Continue my Journey with the Minister, to hear what
" the Six Nations shou'd say on that Affair, and am extremely well
" pleas'd to find all matters so well Finish'd.

To the above Speech, Sir William made the following answer.

" Brethren of Onaghquago;

" As I deliver'd my Sentiments to you on the Subject you
" now Speak of, last June, I can have little to Say at present
" thereon, more than that I cannot but greatly approve of your having
" a Minister to Celebrate Divine Worship, and to Instruct your
" Children in the Christian Religion. For the Encouragement of
" such Minister, a small piece of Land will be Sufficient, without

(making —

" making any Settlement, or Erecting Mills: whatever therefore you
" Chuse to Assign for that Purpose, I shall acquaint the Minister with
" immediately, that no time may be lost in making an Establishment so
" essential to your Welfare in this World, and to your Happiness hereafter.

Then the Oghquagho's agreed to, & signed the following Paper:

We the Sachems of Oghquaho, assembled at the House of Sir Wm.
Johnson, Baronet, DO unanimously agree to give permission
to a Minister of the Gospel, with such an Assistant as He may
require, to Settle at the Place of our present Residence; and for
his Encouragement so to do, We give him Liberty to Erect a proper
School-House to Serve as a Church for the Worship of God, and
occasionally for the Instruction of our Children, as such Minister
shall Judge most fitting; together with such a piece of Land as
may be found necessary for the Maintenance of Himself, an
Assistant, and one Servant, as We do not think proper to Suffer
any greater Number to Settle there, or to Erect any Mills, or other
Buildings, than are absolutely necessary for such Minister.

Given under our Hands at Johnson Hall, the 14th day
of September, 1762.

Adam. Peter. Jacob.

Septem.r 15th 1762, at Johnson Hall.

This Day Sir William delivered Warrants to Teyawàrunte, and
Konodeck, Sachems of Onondago, appointing them principal Sachems
for Transacting Affairs, as Colleagues to the Bunt, and at his
Request.

On taking Leave, Teyawàrunte (the Onondago Speaker) told Sir
William that He was very happy in finding all matters Settled so
amicably, and made no doubt what was said, would have a proper

(Impression

Impression on all present, and be productive of Peace & Friendship to the latest Ages: adding, that they had sent for the Horses belonging to the Germans, wch should be delivered to them immediately, and an intire Stop put to all future Irregularities. That They would for the time to come, Study nothing but Peace, and the Improvement of their Alliances, with the Northern and Western Indians.

Then Sir William gave the Senecaes Six pounds to Buy some Ammunition, and three Dollars to Purchase Provisions on their Journey with some Paint for the young men, and two black Belts of Wampum to Sayenquaraghta and Kanias, two Chief Warriors, to make what use They thought proper of them; for which They were very thankful, and said They would acquaint all their young men with it, and perhaps next Spring would come to see Sir William, and let Him know their Intentions thereupon. He gave the Onondagoes, Oneidoes, Cohquahgas, and Tuscaroras also some Money to defray their Expences on the Road: and after desiring them to Behave well, as They passed through the Inhabitants, ordered them a Dram, with a little Provision, and then parted.

1762. October 10th

Lieut. Guy Johnson, of his Majestys Thirteenth Comp. acting Secretary of Indian Affairs for some time, was by Commiss. appointed a Deputy Johnson Immediate Deputy Agent for that District of the Six Nations, Mississagas, and the other Dependant Tribes on their Neighbourhood, by Order of His Excellency Sir Jeff. Amherst Knt. of the Bath. &c.

and that you let me Know the quantity of Ammunition Absolutely Necessary, I Shall give Directions for Your being Supplied therewith.

I am
Sir
&c.

SIR WM. JOHNSON Bart.

AN INDIAN CONFERENCE

Contemporary Copy[1]

[*Johnson Hall, September 13-14, 1762*]

At a Meeting with the Six Nations, on Monday the 13th day of Septemr. 1762, at Johnson Hall,

Present,

Sir William Johnson, Bart.
Lieut. Guy Johnson
The Deputies of sevl. Nations.
Witham Marsh, Secry.
Wm. Printup, Interpreter

Sir William made the following Answer to what the Onondago Speaker said two days ago.

Brethren of the Six Nations;

I am glad to find you so desirous to remove all evil Thoughts which were occasioned by the late Behaviour of the Oneidoes; and, I cannot but approve of your Sachems conduct in sending you hither, for that purpose.

Gave three Strings.

Brethren;

You were certainly in the right to advise the Oneidoes to come down immediately, to Apologize for their Behaviour; at which

[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 6.

time, I own I told them, that I shou'd not continue the Management of their Affairs, if they ever repeated their Crime, which I must certainly do, if I hear more Complaints against them, as I cannot answer it to the Great King, to undertake the conducting of a People's affairs, who will not be govern'd by my advice: but I am in hopes, you will not reduce me to the Necessity of Slighting you, or neglecting your Affairs: And as I am glad to find your promise to correct your Children the Oneidoes, and prevent such Behaviour for the future, you may always expect me to be your Friend, whilst you continue to put your present Resolutions in Execution, and observe all your Engagements with the English. — Such Conduct will be the best means of Securing the General's Esteem, and I shall be always your advocate with him, whilst you in any wise deserve it.

A Belt. —

Brethren;

I am perfectly well acquainted with your Behaviour during the whole course of the War, and very Sensible you might have done more, if you had Engaged in it with Spirit: however, I cannot but approve of the good Conduct of all such faithful Indˢ. as afforded their Assistance to the English, which I hope you will always be ready to do, if there is a necessity for it.

I am glad to hear of your sending down the English prisoners, and I expect you will not let one remain in your Nations, and that you will never give the least Encouragement to Deserters, (but deliver all such up at some of His Majesty's Garrisons) who may endeavour to Screen themselves amongst You. Such people, being void of principle, will always do harm amongst you, and Create Disturbances. By adhering to this my advice, and duly observing all your Treaties with Us, you may be assured of our giving due Attention to all Engagements on our Parts, and that the English will never break their Compacts with any people who do not compel them to it.

A Belt. —

Brethren;

What you tell me of the Commanding Officer at the Detroit, greatly Surprizes me, and I cou'd wish you had not laid such a thing before me, untill you were well assured of the Authenticity of your Intelligence, as I cannot think any Officer wou'd have deliver'd such Sentiments: the several Posts are absolutely necessary, and of Use to both English and Indians. I shou'd be very sorry any differences might arise, or that you had any reason to think your Selves Slighted by the Officers, who, I hope will always treat such Indians as behave well, in a friendly manner, and prevent any Impositions in Trade: and as an Interpreter may be of some Use at Oswego, I shall take your request into Consideration.

A Belt. —

Brethren;

Your romantic Notions, Custom of Dreaming, and Seeing visions, however usual amongst you, cannot but appear in a very ridiculous Light to White People, who will, Consider it, only as a Scheme set on foot by some designing Persons to answer their Purposes; and I hope you cannot but be convinced that the Divine Being is satisfied with the Justice of our Cause, from the great Successes with which He has crowned the British Arms. — I hope therefore, you will not Suspect Us of defrauding you of your Lands, after what I formerly acquainted you concerning His Majesty's Intentions to protect you in all your just Rights, and observe all his Treaties with You.

A Belt. —

Brethren;

The Belt which you produced from the several Governments, I have formerly seen. — I am glad to find you preserve it in remembrance, and repeat the Purport thereof to your people, So that your Posterity may be acquainted with the Engagements You, and We have enter'd into. — Continue to act in this wise manner, and you may always rely on our Friendship, and Observance thereof. —

A Belt. —

Brethren;

I am very glad you continue in Strict Unity with the Missesagues, and other Nations you mention, and I hope that the Strictest Harmony may Subsist between you, them, & Us, to the latest Ages.

Brethren;

I am pleas'd to hear that those Nations you mention Express their satisfaction at the War being ended in these parts, and that they seem so favourably disposed both towards you, and amongst one another: and I hope nothing may happen to obstruct the Harmony which shou'd Subsist between Us.

A Bunch of Wampum.

Brethren;

You may be always assured of my readiness to hear any of your real Grievances, and procure you Satisfaction, but I can hardly be induced to believe that the Officers will ill treat you in any manner, as the General has given Them Instructions to the contrary; & therefore, I am to think, (as I have often told you, that it must be occasioned thro some of your own Imprudences, of which I have lately had repeated accounts; having a Letter from the Officer you Mention, complaining of your plundering his Garden; and likewise a complaint from Mr. Herkemer, that you take Horses from the German Flatts, when you are on your way Home. — Such Behaviour, you may be assured, we can no longer Suffer, and I expect you will prevent Me from having occasion to hear such repeated complaints, by your good Behaviour for the future, which will be the surest means of obtaining good Treatment at the Garrisons, and effectually Stop the ill usage you complain of.

I have heard nothing of any Houses being to be Built on the North Side of the Oneida Lake: if any such are intended, they must be designed for Places of Rest, and Shelter, for the Traders, & others, Who pass that way, by the General's order, and I hope it will not in any wise affect your Fishing. — I heartily wish,

and expect, that there may be no future occasion for complaining on either Side; to obtain which End, nothing shall be wanting on my part, wch. may conduce towards our mutual Happiness, and preserving of Peace between the English, and You.

A Belt. —

Sir William having finish'd his answer, the Onondago Speaker took each Belt, and after repeating what was Said by Sir William, return'd thanks for it, and promised faithfully to use all his endeavors to have what He recommended, punctually observed: then added that, He hop'd our People wou'd behave more friendly to the Inds. for the time to come.

Post Meredm.

The Onondago Speaker, *Kanodock*, and two Seneca Chiefs, with Cannadagaya, waited on Sir William; when the former address'd Him as follows.

Brother Warraghyagey;

I am now to Speak to you in the Name of the Bunt, our Chief Sachem, who desires I may represent to you, how faithfully He has been attached to your Interest during the whole Course of the War, together with his People: that He is now left alone to Transact the Affairs of our Nation without any Assistance; and being very old, is unable to Discharge them all himself, therefore He requests you wou'd appoint some Persons to Assist him therein, and ease Him from so much Business. — For his part, He wou'd be desirous to chuse two, Kanodock and my Self, wch. if you approve of, He requests you will Furnish Us with a paper intimating that We are appointed Chiefs for the Transacting of the Affairs of our Nation, so that We may be known at the several Posts. — This is his earnest Desire, and He hopes you will take it into Consideration; and, with regard to the like appointment for the Seneca Nation, He submits the same in like manner to You. — He has likewise desired I wou'd represent to You, That as We have been always accustomed to have a

Smith in our Nation, and are now in great want of one, You wou'd please to think of it, and order one up, with Bellows, and some Goods to Trade amongst Us. — I am also to acquaint You, that the Senecaes are very desirous you wou'd send another Trader into their Country: the Person who is there at present, not being able to Supply them all.

To wch. Sir William made the following answer.

Brethren;

I am very sensible of the good Behaviour of the Bunt, and his People, particularly during the latter part of the War, and am very sorry that He is not able to go through the Business of his Nation, for which reason I shall readily agree to his Request of two Assistants, and deliver you a paper accordingly: And I desire He may Exert himself in his Office, & Continue the care of his People as formerly. — His Demand of a Smith, I shall allow of, but I think it highly improper that a Trader shou'd reside at your Castle, where He cou'd not be under the inspection of any of the Garrisons.

A String. —

Brother;

The Smith which I sent at the particular intreaty of the Senecaes, carried with him some Goods, which I imagin'd sufficient for that Castle; and as I cannot approve of a Trade at any of the Villages, where it is not under the Inspection of an Officer, who is to redress any just Grievances You may complain of, and See fair dealing in Trade agreeable to the Regulations left at all the considerable Posts, I cannot at present agree to your Desire, but may perhaps hereafter.

Return'd their String. —

Then Sayenguaraghto of the Senecaes, and his Party begg'd Sir William wou'd supply them with some Powder for their Hunting, having nothing to Buy it with, as they were but a few days returned from War against the Southern Indians.

Sir William having no Powder, gave them money to Buy some, for which They were very thankful.

Afterwards the Ochquaghoes came to Speak to Sir W^m^. when one of them address'd Him as follows.

Brother Warraghyagey;

We are all extremely glad to hear what you have Said, and that all matters are so far settled, that you will not leave us as you threaten'd to do, on account of the late imprudent Behaviour of some Indians, to whom, I hope, what you have said, will be a sufficient Lesson, and occasion them to Behave better hereafter. As this is the principal Place for Transacting of Business, 'tis Here We shall always repair to whenever occasion requires; and all other affairs being no[w] Finish'd, We request your Attention to something which We have to Say.

Brother;

Some time ago, M^r^. Eli Forbes,[1] the Minister, came to our Village, and informed our People that, He was sent by the Great Men in New England to Instruct them in the Christian Religion, and that when He was going back, He requested He might take three young Indians with him to be Instructed, that They might become Ministers of the Gospel: He added that, We might be assured, He had no other Motive than that of Religion to induce Him to come amongst them, as He was not come either to Trade, or to Deprive them of their Lands.

As our People were invited to a Meeting in Pennsylvania, in which Number were the Parents of the three Children who were intended to go with M^r^. Forbes, they naturally took their Children with them, which prevented their going with the Minister. Being absent from the village at his arrival, on my return I waited on Him, and after thanking Him for coming amongst Us, Expressed my Satisfaction at the Care which the great Men took of Us, in sending Us a Clergyman, observing that We had

[1] Eli Forbes acted as Indian Commissioner in presenting a petition of the Indians at Oquaga, Aug. 30, 1762; see *Johnson Papers*, 3:370-72.

had several, Who did not reside with Us any considerable time, by reason, as I thought, that They had no Salary, and that We were not in a Condition to afford Them one. Upon which, Mr. Forbes, informed me that, We need give our Selves no Concern on that Head, as He had a Salary from Home. — He continued with Us for some time afterwards, and on our going out a Hunting, We waited upon him to give Him Notice thereof, and Inform Him of the time we shou'd return back; whereupon He desired we wou'd Delay it a while, having somewhat particular to Say to Us, and advised Us to Assemble together with the Tuscaroras; and our telling Him that most of our Chiefs were abroad, He desired We shou'd assemble those who were then at Home, which We accordingly did. —

At this Meeting He told Us that, He observed We had a great Way to go to Hunt, which He beleiv'd we did merely thro Necessity, which He wod. prevent by Cloathing the Poor, rather than They shou'd neglect their Studies, which could not be prosecuted whilst We continued our Hunting, neither cou'd we be prosperous untill We erected a House for a School, and for a Minister, and made our Selves Masters of the Art of cultivating our Lands, which He wou'd learn Us; adding, that He observed many of our People neglected every thing to obtain Liquor, which He wou'd prevent, and put a Stop to any from being brought to Us, and to Hinder all the poor Indians from bringing Rum amongst Us for to purchase Cloathing, He would Cloath the poorer Sort himself. — He likewise encouraged Us to have Sachems, and three white men, to Act as a Council for the Management of our Affairs, and advised Us to Erect a Saw Mill, Grist Mill, and House for the Workmen, by which, we shou'd always be supplied with Flour, and Materials for Building: and that if We approved of a Trader amongst Us, such a person shou'd be procured. — That He was sensible it was contrary to His Majesty's Intentions, and that Sir Wm. Johnson wod. not approve of their taking Indian Lands, but that We might allot those Necessary Persons a Tract sufficient for their Maintenance, but to remain our Property. He likewise informed Us that, He

had seen Sir W^m^. Johnson at Albany, who greatly approved of his Journey to Us, and that if We approved of what He had propos'd, We shou'd come to you, and wo^d^. regulate the whole, so that no more white Men sho^d^. Settle amongst Us than those appointed, and that you wou'd write to England about it. — He also observed to Us, it wou'd be necessary to mention the place for a large School-House, and asked whether it shou'd be at Aquhago, Oneida, or Wy-oming: upon which, We told Him, We cou'd by no means think of it's being any where but at our own Village, and his mentioning other places, seem'd very odd to Us. To which He answer'd that his proposing other places was owing to his not being sufficiently acquainted with Them. We then ask'd Him what Provision was to be made for the White Peoples Children, and the Increase of their Families, who cou'd not always be contained within one House? To which He reply'd, that They must be sent Home to the Country of their Parents. — We did not chuse to Give Him any direct answer untill we spoke thereon to the Oneidoes; and on our laying it before Conoghquieson, who came shortly afterwards to our Village. — He greatly approved of it, and wish'd that another School-House was to be Erected at *Oneida*, each of which might Assist the other, which greatly pleas'd the Minister, who thereupon desired Conoghquieson wou'd, on his arrival at Oneida, Send M^r^. Occam[1] the Minister to your House, where M^r^. Forbes wou'd meet Him, and Settle all matters. Conoghquieson accordingly Set out, but by the way heard of the Affair at Fort Schuyler, which prevented him from executing his Errand, however, I was determin'd to Continue my Journey with the Minister, to hear what the Six Nations shou'd say on that Affair, and am extremely well pleas'd to find all matters so well Finish'd.

To the above Speech, Sir William made the following answer.

Brethren of Onaghquago;

As I deliver'd my Sentiments to you on the Subject you now Speak of, last June, I can have little to Say at present thereon,

[1] Samson Occum, a Mohegan Indian, missionary to the Indians.

more than that I cannot but greatly approve of your having a Minister to celebrate Divine Worship, and to Instruct your Children in the Christian Religion. For the Encouragement of such Minister, a small piece of Land will be sufficient, without making any Settlement, or Erecting Mills: whatever therefore you Chuse to assign for that Purpose, I shall acquaint the Minister with immediately, that no time may be lost in making an Establishment so essential to your Welfare in this World, and to your Happiness hereafter.

Then the Oghquaghos agreed to, & Signed the following Paper.

We the Sachems of Ochquagho, assembled at the House of Sir Willm. Johnson, Baronet, *Do* unanimously agree to give permission to a Minister of the Gospel, with such an Assistant as He may require, to Settle at the Place of our present Residence; and for his Encouragement so to do, We give him Liberty to Erect a proper School-House to serve as a Church for the Worship of God, and occasionally for the Instruction of our Children, as such Minister shall Judge most fitting; together with such a piece of Land as may be found necessary for the Maintenance of Himself, an Assistant, and one Servant, as We do not think proper to Suffer any greater Number to Settle there, or to Erect any Mills, or other Buildings, than are obviously Necessary for such Minister.

Given under our Hands at Johnson Hall, the 14th. day of September, 1762.

ADAM. PETER. JACOB.

EXTRACT FROM JOURNAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Contemporary Copy[1]

Septem^{r}. 15th. 1762, at Johnson Hall.

This Day Sir William deliver'd Warrants to Teyawarunte, and Konodock, Sachems of Onondago, appointing them principal Sachems for Transacting Affairs, as Colleagues to the Bunt, and at his Request.

[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 6.

Memorandum the 7th day of September 1762. Two Members of the Assembly waited on the Governor and acquainted him That the House had met pursuant to their Adjournment on the 14th day of May last to the 6th Instant, & desired to know if his Honour had any Business to lay before them; to which the Governor answered That he had nothing to communicate to the House at that time. Upon which the House arose & the 20th Instant, having first by two Members acquainted the Governor therewith.

At a Council held at Philad.a on Tuesday the 21st September 1762.

Present

The Honourable James Hamilton Esq.r Lieut.t Governor &c.a

William Logan Joseph Turner } Esquires.

Richard Peters.

The Assembly being met pursuant to their late Adjournment. — The Governor laid before the Board a Copy of the Minutes of a Treaty held in August last at Lancaster with the Northern and Western Indians, & the same being read over and approved, and also the following Message to the Assembly. The Governor sent them by the Secretary to the House. —

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

Gentlemen

In pursuance of sundry Invitations from the Government to the Indians living to the Westward on and near the Waters of the Ohio, Deputies from several of their Nations (whom we have not seen since the Commencement of the late War) met us at Lancaster on the Ninth of last Month, where, in divers Conferences held for that purpose, the peace and Friendship, which formerly subsisted between us but which of late had unhappily been interrupted were fully renewed and established. & —

A very considerable number also of the Six Nation Indians from the Northward, and others residing on the River Susquehanna & the Tomanhos, attended at the same time and place, who likewise renewed with us the ancient Chain of Friendship, which had always subsisted between them & his Majesty's Subjects. — And I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that as a

Testimony

Pennsylvania 1762

Testimony of the Sincerity of the professions both of the Western and Northern Indians, many of our people, who had been taken Captives during the late War, have already been delivered up to me, and a Commencement entered into, on the part of the Indians, to restore in a short time, all such Captives as still remain in their Towns and Countrys.

For further particulars I refer you to the Copy of the Treaty herewith Delivered to you.

September 25th 1762. James Hamilton

Memorandum. On Saturday the 25th September 1762 the Assembly waited upon the Governor at his House & presented to him the following Minute of Council.

The Chiefs and Deputies of the Delaware and Shawanese Indians having at the late Treaty at Lancaster solemnly engaged to deliver up at Fort Pitt all the English Prisoners yet remaining among them, to such persons as should be Authorized by this Government to receive them, The Governor this Day Commissionated Colonel James Burd & Mr Jasper Davenport to transact that Business; and accordingly wrote the following Instructions to Col. Burd inclosing him the Commission and the Message with a Belt of Wampum to be delivered to King Beaver and other Chiefs of the Western Indians.

The Letter of Instructions, Commission & Message follow in these Words viz.

A Letter from the Governor to Col. Burd

Philadelphia 25th Sept. 1762

Sir,

You will herewith receive a Commission appointing You and Mr. Jasper Davenport Commissioners to receive all such Prisoners as shall be brought to Fort Pitt in consequence of the solemn Engagement made by Beaver and the Indians with him at the late Treaty at Lancaster.

The Indian Commissioners have given an Order which accompanies this Letter to their Agent Mr. Davenport for as many Goods as will amount to Five hundred pounds, which are to be subject to your & his disposal on this Occasion & you will take care that such Goods as you shall give be of proper Kinds and what will best suit the Exigencies of the Indians.

As besides Goods Money will be wanted to defray all necessary Expences that shall attend the Prisoners as well as your own Entertainment & Travelling Charges, Five hundred Pounds are delivered to the Sheriff to be given to you, for which you are to be accountable, & I am confident in your prudence that no part of it will be expended in unnecessary Articles.

I am informed that the Goods belonging to the Western Indians are still lying at Fort Loudon; and that several Horses have been stolen from the Indians, with respect to the Goods I desire you will hire a Waggon and as you pass that way, see the Goods carefully packed & put into it, and an

account

the Governor answered, that he had nothing to communicate to the House at this time, Upon which the House adjourned to the 20th Instant, having first, by two Members, acquainted the Governor therewith.

At a Council held at Philad^{a} on Tuesday, the 21st September, 1762.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esqr Lieuten^{t} Governor, &ca.

William Logan, Joseph Turner, } Esquires.
Richard Peters,

The Assembly being met pursuant to their late Adjournment, The Governor laid before the Board a Copy of the Minutes of a Treaty held in August last at Lancaster, with the Northern and Western Indians; And the same being read over and approved, and also the following Message to the Assembly, The Governor sent them by the Secretary to the House:

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"In pursuance of sundry Invitations from this Government to the Indians living to the Westward, on and near the Waters of the Ohio, Deputies from several of those Nations (whom we have not seen since the Commencement of the late War) met me at Lancaster on the ninth of last month, where, in divers Conferences held for that purpose, the peace and Friendship, which formerly subsisted betwixt us, but which of late had unhappily been interrupted, were fully renewed and established.

"A very considerable number also of the Six Nation Indians, from the Northward, and others residing on the river Susquehannah & its Branches, attended at the same time and place, who likewise renewed with us the ancient Chain of Friendship which had so long subsisted between them & his Majesty's Subjects. And I have the pleasure to acquaint you that, as a Testimony of the Sincerity of the professions both of the Western and Northern Indians, sundry of our people who had been taken Captive during the late War, have already been delivered up to me, and solemn Engagements entered into, on the part of the Indians, to restore, in a short time, all such others as still remain in their Towns and Countries.

"For further particulars I refer you to the Copy of the Treaty herewith delivered to you.

"JAMES HAMILTON.

"September 21st, 1762."

Pennsylvania 1762

Testimony of the sincerity of the professions both of the Western and Northern Indians; sending of our people who had been taken Captives during the late War have already been delivered up to me, and solemn Engagements entered into on the part of the Indians to restore in a short time all such Captives as still remain in their Towns and Countrys.

For further particulars I refer you to the Copy of the Treaty herewith sent to you.

September 28. 1762. James Hamilton

Memorandum. On Saturday the 25th September 1762 the Assembly broke up without giving the Governor any Notice of it.

The Chiefs and Deputies of the Delaware and Shawanese Indians having at the late Treaty at Lancaster solemnly engaged to deliver up at Fort Pitt all the English prisoners yet remaining among them, to such persons as should be authorized by this Government to receive them, The Governor this Day commissionated Colonel James Burd & Mr Josiah Davenport to transact that Business; and accordingly wrote the following Instructions to Col. Burd inclosing him the Commission and the Message with a Belt of Wampum to be delivered to King Beaver and other Chiefs of the Western Indians.

The Letter of Instructions, Commission & Message follow in these Words viz:

A Letter from the Governor to Colo. Burd.

Philadelphia 25th Sept. 1762

Sir,

You will herewith receive a Commission appointing You and Mr. Josiah Davenport Commissioners to receive all such Prisoners as shall be brought to Fort Pitt in consequence of the Solemn Engagement made by Beaver and the Indians with him at the late Treaty at Lancaster.

The Indian Commissioners have given an Order which accompanies this Letter to their Agent Mr. Davenport for as many Goods as will amount to Five hundred Pounds, which are to be subject to your & his disposal on this Occasion & you will take care that such Goods as you shall give be of proper kinds and what will best suit the Exigencies of the Indians.

As besides Goods Money will be wanted to defray all necessary Expences that shall attend the Prisoners as well as your own Entertainment & Travelling Charges, Five hundred Pounds are delivered to the Sheriff to be given to you, for which you are to be accountable, & I can confide in your prudence that no part of it will be expended in unnecessary Articles.

I am informed that the Goods belonging to the Western Indians are still lying at Fort Loudon, and that several Horses have been stolen from the Indians, with respect to the Goods I desire you will hire a Waggon and as you pass that way, see the Goods carefully packed & put into it, and an

account

account taken of them and delivered to the Waggoner, who is to be accountable for them and see that they go off immediately, otherways they may be detained by bad Weather, and this would breed much uneasiness in the Minds of the Indians. I could wish some pains were taken to recover the Horses that are really taken from the Indians, and that they could be got to their proper Owners.

If you find that no Prisoners are like to be brought in any reasonable time, you need not stay above three weeks at Fort Pitt, but leave Directions with Mr. Davenport to receive them and to do what is necessary agreeable to the Commission which empowers either of you to act in this Service, and it is my express Desire that after you come away he shall write to me and communicate every thing material relating to the Service.

You are to take notice that no compensation is to be mentioned to the Indians as made to them for Prisoners by way of Ransom, but when as some Indians may come from very remote parts and have a good deal more trouble & be at more expence with the Prisoners than others you will proportion the Rewards accordingly.

You will herewith receive a Message to the Indians accompanied with a Belt of Wampum and under the Great Seal which you will have duly explained to the Indians as it gives an authenticity to your proceedings with them.

I should be glad to know very particularly what the Indians say at their return & in what temper you find them, and how many Prisoners are still among them, I therefore desire you will collect all the Intelligence you can relating to them and their present disposition & System of Politicks. Wish you heartily a good Journey. I am, Sir, Your most obedient, humble Servant

James Hamilton

My humble Service to Col. Bouquet, to whom I would have wrote, if I had not been much out of Order to request his Countenance and Assistance to you in this Affair

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By the Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant Governor & Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania & Counties of New Castle Kent and Sussex on Delaware.

To James Burd Esq. & Josiah Davenport Gentleman Greeting

Seal

Whereas this Government hath always since Treaty held with the several Indian Nations since the Cessation of Hostilities, constantly insisted that they should deliver up all the English Prisoners that had been taken during this War, but they have hitherto only brought in small Numbers, leaving many behind; And Whereas at the late Treaty held at Lancaster with the Western Indians by their Chiefs & Deputies I again urged them in the warmest manner to bring in as speedily as might be, the residue of the English Prisoners & to deliver them to such persons as should be Commissionated by me to receive them at Fort Pitt, I do know use that reposing great Trust & Confidence in your Prudence Care & Oeconomy I have nominated Constituted empowered & Commissionated you the said James Burd and Josiah Davenport or either of you to receive all such Prisoners as shall be brought to Fort Pitt or places adjacent by the said Indians or any of them & to provide for and accommodate as well the said Prisoners as the Indians who bring them with what things shall by you be judged absolutely necessary: And either to distribute and send the Prisoners to their Friends & Kindred (when & within reasonable distances) or to send them to Philada where proper care will be taken of them. But you will take care in the Execution of this Commission not to exceed the Sums limited & allowed for this purpose. And you are to keep regular and fair account of all your Expences & duly to Communicate & report to me your proceedings in the premises. Given under my Hand & Seal at Arms at Philada this 2d. day of Septr. in the Second year of his Majesty's Reign & in the year of our Lord 1762

James Hamilton

By His Honours Command
Joseph Shippen Junr
Secretary

Pennsylvania 1762

The Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant Governor & Commander in Chief of the province of Pennsylvania & Counties of Newcastle Kent and Sussex on Delaware

To King Beaver and all the Chiefs of the Western Indians in alliance with his Majesty King George

Brethren, I hope that agreeable to the Engagement made at the late Treaty at Lancaster you will by the time this shall be given you, have collected all our Flesh and Blood that still remain with any of your Tribes and brought them to Fort Pitt, and I desire you will deliver them to the Barons Colonel James Burd & Mr Josiah Davenport who am appointed by me to receive them from your hands and to take due care of them.

Brethren, being informed that your Goods were left at Fort Loudon, I immediately caused a Waggon to be hired for the carrying of them up to Fort Pitt, and I hope they will be delivered to you there in good Order & without any Loss.

Brethren, in testimony of my having appointed these Gentlemen my Commissioners to receive from you all our Prisoners, and that you may with Confidence say any thing to them as well as give entire Credit to whatever they shall say to you, on this Occasion, I have to these presents put my Hand & the Great Seal of the said province, and likewise given them a Belt of Wampum to deliver to you in Confirmation of the same.

Dated at Philadelphia the 23d day of September 1762

James Hamilton

Agreeable to the request of the Six Nation Indians at the late Lancaster Treaty, the Governor wrote the following Letters to the Governors of Maryland and Virginia viz.t

Letter to His Excellency Horatio Sharpe Esqr. Governor of Maryland

Philadelphia 2nd October 1762.

Sir,

The Six Nations having taken a Resolution to continue the War against their old Enemies the Cherokees, their Chiefs requested of me at the Treaty lately held with a large Body of them & the Western Indians that I would open a Store for the accommodation of their Warriors at Harris's Ferry, & that I would forward their request to you to have another opened at Frederick Town or Fakownac. —

Conformable therefore to my promise, I send you an extract of what passed between us on this occasion, together with their Belt, and as they will expect an answer from you with all convenient Speed, I think if you would be pleased to send it under cover to Sir William Johnson he would take the first opportunity of conveying it to the Six Nations.

You will observe by the Extract that the Warriors intended to go through the settled part of Cumberland County & thro the very County in which they had committed so many cruel Outrages, but that they altered their design on my representing to them the dangers of taking such a Rout. I am with the greatest Respect

Sir your most Obedient
and most humble Servant,
James Hamilton.

Letter to the Honorable Francis Fauquier Esqr Governor of Virginia

Philadelphia 2nd October 1762

Sir,

I in a Treaty which I held the last Month with a large body of Western & Northern Indians, the Chiefs of the Six Nations acquainted me that it was determined to continue the War against their old Enemies the Cherokees, and as they were informed that their War path through Virginia was stopt up by some late Settlements of White people on it they desired I would forward their request to you to have it opened, & that I would take no time in doing it some of their Warriors being then present and intending to go to the South as soon as the Treaty should be over.

They likewise solicited me to obtain Store for their accommodation at Harris's Ferry, and that Governor Sharpe would open another on Potomack at Evespaps plantation.

I did by no means approve of this, as this Road led thro a very thicksettled Country, which had but too severely felt their Cruelties in the late War & therefore desired they would not go this way, but take their old Path that led by Shamokin, & the East of the Alleghany Hills.

This they conceded to tho with reluctance & I was glad that they were prevailed upon to drop their new Road, which must have produced abundance of Mischief.

Conformable to their request I have inclosed an Extract of what was said by us both on this subject together with their Belt & as they will expect your answer anon soon, I would desire the favour of you to send it under Sr William Johnson's cover, as he has many Opportunities of conveying it to the Six Nations.

I am with the greatest Respect
Sir, Your most Obedient
and most humble Servant
James Hamilton

(O 64)

NOTE: THERE ARE TWO

IN THIS VOLUME

FROM THE OTHE

E ARE TWO SETS OF PAGES 347 - 348

HIS VOLUME. EACH PAGE DIFFERS

THE OTHERS IN CONTENT.

MEMORANDUM:

On Saturday, the 25th September, The Assembly broke up without giving the Governor any notice of it.

The Chiefs and Deputies of the Delaware and Shawanese Indians having, at the late Treaty at Lancaster, solemnly engaged to deliver up at Fort Pitt all the English prisoners yet remaining among them, to such persons as should be authorized by this Government to receive them, The Governor this Day Commissionated Colonel James Burd & Mr. Josiah Davenport to transact that Business; and accordingly wrote the following Instructions to Col. Burd, inclosing him the Commission and a Message, with a Belt of Wampum, to be delivered to King Beaver, and other Chiefs of the Western Indians.

The Letter of Instructions, Commission, & Message, follow in these Words, vizt:

A Letter from the Governor to Colo. Burd.

"PHILADELPHIA, 25th September, 1762.

"Sir:

"You will herewith receive a Commission appointing You and Mr. Josiah Davenport, Commissioners to receive all such prisoners as shall be brought to Fort Pitt, in consequence of the Solemn Engagements made by Beaver and the Indians with him, at the late Treaty at Lancaster.

"The Indian Commissioners have given an Order, which accompanies this Letter, to their Agent, Mr. Davenport, for as many Goods as will amount to Five hundred pounds, which are to be subject to your & his disposal, on this Occasion, and you will take care that such Goods as you shall give, be of proper kinds, and what will best suit the Exigencies of the Indians.

"As besides Goods, Money will be wanted to defray all necessary Expences that shall attend the Prisoners, as well as your own Entertainment & Travelling Charges, Five hundred pounds are delivered to the Sheriff to be given to you, for which you are to be accountable, & I can confide in your prudence, that no part of it will be expended in unnecessary Articles.

"I am informed that the Goods belonging to the Western Indians are still lying at Fort Loudon, and that several Horses have been stolen from the Indians; with respect to the Goods, I desire you will hire a Waggon, and, as you pass that Way, see the Goods carefully pack'd & put into it, and an account taken of them, and delivered to the Waggoner, who is to be accountable for them, and see that they go off immediately, otherways they may be detained by bad weather, and this would breed much uneasiness in the Minds of the Indians. I could wish some pains were taken to recover the horses that are really taken from the Indians, and that they cou'd be got to their proper Owners.

"If you find that no prisoners are like to be brought in any reasonable time, you need not Stay above three weeks at Fort Pitt, but leave directions with Mr. Davenport, to receive them, and to do what is necessary, agreeable to the Commission, which empowers either of you to do this Service; and it is my express Orders that after you come away, he shall write to me, and communicate every thing material relating to the Service.

"You are to take notice that no compensation is to be mentioned to the Indians, as made to them for prisoners by way of Ransom, but then, as some Indians may come from very remote parts, and have a good deal more trouble, & be at more expence with the prisoners than others, you will proportion the Rewards accordingly.

"You will herewith receive a Message to the Indians accompanied with a Belt of Wampum, and under the Lesser Seal, which you will have truly explained to the Indians, as it gives an Authenticity to your proceedings with them.

"I should be glad to know, very particularly, what the Indians say at their return, & in what temper you find them, and how many Prisoners are still among them; I therefore desire you will collect all the Intelligence you can relating to them, and their present disposition & System of politicks. I wish you heartily a good Journey. I am, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble Servant,

"JAMES HAMILTON.

"My humble Service to Col° Boquet, to whom I would have wrote, if I had not been much out of Order, to request his Countenance and Assistance to you in this Affair."

—

"*By the Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.*

"[*L. S.*] *To James Burd, Esqr., & Josiah Davenport:*

"Gentlemen Greeting:

"WHEREAS, this Government hath at every Treaty held with the several Indian Nations since the Cessation of Hostilities constantly insisted that they should deliver up all the English prisoners that had been taken during the War, but they have hitherto only brought in small Numbers, leaving many behind: *and whereas*, at the late Treaty held at Lancaster with the Western Indians, by their Chiefs & Deputies, I again urged them in the warmest manner to bring in as speedily as might be, the residue of the English Prisoners, & to deliver them to such persons as should be commissionated by me to receive them at Fort Pitt. Now Know Ye, that reposing special Trust & Confidence in your Prudence, Care, & Œconomy, I have nominated & appointed, and do hereby nomi-

nate & appoint, impower & Commissionate you, the s[d] James Burd and Josiah Davenport, or either of you, to receive all such prisoners as shall be brought to Fort Pitt, or parts adjacent, by the said Indians, or any of them, & to provide for and accommodate as well the said prisoners as the Indians who bring them, with what things shall be by you be judged absolutely necessary; and either to distribute and send the Prisoners to their parents & Friends (if known & within reasonable distance) or, to send them to Philad[a] where proper Care will be taken of them. But you will take Care in the Execution of this Commission, not to exceed the Fund limited & allowed for this purpose. And you are to keep regular and fair accounts of all your Expences & duly to communicate & report to me your proceedings in the premisses.

"Given under my hand & Seal-at-Arms, at Philad[a] this 25th day of Septem[r] in the Second Year of his Majesty's reign, & in the Year of our Lord 1762.

"JAMES HAMILTON.

"By His Honour's Command.
"JOSEPH SHIPPEN, Jun[r] Secretary."

—

"*The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, & Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, & Sussex, on Delaware:*

"*To King Beaver, and all the Chiefs of the Western Indians, in Alliance with His Majesty, King George:*

"Brethren:

"I hope that agreeable to the Engagements made at the late Treaty at Lancaster, you will, by the time this shall be given you, have collected all our Flesh and Blood that still remain with any of your Tribes, and brought them to Fort Pitt, And I desire you will deliver them to the Bearers, Colonel James Burd, & Mr. Josiah Davenport, who are appointed by me to receive them from your hands, and to take due care of them.

"Brethren:

"Being informed that your Goods were left at Fort Loudon, I immediately ordered a Waggon, to be hired for the carrying of them up to Fort Pitt, and I hope they will be delivered to you there in good Order & without any Loss.

"Brethren:

"In Testimony of my having appointed these Gentlemen my Commissioners to receive from you all our prisoners, and that you may with Confidence say anything to them, as well as give entire Credit to whatever they shall say to you on this Occasion, I have to

these presents put my hand & the Lesser Seal of the said Province, and likewise given them a Belt of Wampum to deliver to you in Confirmation of the same, Dated at Philadelphia, the 25th day of September, 1762.

"JAMES HAMILTON."

—

Agreeable to the request of the Six Nation Indians at the late Lancaster Treaty, the Governor wrote the following Letters to the Governors of Maryland and Virginia, vizt:

Letter to his Excellency Horatio Sharpe, Esq'r., Governor of Maryland.

"PHILADELPHIA, 2nd October, 1762.

"Sir:

"The Six Nations having taken a Resolution to continue the War against their old Enemies, the Cherokees, their Chiefs requested of me, at the Treaty lately held with a large Body of them & the Western Indians, that I would open a Store for the accommodation of their Warriors at Harris's Ferry, & that I would forward their request to you to have another opened at Cressap's, on Potowmac.

"Conformable, therefore, to my promise, I send you an extract of what passed between us on this occasion, together with their Belt, and as they will expect an answer from you with all convenient speed, I think if you would be pleased to send it under cover to Sir William Johnson he would take the first opportunity of conveying it to the Six Nations.

"You will observe by the Extract that the Warriors intended to go through the settled part of Cumberland County, & thro' the very Country in which they had committed so many cruel Outrages, but that they altered their design on my representing to them the dangers of taking such a Rout.

"I am with the greatest respect,
"Sir, your most Obedient,
"and most humble Servant,
"JAMES HAMILTON."

—

Letter to the Honourable Francis Fauquiere, Esq'r., Governor of Virginia.

"PHILADELPHIA, 2nd October, 1762.

"Sir:

"At a Treaty which I held the last Month with a large body of Western and Northern Indians, the Chiefs of the Six Nations ac-

and deferred for consideration until &c.

At a Council held at Fort George in the City of New York on Wednesday the twenty Ninth day of September 1762

Present

His Excellency the Hon.ble Robert Hunter Lieutenant General &c.

Mr Horsmanden Mr Chambers Mr Wells	Mr Delancey Earl of Stirling

Whereas the Anniversary Day of appointing Mayors, Sheriffs and Coroners for the Cities and Counties of New York and Albany, His Excellency the Governor by and with the Advice and Consent of the Council, was pleased to appoint John Cruger Esqr to be Mayor, Walter Bicker Esqr and Clerk of the Market of the City of New York: John Roberts Esqr to be High Sheriff of the City and County of New York: and Thomas Thurloe Gentleman to be Coroner of the said City and County for the Year ensuing: Robert Lodge Esqr to be Mayor and Clerk of the Market of the City of Albany, and Coroner of the City and County of Albany: and Harmanus Schuyler Esqr to be High Sheriff of the said City and County of Albany for the Year ensuing: The said Sheriff of Albany hereby is bound in Recognizance with Security as usual for the due performance of his Office.

Appointment of Mayors Sheriffs & Coroners of New York and Albany

The General Assembly standing Prorogued to Tuesday the 26th October next, His Excellency was pleased upon the Advice of the Council to Prorogue the General Assembly to Tuesday the 16th Day of the said Month of October, and accordingly was pleased to Prorogue them accordingly.

A List of the Names of the Judges and Justices to be inserted in the Commissions of the Peace and of the Clerks to be appointed for the County of Ulster, was laid before the Board and the several Alterations being made at the Board, it was Ordered that Commissions be made out accordingly.

Commissions of the Peace and Clerks of Ulster County

The Report of John Tabor Kempe Esqr His Majesty's Attorney General of this Province, in Obedience to an Order of this Board of the

25.A59

the

granted commonly called the

which were formerly granted to the

for the same being; and directing the Attorney

his Opinion, whether His Majesty hath at present

to the said Lands, was laid before the Board, and

whereby this Board conceives it fully appears, that

in Question are vested either in the Corporation of the

Albany, or in the Corporation of the Dutch Church there

that the Crown hath no Right or Claim thereto.

Grants of the Governor

The following Quarterly and other Warrants, being grea
annual, were signed by His Excellency Esqr.

September Quarter 1762.

1st 1892	To His Excellency the Governor for his Salary from the 25th June last to the 1st day of September Instant	£280:0
2d 1893	To the Hono. Cadwallader Colden Esqr Lieutenant Governor for diminishing the Government upon the said 1st of September Instant	70:0
3d 1894	To His Excellency the Governor for Diminished and Contingencies from the first of June last to the said 1st	100:0
4th 1895	To the Secretary for his Quarter Salary ending the first of September Instant	7:10
5th 1896	To the Clerk of the Council for	7:10
6th 1897	To the Doorkeeper of the Council for	5:0
7th 1898	To the Printer for	12:10:0
8th 1899	To the Ranger for	7:10:0
9th 1900	To Denis Smith Land & Tidewaiter for	12:10:0
10th 1901	To Thomas Hill Land & Tidewaiter for	12:10:0

Order for hearing on the Complaint of Thomas Williams relating to Mr Kempe's Patent

The Board having under their Consideration the Report
of the Right Hon.ble Attorney General of this Province, on the
Complaint of the Corporation of Trustees, that certain Lands
comprized within the Grant commonly called the Corporation
Land were granted by the Patentees without first having been
tendered to the Trustees by His Excellency pursuant to the
Advice of the Council, that the Matter of the said Complaint,
and the Allegations of the Persons interested or claiming

in-

[illegible] the same that no Person may pretend [illegible]

At Council held at Fort George
in the City of Edenton on Wednesday
the thirteenth day of October 1802

Present

His Excellency the Hon[ble] Robert Hanchlen Caspian General &c.

[illegible] Chambers } [illegible]
[illegible] Smith } [illegible]

By Proclamation

The General Assembly standing Prorogued to this day, His Excellency was pleased Cyphered with the Advice of the Council, to Prorogue the General Assembly to Thursday the 5th day of November next, then to meet to proceed on Business, and a Proclamation was signed by His Excellency further Proroguing them accordingly.

Petition in behalf of Inhabitants of Hampton [illegible] the Hearing their Caveat

The Petition of William Montgomery for and on behalf of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Town of Pengelon in Ulster County, was presented to the Board and Read; praying that the Hearing in respect of the Caveat entered by the said Corporation against granting any Grants to the Southward & a Southwest line from the Head of Swipe Creek to the Blue Mountains, may be postponed to some day after the next Term of the Supreme Court.

Petitioner to be at liberty to provide Maps &c. respecting the running the line between Wilkes and Albany.

The Board considering that the running the Line between the Counties of Albany and Wilkes is a Measure which ought not to be delayed, and from whence it can only appear whether there are any vacant Lands bordering on the said Line, Resolved His Excellency be recommended to the General Assembly at their next meeting, to provide for the Expence which must accrue in running the said Line.

Warrant on the Treasurer

The following Warrant being read was signed by His Excellency with the Advice of the Council &c.

To the Commissioners and Auditors of the Treasury of this Colony, towards the Support of the Civil Establishment for the Service of the present Year [illegible]

£160 2 [illegible]

25:461

Return of English
prisoners Delivered up
By the Western Nations
of Indians

Their Visit ye 8th Dec: 1762

About forty Indians [illegible] down the River came
here and Saluted the [illegible] arges of their Guns,
When they acquainted me [illegible] to sail to the Commanding
Officer which they would do the next [illegible].

ye The above Indians being [illegible] as follows,

Brother

We are come to acquaint you that we have been very sickly this Summer and Fall, and have lost several of our People, which has prevented us from Hunting for the support of our families, much less providing any Skins to pay for our Wives & Children

During the time [illegible] Garrison at this Place, You always told us that when you drove the French away, you would allways give our Women and Children Cloathing when ever they were Naked, and Supply them with Powder & Lead, and indeed while the War was Doubtfull between you and the French, You fed us [illegible] since you conquered the French, you have give us nothing; We are now very Poor reduced by Sickness, and laid under the Necessity of Seeing for some relief.

We therefore by this String of Wampum request that you may give Our Women and Children some Cloathing whereby their Nakedness, and give us some Powder and Lead to enable us to prosecute the War against our Enemies the Southern Indians; You are a Wealthy People and what little you will give [illegible] your People will be but little out of ye way when you have them the [illegible]

Brother [illegible]

We can inform you that it is Not [illegible] has obliged us to beg at present, tho we have much surprized of late at your not [illegible] telling us when you settled here that you would supply us with all necessaries we wanted, now we [illegible] at your settling here, in the Heart of our Country has [illegible] three and put us to Several difficulties and now you [illegible] neither giving us Powder and Lead nor Suffering your Traders [illegible] as they formerly have done, and we [illegible] assure you, Brother, that your servant Hendricks all the Indian Natio [illegible] very Jealous, that you have some bad Designs against [illegible]

Brother

You Know all Indian [illegible] we have always glad to know what was
the Reason you Stop[ped] [illegible] to us

A True Copy Sign^d George Croghan Deputy Agent

here is my answer t

1 That I had no

2 That in regard

them, that

3 As the Rum

solved Unknown

Yours Sincerely

Orders and Regulations Published at Fort Pitt to be observed by the Traders Settlers and other Inhabitants of that Place. —

Sir

I have the honor to Inform your Excellency that the Postmaster Genl. Should receive here from Philadelphia, with the Letters from Mr Porter Peter Hennig one of the Secretaries of Pensylvania, to Colonel Cook here and Mr Davenport Agent of the Provincial Stores at this Post for Sending a Commission from him Empowering the Person to be Selected by the Indians for that Government This being an Innovation in the usual Manner of Proceeding with Matters of this Post, but as you are Sensible of a Precedent which might not be Safe for the Benefit of the Crown both Here and Detroit, I Could Do no Less than Desire your Orders Strictly with that Direction.

My Answer to Mr Blair Contained only my Objections to the Governors Instruction, I beg Leave to Enclose it and shall Likewise Add that the Person Intended by the Governor to Succeed Colonel Cook being Supposed to be Concerned in the Trade Carried on from this Department Could at Present Derive from the Journal of Mr Davenport Agent for Indian affairs that they have already Delivered upwards of Six Thousand Pounds Value in Goods here and at Detroit in Consequence of the several Grants Sold at this Post by your Orders, It is Equally with me Whether you Continue that Person or Appoint another Provided Government Should Judge

Detroit 24th October 1762.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Sir

1

I have the honour to inform your Excellency that the 7th Instant Capt Byrd arrived here from Philadelphia, with a Letter from Mr Rich. Peters desiring me in the name of the Governor of Pensilvania to assist Capt. Byrd, and Mr Davenport Agent of the Provincial Store at this Post in executing a Commission from him concerning the Prisoners to be delivered by the Indians to that Government.

This being an Innovation in the usual manner of proceeding in Indian affairs at this Post, and so far as appears to me a precedent which might tend to lessen the Weight of the Crown with these Indians, I cannot but think your orders comply with that measure.

My answer to Mr Peters containing part of my objections to the Governors Instructions I beg leave to enclose it, and shall only take the liberty to add that the news having hitherto been of the civil and heavy Expence occasioned by the Indians in this Department, and it appearing from the Journal of the D. Agents for Indian affairs, that they have already delivered upwards of 400 Prisoners at different times here and at Detroit, in consequence of the General Treaties held at those Posts by your orders: It is a doubt with me, whether you will approve that

any

His Excellency Sir Jeffery Amherst

any particular Government should now interfere in their own Name, and act of their Province in a point so pressingly & repeatedly insisted on by yourself.

I make no doubt that the Government of Pensilvania have only the Publick good in view in their private Treaties. But from the anxiety of some Persons in that Province, to concern themselves in Indian Politicks. — I should think that their intervention will rather perplex, than facilitate the management of Indian affairs.

I beg the favour of your orders — on the Subject of this letter that I may act consequently.

I have the honour to be with great Respect

(Sir)

Your most obedient
and most humble Servant
Henry Bouquet

a Copy

Fort Pitt 9th October 1760

(No 2)

I was favoured this day with your Letter of the 25th September, acquainting me that in consequence of the promises made by the Indians to the governor of Pensilvania, at the last Treaty at Lancaster, to deliver all the Prisoners yet remaining in their hands, He had appointed you Commissioners to receive them at this Post, and desired my countenance & assistance to those Gentlemen, in the Execution of this Commission—

It would give me the greatest satisfaction to have an opportunity of expressing my Respect for the Governor Hamilton, and convincing him of my readiness to comply with any thing he could require of me, and particularly in forwarding the speedy delivery of the Captives so often urged by the General to the Indians. But Colo. Bird and Mr Duncomb are the Commissioners appointed to receive the Prisoners having the Governors orders to deliver themselves in this Fort, & speak and talk in public to the Indians, as directed & shewn to me by them, previous to their Treaty with the Governor. I should be sorry to throw the smallest Obstacle in the Way of their Negotiation, all Indian affairs have been transacted in this Department in the name of the King, and that I cannot take upon me to introduce an alteration in a material point, by the delivery of Speeches & Presents to the Indians in the name of any other Governor, to all Persons the Commander in Chief excepted.

Richard Peters Esqr

Sir &c

I have offered to the Commissioners to address myself to the Indians the Import of the Governor's Message, and after the delivery of the Prisoners, and the distribution of the goods granted by your Government, in consideration of the trouble of their Voyage in bringing these Prisoners, that then the Commissioners should take the charge of them and have them safely conducted to their Settlements.

These Gentlemen not thinking themselves authorized to recede from their Instructions the Exchange of Part of their Commission must necessarily remain suspended till I know the general Intention.

And in the mean time not to obstruct or delay the Delivery of the Prisoners, I have sent a Message to inform the Indians of the Arrival of these Gentlemen, and recommended the speedy Assembling of the Nations, that they might be delivered as soon as possible, and that it was impossible that all nations could be here this Year, when yet, if any should come before the time they could be received in a friendly manner and delivered immediately to the Commissioners.

Upon this, that you will accede to the proposition in the inclosed Paper of the Governor, I agree that then —

extremely sorry to find myself obliged
in the first instance, as well to be able to
comply implicitly with the instructions given
to the commissioners, being absolutely obliged
to wait for the general orders of the Legislature

Jan. 1st

Copy of Letter from Colonel
Bouquet to Richd Peters Esqr
Dated Fort Pitt 9th Octo 1762.

Enclosed in Col. Bouquets of
same Date. - -

SIR W. JOHNSON TO REV. MR. WHEELOCK.

Johnson Hall Octr 16th 1762.

Sir I have been favoured with yours of the 8th u^{to}, and agree with you in opinion that the Indian Children will not improve in their Studys near so much from the method proposed of Erecting Schools in their Nations, as they would do according to your plan of Education, whereby they are kept out of the way of & uninfluenced by bad Example, but notwithstanding these my sentiments on that head I should not chuse to interfere therein as those Gentlemen cannot but observe on due consideration the advantages which the one plan hath in preference to the other.

Whilst the Indians remain in their present Sentiments it will be highly improper to attempt any Settlement in their Country as they are greatly disgusted at the great Thirst which we all seem to shew for their Lands, and therefore I must give it as my opinion that any Settlement on the Susquehanna River may prove fatal to those who should attempt to Establish themselves thereon, as the Indians have all declared not only their great aversion thereto, but have also threatned to prevent any such Settlement, so that I hope the dangers to which they may be Exposed, together with your Governor's proclamation against the same, will induce those concerned to drop their undertaking.

When I can find out the English youth you mention, I shall endeavour to comply with your request if I find he will answer your purpose. I am glad to hear that the Boys prosecute their studies with diligence and hope you have perfectly recovered of your late indisposition, as I am

Sir Your well wisher and very humble Servant

The Revd Mr Wheelock

Wm. Johnson.

SIR WM. JOHNSON TO THE REV. DR. BARCLAY,

RESPECTING A NEW EDITION OF THE INDIAN PRAYER BOOK.

Johnson Hall Octr 16th 1762.

Dear Sir When I was last at New York I acquainted you with my design of having a new Edition of the Indian Prayer Book printed of which you were pleased to undertake the inspection.

I now therefore herewith transmit you the old Edition, which as it wanted the Singing Psalms, I therefore send you such of them in Manuscript as I have been able to procure, together with the Communion Service, & Public Baptism of Infants &c. which they would be desirous to have inserted, as also some Prayers of the propriety of which you are the most proper Judge, you will therefore please to do therein as you shall Judge best.

You will please to direct that there be printed 400 Setts on a better type, and paper than that of the Former and as the Square Figure of that Edition rendered it somewhat inconvenient the present may make a handsome small Octavo.

In order to bestow on principal People, I would chuse to have 20 Setts out of the beforementioned 400 printed on a fine Paper & type and neatly bound, Lettered on the back and gilt, of two Setts of which I must beg your acceptance, & that you will make any alterations or additions which you may think necessary thro'out the work ordering the same to be bound in such manner as you shall judge most fitting.

I am convinced you will have particular pleasure in taking under your inspection a performance calculated for the instruction of the ignorant, & the promoting of Christianity which with my experience of your abilities are the principal inducemt[s] to offer you this trouble by recommending the whole to your care. I am,

The Rev[d] D[r] Barclay with Sincerity, Dear Sir, &c.

REV[D] M[R] WHEELOCK TO SIR W[M] JOHNSON.

Lebanon 20th Jan[ry] A D 1763.

Sir The inclosed from M[r] Charles Jeffery Smith[1] is not the Fruit of an Enthusiastic turn of Mind or any Freak of a heated Imagination, but the Result of much Deliberation & good Advice; and your Hon[r] may depend upon it as such.

He is a young Gentleman of about 22 years of age. He received the Honours of our College five years ago; and has obtained a good and unblemished Character. He had the offer of the Place and Office of a Tutor in our College last Fall but refused it for the sake of teaching this Indian School gratis. He is the only son of his Father, who lived at Brook Haven on Long Island, and there died about 15 years ago. And the estate left to this young Gentleman, he supposes to be sufficient to support himself and an Interpreter in the Business of a Missionary among the Indians, to which Purpose he seems inclined to devote it. I esteem him remarkably turn'd for that Business. And make no doubt your Hon[r] will have much satisfaction in him when you shall have opportunity to know his worth by personal acquaintance with him; for I think you will find the amiable Characters of a Gentleman, a Scholar, and a Christian very agreably meeting in him.

And the poor Heathen will not have occasion to object against him as they have done against some "that he loves himself and his money more than the Indians."

Joseph and the rest of the Boys from your Quarter are all well and make good Progress in Learning. I was much discouraged with the biges[t] Abraham for some Time, but he does very well of late.

Joseph is indeed an excellent youth, he has much indeared himself to me, as well as to his Master, and every body else, by his good Behaviour. When M[r] Smith first proposed to me his taking him for his Interpreter, I opposed it, fearing it would obstruct his Studies, and expose him to get into a roving unsettled State; but upon further Consideration I am of Opinion it will be best, as M[r] Smith is apt and able to teach, and proposes to bed and board with him. If it should prove otherwise and be a mean to prevent his pursuing his Studies afterwards I shall be very sorry.

I very Thankfully acknowledge the Receipt of yours by M[r] Kingsley, but your Letter to Joseph which you mention in that to me, never arrived, nor can I guess what was the Fate of it.

My School now consists of 25, who depend wholly upon the Charities of Gods people for their support, and if the Hearts of Gentlemen shall continue open to contribute supplies for it, we must in a little Time determine where to fix it in order to build conveniently for it.

1 Rev. C. J. Smith was a descendant of Col. William Smith of St. George's Manor, L. I. It is surmised that his father was Henry S., who died in 1747. He was ordained at Lebanon in June, 1763, and was ordered to proceed to Onohoghquage as a missionary, but he had not time to effect much good in that quarter, as his labors were interrupted by the Pontiac war. He returned in consequence, and went to Brookhaven where he resided in 1766. He afterwards itinerated in the south and was very successful as a preacher among the colored population of Virginia. He devoted much of his means to charitable purposes. Ed.

Sir

Philad.a Octr. 7.th 1762

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I was honord with your Excellency's letter of the 13.th instant inform-
-ing me the very acceptable news of the retaking of the Island of Newfoundland by
his Majesty's Forces under the Command of Lord Colville and Lieutenant Colonel
Amherst. On which I beg leave kindly to congratulate you. and in particular
on the important part sustained in it by your worthy Brother, whose Zeal
and good Conduct will, I hope, be attended with the like success in all
his future undertakings.

It gives me the greatest pain to be obliged to trouble your
Excellency so frequently as I have done, upon a subject which, tho' at the first
view, it appears rather a provincial than a general concern, yet, should it
take the turn we apprehend, I mean the embroiling us with the Indians,
must in its consequences very nearly affect all the Colonies on this Continent.

I gave your Excellency some time since by Mr Peters a full
account of the claims of the Connecticut people, and of their attempts to settle
on Lands in this province not purchased of the Indians; and on the 30.th
of July last I addressed myself to you again, on the same subjects: in which
you were pleased so far to interpose as to write to Governor Fitch about it.
From whom and from the proclamation issued by him about that time I was
in hopes to have heard nothing further of any illegal proceedings of those
people with respect to the matter in question. — But to my great surprize
while I lately attended a Treaty with the Northern & Western Indians at Lancaster,
I was informed that great numbers of the Connecticut people were actually arrived
in this province, with an intention to force a Settlement at Wyoming on the
River Susquehannah, a favourite and Valuable hunting Country of the Indians
upon which I forthwith dispatched a Messenger to bring me an Account of
their Numbers Proceedings & designs, the Result of whose Enquiry is contained
in the inclosed narrative, which has been made before the Mayor of this City
upon Oath.

I know not what further to add but to assure your Excellency that I
know the Six Nations to be so extremely jealous of our encroachments upon their
Country, and so tenacious of the Lands in question (which at the late Treaty they
publickly and particularly put under the Care of some Delawares present with
injunctions to acquaint them immediately if any white people should offer to
take possession of them) that I am persuaded, if the Connecticut people had
not returned upon their Summons they would all have been destroyed, which
could not fail to have brought on an Indian War. and the Land may be
expected, should they, or they threaten, attempt to prosecute their Schemes the
next Year, with greater numbers.

Another

another instance of their jealousy with respect to their Lands is, that when at the late Treaty, I asked their permission to carry our Goods by Water up the West Branch of Susquehanna, with a view only to accomodate the Western Indians with Merchandize at a Cheaper Rate than it can be afforded under the heavy expence of a long Land Carriage, they rejected my application with the utmost indignation and in the most peremptory manner. Saying we should not have a Road that Way.

I am very unwilling to believe that Mr. Fitch does covertly abet these irregular proceedings of the people of his Government; as he has been so repeatedly informed of the unhappy Effects that will probably ensue from a prosecution of them. Yet it happens very unfortunately, that upon every enquiry that has been made of these people touching the Authors of this Project, from the Year 1754 to this time, He and his Sons have been constantly charged with being Concerned and interested in it. and indeed, his whole Correspondence, which has come to my Knowledge, in relation to this affair, has appeared to me so artful and evasive, that I could not help — Concluding that he never spoke his whole mind upon the Occasion; And what the more confirms me in this Opinion is, that in a late Letter from Sir Wm. Johnson, He acquaints me that two Gentlemen, one of them under the name of Colo. Fitch, whom I suppose to be a Son of the Governor, had lately been with him as Deputies from that Company to learn his Sentiments with Respect to the Propriety of their settling on those Lands. — I should be very glad to find my self mistaken in the Opinion I have formed of Mr. Fitch's Conduct in this affair.

As Your Excellency is so attentively entrusted with the Interests of the Crown in those parts, I have thought it my duty, in this new attempt of the Connecticut People, to lay the matter before you, and, once more to beg your interposition in such manner as shall most agreeable to you. — I also beg you will please to excuse the trouble I have given you in relation to this affair, which I should most certainly have avoided, had I either conceived it to be a matter of small importance to the welfare of the Colonies, or unworthy of your Notice & interposition.

I have the hon.r to be with the greatest respect

Sir Your Excellency's Most Obed.t
& most Humble Serv.t

James Hamilton

His Ex.cy Sr. Jeffry Amherst

1762

1762 At a Council held at Fort George in the City of New York on Wednesday the third Day of November 1762

Present

His Excellency the Honble Robert Monckton Capt. General & Governor in Chief.

Mr. Hammanden, Mr. Smith, Mr. De Lancey, Earl of Sterling.

A Memorial being represented to this Board in Behalf of the Parties laying Claim to the Lands comprehended within the Conajoharie Patent, that the Time Appointed for the Hearing the Matter of Complaint of the Conajoharie Indians, respecting the said Lands, will be very Inconvenient for the Attendance of such of the said Indians whose Examination it may be necessary to take on this Occasion: It is therefore Ordered by his Excellency the Governor, with the Advice of the Council, That all Examinations of the said Indians, taken in the Presence of Sir William Johnson Baronet, and three of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace of the County of Albany, and Certified by them, be Admitted to be read before this Board, at the Hearing on the fifteenth Day of December next.

A true Copy Exam.d by

Cl. W. Banyar Dep. Sec.

Declaration of the Sachems of Conajoharie in Defence of their Lands in Dispute taken in the Presence of Sir William Johnson, and three Justices of the Peace, pursuant to the Order of Governor, and Council of the 3d. of Novemb.r, at Conajoharie the 24th. Day of Novembed 1762.

We Aragnadecka, Cuyenquaragon, Canagaradunckie, Oniaunwaghie, and Aproghsie, being the Eldest, and Principal Sachems of the Conajoharie Indians assembled agreable to the Order of his Excellency the Governor and Council, of this Province, of the 3d. Inst., take this Opportunity of

Philadelphia 4 Novr 1762

Dear Sir

Phillipps Pa.
36116

Your kind Letter of the 15th ulto deserves a longer Answer than I can now have time to write. The inclosed from Govr Fauquier came just time enough to forward it by the Post, and as I know a little time is of great use on particular occasions in Indian affairs I would not delay it one moment.

The Speech may be objected to as it shall seem to advise a peace between the Northern Indians & the Cherokees. If you think it improper, or that it will displease the Indians, Governor Fauquier thinks you will do well to alter it (or leave it out) so as to accomodate it to the Temper of the Indians. The Speech advised may also be given to the Indians at Lancaster by their Commissioners, & I communicated Mr Croghan's opinion, that advised the Governor not to meddle between the Two Nations: for this reason Mr Fauquier desired me to mention this matter to you.

The Paper, which I see by yours I called the Assembly remonstrance, is no more than a Report of the Committee of Assembly, made to & known on their return from Easton of their Proceedings there, and when it was read in the House,

Mr Allen objected to that part of it wherein they had represented your conduct in an untrue & unfavourable Light, & upon Mr Allens contesting this Point it was not agreed to, but left by for further consideration in January, when they will either insist or not, as they find you have represented them to the Ministers, or to the Board of Trade. So that nothing can be at present got

Yet It is apprehended as Mr Allen says that tho' they have wrote several bad & angry things against you to their Friends in London, yet they will not be made publick if they find you have stared them in your Repeal of the Stamp Act at Barbados.

Mr Franklin is come & will support Lobb the Lead; & their Partizans who were up at Barbados will follow any advice he gives in the Affair. I am afraid of Losing the Post or I shd say more

I am &c.
your most obedient
humble Servant
Richard Peters

They be glad to transmit a Roll for Stone of Virginia, as one not yet lost and be explained.

Mr Croghan is to account with you for Rum you may to hand us to Col the Lands at Buffalo.

21,648, FOL. 446-446v.

Fort Pitt 30th Nov. 1768.

446

Copy of a Letter Received from Mr. M'Kee.

Sir

After having met the Indians of the Several Nations at the Place I came upon, they have held a Council among themselves in which they have three Times Expressed their Desire to open the Path with some Persons they have elected and do expect that at their Return they will have Authority to talk us all the Business of their People

[redacted]

remain easy in the Settlements.

The 6th instant arrived here Kittanning Tom from Fort Augustus Country, and gave us the following Intelligence. That having seen a private Council held last Spring by the Mingoes and the Chiefs of the Delawares at [redacted] between them to strike the Back Inhabitants of this Country, and in order to get [redacted] in this undertaking they had secretly sent a Belt with a Blood Hatchet over the Lakes which was now past through the several Nations Residing that way, and was lastly delivered to their Nation by some of the principal Men of the Shawnese. That no Nations had take hold of it but the Mingoes, Delawares, and Shawnese as for their Nation they are determined on the contrary

[illegible] Sir

I have received the Speech of the Seven
Nations with the Belt & Hatchet & Strings upon them
which I have sent to Fort Pitt to be forwarded
with the Speech from them in answer
to your Letters by Gen. Gladwin and do expect
to be there for the [illegible] what they have to say
me first [illegible] to take us all the
Delawares [illegible] number of their People
to get [illegible] people who
remain encamped here.

The Belt and Hatchet above spoke of, I have sent
by Lieut. Cuyler who are gone on the Return
to Detroit. [illegible] have likewise sent a runner
with two Strings of Wampum and the Chain of the
Delawares [illegible] them to
the [illegible] country, and in order
to give [illegible] Nations to Fort Miamis & Ouiatanon
they had mostly sent [illegible] Belt with a Hatchet
over the Lakes which was sent through the
Several Nations Residing that way, and was lastly
delivered to them by some of the principal Men
of the Shawnese. But that no Nations had taken hold
of it but the Mingoes, Delawares, and Shawnese
as for their Nation they are determined on the contrary
as the occasion of their coming here at this time was
to return the Belt and Hatchet they had received on that
Head. This account corresponds with my instructions
and thought proper to acquaint you with it

I am Sir
Your most ob: & humb: Servant
Alexander McGee

To Coll: Bouquet —

New York 10th Nov. 1762

Sir,

I Have just now your Letter of the 9th October, with a Copy of the Order you Wrote to Mr. Peters in Answer to his in regard to the Assistance required by the Governor of Pensylvania to the Commissioners he had sent to Receive the Prisoners Expected to be Delivered up by the Indians. After Expressing Entirely of your preserving the Rights of the Prisoners, yet I am so Anxious to have Every Captive out of the Hands of the Savages that I would give every Encouragement in my power for Effecting it. And upon Proposal of Delivering to the Indians the Import of that Governor's Message & seeing them Receive the Presents after they have given up the Prisoners, who are then to be Delivered to the Commissioners, in order to Conduct them in Safety to the Settlements, I do very Reasonable, that I am persuaded the

Determining to pursue the Project of the Journey
the page Informs them I recieve the Documents after
the Departure of the Prisoners who are then
to be Returned to the Commissioners in order to
Conduct them in Safety to the Settlements as so
very Reasonable that I am persuaded the
Governor on Receiving your Letter will have
Immediately Orders the Commissioners to Comply
Therewith

I am Sir
Your most Obedient Servant

Jas. Pratt

Colonel Bouquet, or Officer
Commanding at Fort Pitt

[illegible] Nov.r 11.th 1764

[illegible] by the [illegible] your Letter to Lieut.t [illegible]
[illegible] Commissioners and [illegible] given by me to Col.o Bird
[illegible] relating to the Western Indians, the Delivery of the Captives
[illegible] and keeping among them, and which at the late Treaty at Lancaster,
[illegible] Indians, [illegible] & Jersey as Interpreters
[illegible] Indians.

I have also received a Letter from Colonel Bird of the same import
with yours to Mr Peters, and, that [illegible] not permit the Commissioners to speak
to the Indians, or to make them a present via the Mouth of the Susquehanna, without
[illegible] for that purpose from General Gage, but that if they would
[illegible] a Speech to the Indians, and Delivering the Captives
[illegible] Commissioners should [illegible] Bird would receive them
[illegible] Delivered by the Commissioners should
[illegible]

[illegible] Indians would look the [illegible]
[illegible] Gentlemen, I do not imagine
[illegible] any of the Indians
[illegible] ably to be dissatisfied
[illegible] of restoring the Prisoners
[illegible] General Gage and
[illegible] that I [illegible] to dispose with them
[illegible] will be pleased to take
[illegible] in such manner as may be
[illegible] itself, at an Interview
[illegible] Captives for all the other Indians
[illegible] the Coast Caucuses about the
[illegible] Ships you will be pleased to
Inform the belonging to them. — and the Commissary of their Ships
[illegible] and is fully convinced in by me
[illegible] fully convinced that your Conduct upon this occasion [illegible]
has proceeded from any Disrespect to me or to the Province but from a persuasion that
it was a Duty incumbent on you by the Tenor of the Service, from which you were not
at liberty to depart, and in which it is highly [illegible] that you were in the right to
[illegible] Instructions [illegible] I should not to understand [illegible] punctilios of this Kind.

James Hamilton

Your Excellency, as also to the order of the Lt Governour & Council, thereon of the 7th of April, last. The Indians are continually making application to me on that head, as the late order of Council has not put a stop to the proceedings at law, and they are daily threatened with being dispossessed of their property, by which they must become Vagabonds throughout the Province.

In the Year 1754 on complaint being made by the Indians to the late Lieut. Governour Delancey in Council at Albany at which I was present of the fraud made use of in obtaining the Patent in Question, Lord Sterling and Mr. William Livingston being sent for by the Board, and examined concerning it, readily signified their Willingness to surrender up their claims thereto, but many of those concerned being Minors, nothing more was done therein. and the principal Persons concerned in procuring said Patent, gave it as the reason then, why it was not divided, that as it was obtained without the knowledge of the Indians, the Patentees could not attempt the same so long as any of the Indians were alive.

upon the whole I flatter myself it will appear to Your Excellency that the most fraudulent Steps were taken to obtain the Patent and the question. The Indians think themselves particularly happy in having the affair heard and determined by your Excellency and the Gentlemen of the Council, who I am convinced will procure them such relief in the premises as the circumstances of their case shall appear to deserve.

This moment Joe Allen from Niagara arrived here with two Seneca Indians, He informed me that about Midnight upon the 6th being in company with one William Newkirk of Schenectady and his own Servant, were met on this side of the Seneca Lake called Canuhsadagay, by two Indians of Kanestio, a Village of Indians nearer to the Ohio, who shook hands with Newkirk, after passing them by, turned about and fired upon them, by which Newkirk and Allens Servant were killed, his horse was shot & himself taken Prisoner. That the Indians of the Seneca Lake freed him, and after expressing great concern for what happened

they Sent an Indian with him hither, and another charged with several Belts of Wampum expressing themselves from having any part therein, or the least knowledge thereof. — I have thereupon dispatched a Message to that Nation or Village requiring that they do immediately deliver up the offenders on pain of our resenting it on the castle to which they belong. —

I have the honour to be with
— the utmost respect
Sir
Your Excellency's
Most Obedient and
Most Humble Servant
G. Morris

N.º 11.ª Boston

Nov.ª 6.th 12.th 1762

Copy of Mr. Hutchins's Journals and Report from his arrival at Detroit on the 9th of May 1762—

"I was detained at Détroit until the 15th of May partly on account of a Batteau not being ready for me, I being obliged to leave my other Boat here which being now prepared set out for Michilimackinack where I arrived the second of June. detained here four Days by contrary winds and a rough Sea.

The day I arrived the Chipeweighs killed a man of the Muyomemy Nation upon the parade in the Fort in revenge for two Men that had been killed by his Nation some considerable time ago of the Chipeweighs. Soon after this happened a Duel with the Murderers, and some more of them ran at the commanding Officer and shooted him they was between sorry that they had killed the Indian within the Fort and hoped he would impute it to the passions they were in and not to any insult intended to be offered to the English and to Conform with all was said they made the Commanding Officer a present of an Indian Slave. I observed him to rest satisfied.

June the 4th Deputys of the Ottawas and Chipeweighs Nations assembled and agreable to my Instructions I made them a present by Belt of Wampum with the business I came on - after then said they would meet tomorrow and inform me with what they had to say.

The 5th the three Indians met and the Chief of the Ottawas spoke as follows.

Brother "We are much obliged to his Majesty for taking so much notice of us as to send you to visit our Country—

We do assure you that we have no evil in our hearts against the English, but are entirely reconciled to them and will do all in our power,

power to advise our young People to behave well: every thing you told us at the Treaty of peace at Detroit we have experienced to be true, and we are of the same mind now that we were of then."

Notwithstanding the satisfaction the Ottawas Expressed in the above Speech I was informed by my Interpreter that they expected a present from me and seemed much dissatisfied that they were disappointed, tho' they said nothing to me concerning it

The Chepewaighs desired I would hear them tomorrow

The 6th they assembled and then they spoke as follows

"Brother We are very well satisfied to see you here, and are convinced you are come to see us on a good design; and if you should hear any bad reports concerning us we desire you will not credit them we have delivered up all the prisoners that we had of the English, and desire you will acquaint Sir Wm Johnson that we are a poor people and we hope he will pity us and to assure you all we have said is true we give you this Belt of Wampum"

Gave a Belt

I was informed by my Interpreter that the Chepewaighs expected a present from me and was much dissatisfied that their being disappointed, notwithstanding they said nothing to me concerning it

The 7th I set out for the Bay where I arrived after a very disagreable passage of 17 days. I could not have a meeting with the Indians here until the 25th as their Chiefs were mostly gone to an Indian Village to hold a Council on account of the Death of their Nation, that was killed at Michilimackinac

The 25th all the Indians of the Sioux Nations that were at the Fort assembled and I then made them acquainted with my Instructions confirming what I had said with a Belt of Wampum

one

One of their Chiefs spoke as follows —

"Brother, I in behalf of my Nation, Return you my sincere thanks for the accounts you have brought us, we are also greatly obliged to Sir William Johnson for taking so much care as to send you to let us know what the Generals had done respecting us, We are Extremely well pleased with every thing you have said: We are thoroughly convinced that the prohibition of Spirituous Liquors was done for our goods from the bad effects attending that use of it long ago; we do once again intreat Sir William Johnson to send a Smith to this Fort to mend our Guns and Tomahawks &c, as we are greatly straitned many times to support our families occasioned by our Guns being out of repair which obliges us to come here with our Women and Children to beg some provisions from our Brother. You will also let him know we are a poor people, this do very likely we shall be obliged to take part in the Quarrels that subsists between the Manomeneys here and the Chippeweighs at Michilimackinac, for we cannot see hunting for our families and Cloaths for our Women and Children, therefore we hope Sir William Johnson will consider us and send us some Necessaries to keep our Women and Children from the Cold. Your coming here plainly answers to the Commanding Officers Kindness in every thing he tells us, and you may assure yourself that we will do every thing in our power to serve the English."

The same day I made the Reynard Nation acquainted with my Instructions and gave them a Belt of Wampum —

Their answer was the same with the Sioux Nation.

The 26th I delivered the same Message to the Maynomeneys that I had done to the Sakies & Reynard Nations, and gave them a Belt of Wampum —

Their

Their answer was the same with the other two Nations, only added, "that it was very probable they would strike the Chipeweighs in revenge for the Man of their Nation that was lately killed at Michilimackinac, but assured me that if any of the English who have occasion to come and meet them they should pass and repass unmolested."

I was informed by my Interpreter that the Sakis, Kickapoo, & Meynomeney Nations all expected a present from me and were a good deal displeased at their being disappointed.

After my Business was over with the Meynomeneys I desired they would send a Carefull Indian with me as a guide to St Josephs. their Chief assured me that at that time they could not spare any as they expected in a few days to send a party to War against the Chipeweighs; and added as their Indians along the way I had to go was informed that the English had countenanced the killing of one of their People in the Fort at Michilimackinack, that it was more than probable they would do me an injury and advised me to return to Michilimackinack and go from there to St Josephs which I did.

The 20th of June set out from the Bay Returned to Michilimackinac the 7th of July, where I was detained for want of a passage until the 11th. I then set out and arrived at St. Josephs the 6th of August.

The 7th I assembled the Pautewatamies & made them acquainted with my Instructions and gave them a belt of Wampum.

The 8th They Expressed great uneasiness that Rum was not allowed them as usual, and Desired that as their Whole Nation was afflicted with Sickness which rendered them incapable of hunting

that

that Sir William Johnson would send them some few presents to keep their Women and Childreny from the Cold, — and further said they were greatly surprised that I had not a present for them

They gave a String of Wampum

The 9th Set out for the Fort at the Mineamis wh. we arrived the 12th

The 13th had a meeting with the Mineamis & Twightwee Indians and acquainted them with my Instructions —

Gave them a belt of Wampum

I then told them, I had some business at the Wawiaghtonos and on my Return would hear what they had to say —

The 14th Set out for the Wawiaghtonos and arrived there the 15th

The 19th had a meeting with the following Indians Viz. Wawiaghtonos, Kickapous, Mascoutens, & Piankashaws, whom I made acquainted with my Instructions and gave each Nation a Belt of Wampum

They then desired I would hear them tomorrow

The 20th the above Indians met, and the Wawiaghtonos Chief spoke in behalf of his and the Kickapoos Nation as follows

"Brother, We are very thankfull to Sir William Johnson for sending you to enquire into the State of the Indians, We see you we are indeed very miserable, at present on account of a severe Sickness that has seized almost all our People many of which have died lately and many more are likely to dies however this we don't grumble at, it was God that put us on the Earth and when he pleases to take us away we must be satisfied; but what we think hardest of is that the English have never so much as given us the least present or even allowed a Smith to be at this post to mend our Guns, we know very well that the Indian

Nations

Nations have had presents given them at two, or three different times, and a Smith allowed to mend their Guns; what those Indians have done to get themselves in so great favour with the English we have never heard? But this we are sure of — that we are ready on all occasions to serve our Brethren the English, and we will advise our Young people to behave well.

If we were to go to the French at the Illinois they would give us some Ammunition at least, but our Brother here has desired us to have as little dealings with them as possible. You see we mind what he says as none of our People have offered to go near the French since the English came here.

We desire you will acquaint Sir William Johnson with all we have said to you, and we hope he will allow a Smith at the Fort and also send some Presents for our Women and Children. As to English prisoners we have not any remaining amongst our Nation, and to assure you all that we said is true, We give you this Wampum and Council pipe."

Gave Wampum & Council pipe.

The Chief of the Nanticokes spoke on behalf of his and the Conoshaw Nations in the same manner that the Shawanese & Chickapoos had done, concluding what they said by giving some Wampum and a Council pipe. —

(The 21st I detained here on account of my Horses run off by the Indians.

The 22d I set out for the Tuscarora at which time the 24th

The 23d The Tuscarora Indians assembled and I was told I would request of Mr Croghan to send them a Smith, Command their Guns and Tomahawks & also told them some Presents as their People were mostly sick. Could not hear of any Rum.

They

They gave a String of Wampum

The Officer at this post aquainted me, that it was almost impossible to keep friendships with the Indians here without allowing them some Presents, and that they were Extremely uneasy that a Smith was not allowed them

the 20th and 29th Detained here on account of Wet Weather

the 30th of August set out for the lower Shawanese Towns Reached there the 8th of September in the afternoon

I could not have a Meeting with these Indians until the 12th as their People were mostly sick, and some dying every day. I then made them acquainted with my Instructions, and

Gave a belt of Wampum

They gave for answer "That as their Chiefs were gone to a Council with the English in Pensilvania they could not transact any Business in their Absence; that they Expected them to arrive in a few days, and as soon as they came an Answer to my Speech should be immediately sent me Croghan"

They gave some Wampum

the 13th set out for Fort Pitt and arrived there the 24th of September 1762

Vizt

The above a relation of what has passed between the Indians inhabiting near the Distant posts, and me; and notwithstanding the manner they have expressed themselves in their publick Speeches I always found in private conversation that they were not to well satisfied as I could have wished as they were disappointed in their Expectations of my not having Presents for them, and as the French had always accustomed themselves to in time of peace, endeavour by little and little to make

Make these people great presents three, or four times a Year, and always allowed them a sufficient Quantity of Ammunition at the Posts, they think it very strange, that this Custom should be so immediately broke off by the English, and the Traders not allowed even to take so much ammunition with them as to enable those Indians to kill game sufficient for the support of their Families — Tho notwithstanding the Officers of the different Posts have been obliged to give those Indians some presents as it would be impossible to keep friendship with them without, they nevertheless look on those presents as mere trifles, and are in great expectations of having presents sent them from Sir William Johnson —
And I see it is with the greatest difficulty that the Officers can keep them in good humour.

Sir,

Your Humble Servant

Tho. Hutchins

To George Croghan Esqr.

Copy
W.m Hutchins
Journals and Report of
his Tour thro' the Indian
Nations from his leaving
Détroit
Enclosed in Sir W.m Johnson's
of the 12th Novem.r 1762.

Council on the 15th of next Month re<lative> to the Claims laid to the Indˢ. lands at Conajoharee, and I can<not omit> mentioning the same to you, together with my Sentiments, <that as the> Irregular steps taken to obtain the Land <in Question, must> on a thorough Examination into the Circumstances thereof <appear highly> unjust I am of opinion you will agree <with me that such steps should> be taken therein to procure the <Indˢ. Justice, as may convince them & all Indians> that we are deter<mined to take no advantage of them but to do> them the strictest Justice whe<rever the case shall deserve it> which will not only do honor to his <Majestys Instructions & the English> in General, but prevent the Indˢ from taking <measures concerning which I> have reason to be very apprehensive in case they meet with <no redress.> I shall not fail as Early as possible in the Spring sending you <the Potatoes> you mention thro' the Conveyance of Mr. Gamble, and hope they may <prove> as good as described, which may at some time induce you to come & par<take> of my other Productions in this Distant part of the Province, whi<ch wd.> give me a sensible pleasure.

I am with kind respects to you, Mrs. <Watts> & family Dr Sir &ca.

The Honble J. WATTS <Esqr.>

TO THOMAS FITCH

Df.[1]

Johnson Hall Novr. 19th 1762.

SIR

I am to return you thanks for the trouble you have promised to take in laying my demand before the Assembly of your Province when they shall meet.

Since the Departure of Coll. Fitch & Mr. Chew who were sometime ago with me to know my Sentiments concerning the

[1] Destroyed by fire.

Claims laid by the people of Connecticut to some Lands on the River Susquehanna, I have been informed that a number of persons concerned had assembled and began to establish themselves there, but were induced to retire on the Indians admonishing them to leave the same, least they should be under a necessity of compelling them thereto by force and as such settlement is in open defiance of your Proclamation I cannot avoid giving you my Sentiments as I formerly did to the beforementioned Gentlemen, that the Indians looking upon that Claim as unlawfull, and the steps taken to obtain the Same to be unjust, have declared themselves determined to oppose any such Settlement. I am therefore very apprehensive any farther attempts to any establishm^{t}. there may not only be severely felt by those who shall put the same in Execution, but may (notwithstanding all my Endeavors to the contrary) be productive of fatal Consequences on our Frontiers. I could not omit offer^{g}. this my Intelligence & opinion, as I am convinced from the Tenor of y^{r} proclamation you will take all possible steps to prevent any attempts of that Nature and I beg you will believe me to be Dr Sir &^{ca}.

The Honble Govr. Fitch

TO JAMES HAMILTON

Df.[1]

Johnson Hall Nov^{r}. <19th 1762.

Dear Sir

Since the receipt> of your favour of the 17th of last month,[2] <I have received> a Copy of the Treaty at Lancaster, together with <a letter> from M^{r}. Peters.

I am very glad to find that the Warning given by the Indians <to> the people of Connecticut has produced the desired effect, <and I> hope it will induce them to lay aside their scheme.

---

[1] In handwriting of Guy Johnson.

[2] Not found.

The jealousy of the 6 Nations has been so inflamed from <many> steps of ours lately taken, that I am not so much surpri<sed at> the opposition which your proposal met with, as they <are apt> to consider it merely as an Encroachment, however calcula<ted for> their benefit and that of their Allies. The Connecticut people <I am> of opinion will readily be induced to sacrifice <their> Claims to their real security which would be <greatly> Exposed by so wild an undertaking in defiance of the origin<al &> Lawfull proprietors, I should therefore be sorry that Govr Fi<tch> had any hand in that Scheme (as by your Letter there is re<ason to> Suspect) in which he must greatly deceive himself, after <hearing> my opinion thereon & the Ind^{s}. determination to the Contrary.

Thomas King has always appeared to me as a busy <Man, who> often intermeddles in public matters without proper authority <from an> Earnest desire to appear a person of Consequence as well as from a Mercenary motive but I imagine the Six Nations will consider the whole affair <in a> Genl. Council at Onondaga, altho' they have not as <yet acquainted> me with such their intentions.

I make no doubt but the Quakers would gladly <seize on any thing> which they might apprehend to be conducive to <their designs, and have> for several years considered them as a people <desirous to engross the management> of Ind^{n}. affairs <within y^{r}. province in opposition to Government but I ima>gine they will never have it <in their power to obtain their ends> by transacting affairs thro' so corrupt <a Channel as I> must think myself bound in duty to op<pose any Scheme which> may be calculated for private views in <opposition to the Royal> Authority.

I am glad M^{r}. Croghan was of so much use at Lan<caster, in> preventing the Indians from being influenced by the Machi<nations of> designing People and it gives me pleasure to find that the <Treaty> was so happily terminated in defiance of their Partial de<signs.> Whenever I may come at the

knowledge of any future attempts to be made by the People of Connecticut I shall imediately communicate them to you as well as take all measures within my power for preventing any such from taking place, for which purpose I shall now write to Govr. Fitch and give him my farther Sentiments thereon, and as I shall at all times be Glad to be favored with your friendly intelligence and Correspondence So I shall omit no opportunity of assuring you how much I am with the greatest Esteem

Dr. Sir &c.

<The Honble Govr Hamilton.>

INDORSED: Johnson Hall Novr. 19th 1762
Letter to Govr Hamilton

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

L. S.

<New York, 21st Novemr. 1762.

Sir,

I> had last Night the Favor of your <Letter of the 12th> Instant; And I shall Write Immedi<ately to> Major Gladwin concerning the Trade said to be Carried on between the French Inhabitants at our <Out Posts> & the People of the Mississippi, that an Effectual <Stop> may be put to Every thing of that kind, that may <have> happened, by Ordering the Commanding Officers to <be> more on their Guard, not to Allow any of the Inhabit<ants> to have the least Commerce with those of the Illinois, <or> Country Adjacent, on any Account whatsoever.

In a Letter from Colonel Bradstreet, which <I had> Opened just before Yours, I was Shocked on Read<ing> that the two men who Accompanied Allen from Ni<agara>, had been Murdered by the Indians: The Parti<culars> mentioned by You, Discover such a Spirit of Wanton Cruelty in those

Pennsylvania 1762.

At a private Conference held at the Governors House with Teedyuscung the 10th Nov.r 1762

Present

The Honorable James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant Governor &c.a and
Richard Peters Esquire. Isaac Stille Interpreter.

The Governor desired Teedyuscung to speak nothing but what should be strictly true, which he promised to do, and then he began his Business, saying

Brother,

you may remember that some time ago I told you that I should be obliged to remove from Wyomink on account of the New England people, and I now acquainted you, that soon after I returned to Wyomink from Lancaster, there came 150 of those people furnished with all sorts of Tools as well for building as Husbandry, & declared that they had bought those Lands from the Six Nations, and would settle them, and were actually going to build themselves Houses and settle upon a Creek called Lechawamack, about seven or eight Miles above Wyomink: I threatned them hard and declared I would carry them to the Governor at Philadelphia, and when they heard me threaten them in this manner, they said they would go away, and consult their own Governor; for if they were carried to Philadelphia they might be detained there seven Years, and they said further, that, since the Indians were uneasy at this purchase, if they would give them back the Money it had cost them, which was one or two Bushels of Dollars, they would give them their Land again.

Brother,

Ten days after these were gone there came other fourteen Men, and made us the same Speeches, declaring that they expected above 3000 would come and settle the Wyomink Lands in the Spring, and they had with them a Saw & Iron Mill Irons, pretending to go directly and build a Saw Mill about a Mile above where I live, but upon my threatning them in the same manner I did the former Company, they went away, & as I was told, buried their Tools some where in the woods. These people desired me to assist them in surveying the Lands, and told me they would reward me handsomely for my trouble, but I refused to have any thing to do with them.

Brother,

Six days after these were gone, there came other Eight white men, & a Mulatto, and said the very same things to me that the others had said, and immediately I got together my Council, and as soon as we had finished our Consultations, I told these people that I would actually confine them and carry them to Philadelphia, & deliver them to the Governor there. Upon which they went away saying they would go to their own Governor and come again with great numbers in the Spring. Some of these people stole my Horse that I bought at Easton, but they gave me another Horse and five Pounds in Money in Satisfaction for my Horse.

Brother,

Brother:

Tho' I threatned these people hard that I would confine them and carry them down to you, yet I did not mean actually to do it, remembring that you charged me not to strike any White Men, tho' they should come, but to send you the earliest notice of their coming that was in my power.

Brother:

Before I got up to Wyominck from Lancaster, there had come a great Body of these New England people with intent actually to settle the Land, but the Six Nations passing by at that time from Lancaster sent to let them know that they should not be permitted to settle any of these Lands, and on their expressing great resentment against them, and threatning them if they persisted, they went away. This I was told by Thomas King who was left behind at Wyominck by the Six Nations to tell me that they intended to lay this whole matter before the great Council at Onondago & that they would send for me and my Indians to come to Albany in the Spring, where they are to have a Meeting with the New England people, & desired I would be quiet till I should receive their Message, & then come to Albany. On this Speech of Thomas King's we met together in Council, & agreed not to give him any promise to come to Albany but to advise the Governor of Pennsylvania of this, and to take his advise what to do; and if he will go with us and advise us to go we will go, in case we should be sent for in the Spring.

Brother, surely as you have a Genral of the Kings Armies here, he might hinder these people from coming & disturbing us in our Possessions.

Brother,

About Six days before I left Wyominck, I received a Belt, which was brought me by the Indian Man Company; it came first to Nutimus and from him to me. By that Belt Beaver desired that I and the Delawares, the Wapings & the Mohickons settled at Wyominck would remove thence and come and live at Allighany. I wish, Brother, that there had been writings signed between Beaver and us at Lancaster, setting forth that we had made a firm peace and friendship together, and that we were very good friends & shall always remain so; I wish, I say, such writing had been signed by all of us and those that were present at Lancaster, that we might have it always to shew to our Children and Grand Children, and that they might remember what was done then by us. — The Governor reminded him that it was not the Custom for Indians to sign writings to one another, and that the same forms had been observed at Lancaster as at other Treaties. After which Teedyuscung proceeded,

Brother,

I have one thing more to say, and then I shall have finished all I have to say at this time —

Brother,

You may remember that at the Treaty at Easton, we were promised that a Schoolmaster and Ministers should be sent to instruct us in religion, & to teach us to read and write. As none have been yet provided for us, I desire to know what you intend to do in this matter. I have done.

28, 1762, before William Plumsted & William Parr, Esquires, Judges appointed for that purpose, assisted by Six Substantial Freeholders, summoned for that purpose, when two Negro men, named Caspar and Jack, were convicted of Felony and Burglary, and received Sentence of Death; and also three several petitions from the Inhabitants of Philadelphia, praying the Governor to grant a Reprieve for the said Negroes, which being read, & the matter duly considered, the Council were unanimously of Opinion, that as there appeared no particular Circumstances in the case of either of the said two unhappy Criminals, which rendered them proper Objects of the Governor's mercy and favour, they could not advise him to interpose between the Laws and the Execution of them on this occasion, and the Governor was pleased to join with them in Opinion.

—

At a private Conference held at the Governor's House, with Teedyuscung, the 19th Novr., 1762.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &c., and

Richard Peters, Esquire.

Isaac Stille, Interpreter.

The Governor desired Teedyuscung to speak nothing but what should be strictly true, which he promised to do, and then he began his Business, saying:

"Brother:

"You may remember that some time ago I told you that I should be obliged to remove from Wyomink, on account of the New England people, and I now again acquaint you that soon after I returned to Wyomink from Lancaster, there came 150 of those people, furnished with all sorts of Tools, as well for building as Husbandry, & declared that they had bought those Lands from the Six Nations, and would settle them, and were actually going to build themselves Houses, and settle upon a Creek called Lechawanock, about seven or eight miles above Wyomink. I threatned them hard, and declared I would carry them to the Governor at Philadelphia; and when they heard me threaten them in this manner, they said they would go away, and consult their own Governor; for if they were carried to Philadelphia, they might be detained there Seven Years, and they said further, that since the Indians were uneasy at this purchase, if they would give them back the money it had cost them, which was one or two Bushels of Dollars, they would give them their Land again.

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3,000 would come and settle the Wyomink Lands in the Spring; and they had with them a Saw & Saw Mill Tools, purposing to go directly and build a Saw Mill about a mile above where I live, but upon my threatning those in the same manner I did the former Company, they went away, &, as I was told, buried their tools some where in the Woods. These people desired me to assist them in surveying the Lands, and told me they would reward me handsomely for my trouble, but I refused to have any thing to do with them.

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"Six days after these were gone, there came other Eight white men & a mulatto, and said the very same things to me that the others had said, and immediately I got together my Council, and as soon as we had finished our Consultations, I told these people that I would actually confine them and carry them to Philadelphia, & deliver them to the Governor there; Upon which they went away, saying they would go to their own Governor, and come again with great numbers in the Spring. Some of these people stole my Horse that I bought at Easton, but they gave me another Horse, and five pounds in money, in Satisfaction for my Horse.

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"Tho' I threatned these people hard that I would confine them and carry them down to you, yet I did not mean actually to do it, remembring that you charged me not to strike any White Men, tho' they should come, but to send you the earliest notice of their coming that was in my power.

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"Brother:

"About Six days before I left Wyomink, I received a Belt, which was brought me by the Indian Man Compass; it came first to Nutimus and from him to me. By that Belt, Beaver desired that I and the Delawares, the Wapings & Mohickons settled at Wyomink, would remove thence, and come and live at Allegheny. I wish, Brother, that there had been writings signed between Beaver and us at Lancaster, setting forth that we had made a firm peace and friendship together, and that we were very good friends & shall always remain so; I wish, I say, such writings had been signed by all of us and those that were present at Lancaster, that we might have it always to shew to our Children and Grand Children, and that they might remember what was done then by us. The Governor reminded him that it was not the Custom for Indians to sign writings to one another, and that the same forms had been observed at Lancaster as at other Treaties." After which Teedyuscung proceeded:

"Brother:

"I have one thing more to say, and then I shall have finished all I have to say at this time.

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"You may remember that at the Treaty at Easton we were promised that a Schoolmaster and Ministers should be sent to instruct us in religion, & to teach us to read and write; As none have been yet provided for us, I desire to know what you intend to do in this matter. I have now done."

—

20th November, 1762.

The Governor's Answer to Teedyuscung's Speech of Yesterday.

"Brother:

"I thank you for the information you have given me of what passed between you and the people of Connecticut.

"Hearing that some of these people were gone towards the Susquehannah, I sent a special Messenger after them, to warn them from settling those Lands, & to take care not to give Offence to the Indians, from whom those Lands had not been purchased. My Messenger came fortunately just after the Six Nations had ordered them to go away, and shewn great reluctance at their presuming to come and settle those Lands; and met them returning home displeased with the Six Nations for speaking to them in the rough manner they did.

"Brother:

"I have wrote both to General Amherst and to Sir William Johnson, and to the Governor of Connecticut; this matter is likewise laid before the Great King by Sir William Johnson, so that

I am in hopes you will not see any more of these troublesome people, but that measures will be taken to keep them at home.

"Brother:

"I commend you for your prudent behaviour; I did and do still desire that no blood of the White People may be shed by you, but that you will continue to give me the earliest Notice you can if you hear of any of them coming again in the Spring."

A String.

"Brother:

"I observe what you say with respect to the Message sent to Nutimus and to you by Beaver.

"You know that your Uncles, the Six Nations, have kindled a Fire for you at Wyomink, & desired you would stay there and watch, and give them notice if any White people should come to take away the Lands from them, & that you would not suffer them to do it.

"You may think, be assured, that this Winter measures will be taken to prevent these troublesome people from coming to disturb you. On these Considerations I desire you will remain quiet where you are, & not move away, as you seem to have no Inclinations to go away only on account of these New England disturbers.

"As to any Invitations the Six Nations may make to you, to come to Albany to Council with them, & to meet the New England people, you will pay such regard to them as your Connections with your Uncles require. I dont pretend to any Authority over you, but I would advise you to comply with such invitation as you shall receive from your Uncles. I am not invited, and know nothing of this matter, but if I hear anything of it, I will let you know."

A Belt.

"The times have been so unsettled, that there has been no opportunity of sending Ministers & Schoolmasters among you. Now there is a likelihood of a general peace being soon established, if you determine still to continue at Wyomink, about which you have expressed some doubts to me, I shall consider of this matter, & send you an answer at a proper time."

A String.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Tuesday the 18th January, 1763.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &c.

Joseph Turner, Richard Peters, & Benjamin Chew, Esquires.

The Proprietaries having directed the Governor to move the Assembly to pass a Bill for altering and amending the Act of Assembly passed in April, 1759, for granting One hundred thousand

358. Pennsylvania 1762

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20. November 1762

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Present

The Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant Governor &c
Joseph Turner, Richard Peters & Benjamin Chew Esquires

The Proprietaries having directed the Governor to move the Assembly to prepare a Bill for altering and amending the Act of Assembly passed in April 1759 for granting One hundred thousand Pounds to His Majesty &c. so as to make it conformable to the Terms expressed in the Report of the Committee of Council made the day of in the said year. His Honour laid before the Council the Draught of a Message to the Assembly agreeable to the Proprietary Direction, which was read approved and sent to the House by the Secretary.

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

Gentlemen,

An Act of Assembly of this province passed in the Year 1759, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majesty the sum of one hundred thousand Pounds" &c. having pursuant to the Royal Charter, been laid before His Majesty in Council, and the Merit thereof having been fully debated, as well on the part of the Honorable Proprietaries, as of the Assembly and People of this province before a Committee of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council for Plantation Affairs; their Lordships, after a full Hearing, were pleased to report, as their Opinion to His Majesty, that the said Act was fundamentally wrong and unjust, and ought to be repealed, unless certain Alterations & Amendments specified in the Body of the said Report, could be made therein.

Whereupon the Agents for the Assembly sensible of the Inconveniencies, which must necessarily arise to the people from a Repeal of the said Act, and desirous to prevent the same, did propose, agree to and subscribe, in the Books of the Privy Council, an Engagement in the following Words, viz.t.

We the undersigned Benjamin Franklin, and Robert Charles, Agents for the province of Pennsylvania, do hereby consent, that in case an Act passed in the said province, in April 1759 entituled, An Act for granting to His Majesty the sum of one hundred thousand pounds, and for striking the same in Bills of Credit, in the manner herein after directed, & for providing a Fund for sinking the said Bills of Credit, by a Tax on all Estates, real and personal and Taxables within this province, shall not be repealed by his Majesty in Council, We the said Agents do undertake, that the Assembly of Pennsylvania will prepare and pass, and offer to the Governor of the said province of Pennsylvania, an Act to amend the aforementioned Act; according to the Amendments proposed in the Report made by the Lords of the Committee of Council this day upon the One hundred thousand pounds Act, and other Pennsylvania Acts; and we will indemnify the Proprietaries from any Damage they may sustain, by such Act not being so prepared and passed by the Assembly, and offered to the Governor.

In

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20th November, 1762.

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"I commend you for your prudent behaviour; I did and do still desire that no blood of the White People may be shed by you, but that you will continue to give me the earliest Notice you can if you hear of any of them coming again in the Spring."

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"You know that your Uncles, the Six Nations, have kindled a Fire for you at Wyomink, & desired you would stay there and watch, and give them notice if any White people should come to take away the Lands from them, & that you would not suffer them to do it.

"You may think, be assured, that this Winter measures will be taken to prevent these troublesome people from coming to disturb you. On these Considerations I desire you will remain quiet where you are, & not move away, as you seem to have no Inclinations to go away only on account of these New England disturbers.

"As to any Invitations the Six Nations may make to you, to come to Albany to Council with them, & to meet the New England people, you will pay such regard to them as your Connections with your Uncles require. I dont pretend to any Authority over you, but I would advise you to comply with such invitation as you shall receive from your Uncles. I am not invited, and know nothing of this matter, but if I hear anything of it, I will let you know."

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At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Tuesday the 18th January, 1763.

PRESENT:

The Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &c.

Joseph Turner, Richard Peters, & Benjamin Chew, Esquires.

The Proprietaries having directed the Governor to move the Assembly to pass a Bill for altering and amending the Act of Assembly passed in April, 1759, for granting One hundred thousand

INDIAN PROCEEDINGS

Contemporary Copy[1]

[November 21 - December 8, 1762]

The Transactions of Lieut. Guy Johnson, Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs, at Oneida, and Onondago, in Novemr. and December, 1762.

Instructions from the Honble. Sir Wm. Johnson, Baronet, &c, &c, &c, for Lieut. Guy Johnson of His Majesty's Independent Companies, and Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs, attending the Meeting of the Six Nations at Onondago.

Johnson Hall, Novr. 21st. 1762

SIR,

You are, on your arrival at Oneida, to call the Chiefs together, and acquaint them with the Cause of your Journey to Onondago: then to Assure them, that His Majesty has, by His Instructions, sent his Governors last Spring, forbidden any licenses to be Granted for the purchase of Indian Lands, except application be made, and the same approved of by Himself, so that it remains with themselves, whether They will dispose of any, or not. As this was the Subject of one of their Belts deliver'd last Winter, You will then return Them the Belt, on which they then Spoke relative thereto: after which you will acquaint them that I expect They (the Oneidaes) and Tuscaroras, will use all their Influence at the Onondago Council, to have the two Indians, who committed the late Murder, given up, and deliver them

A String.

On your arrival at Onondago, you will acquaint Them with the Cause of your Coming, and that I expect they will, as a proof of their Detestation of the late Cruelty, deliver up the Murderers to

[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 6. A somewhat different account of these proceedings beginning with Nov. 28, is printed in *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 7:511-15. The account was inclosed in Johnson to Amherst, Dec. 18, 1762.

Justice, if They are at all desirous of preserving our Friendship, & the repeated Engagements They have enter'd into with us; particularly at the Treaty held here last Spring, and since confirmed by Deputies from the Six Nations. Deliver them a Belt thereon.

When that Affair is thoroughly Settled, acquaint Them that the French, and Spaniards are, from our great Successes, induced to desire a Peace, which, it is apprehended, will be granted from His Britannick Majesty's Aversion to Bloodshed.

You will then deliver them the Lt. Governor of Virginia's[1] Speech, (or answer to their Message sent him from Lancaster last August thro' Govr. Hamilton,[2] concerning the War between the Six Nations & Cherokees, and requesting a Passage thro' his Country, & deliver them a Belt as from Him: and Lastly, you will take such other measures for obtaining the end of your Journey, and the Good of His Majesty's Service, as you shall think necessary.

I am &ca.

WM. JOHNSON. —

November the 28th. — Left the German Flatts, and on the 30th. arrived at Oneida.

At a Meeting with the Oneidaes, at the Upper Oneida Castle, the 30th. day of Novemr. 1762,

Present,

Lieut. Guy Johnson, of His Majesty's independt. Compy. Depy. Agent for Indian Affairs.
Canadagaio, Canagarunta, & several Mohocks.
Nicolas, a Sachem of Oneidoe, & sevl. Inds. of that Nation
William Printup, Interpreter. —

Being assembled, Lt. Johnson address'd them as follows.

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[1] Francis Fauquier was lieutenant governor of Virginia from 1758 until his death, March 3, 1768.

[2] James Hamilton, governor of Pennsylvania.

Brethren of Oneida, —

The occasion of my calling you together at this Time, is to acquaint you, that I being appointed a Deputy Agent for Indⁿ. Affairs, am now sent, by order of Sir William Johnson, Baronet, to be present at the Meeting, which is to be held at Onondago, in consequence of the cruel Murder committed by two Seneca Indians of Kanestio, on two of the English, who were passing thro' their Country, on their lawful Occasions, As this piece of unprovoked Barbarity, contrary to the Peace subsisting between Us, and Indians, & the solemn Promises & Engagements, They have so repeatedly entred into, is consider'd as the highest Insult which can be offer'd to the English, I have therefore, positive orders to Insist upon the Senecaes causing the Murderers to be deliver'd up, in which I am likewise directed to tell you Sir William Johnson expects, that both you, & the Tuscaroros, will readily concur, and Exert Your Selves to the utmost for that purpose, at the ensuing Meeting.

Brethren;

In the next place I am to acquaint you, that since the Delivery of the Belt, which you gave Sir William last Spring, forbidding the English from settling higher up in the Country, His Majesty's order hath been transmitted to the Governor of this Province, Strictly forbidding Him to give any Grants of Indian Lands for the future, without his own order for that Purpose, and to enquire into any unjust Grants already made, so that you may be intirely easy on that Head, as no Patents will, by any means, be given out hereafter, without the Consent of His Majesty, and your own Approbation.

Return'd their Road Belt. —

Brethren,

I must recommend it to your most serious Consideration, to use your Influence in obtaining the Murderers, so that They may be deliver'd up to Justice; on which Subject, I hope I need say the less, as 'tis for your own Interest, and the most convincing

proof you can give the English of your Inclination to preserve the Peace subsisting between Us, and of the Aversion which you have to all such Acts of Hostility.

Gave a String. —

Then Nicolas, a Sachem of Oneida, after repeating what had been said, and return'd thanks for the same, address'd Lt. Johnson as follows.

Brother;

I have attentively heard what you said to Us, and am glad to See you employ'd on this necessary Occasion, as We receiv'd a String of Wampum three days ago from the Onondagoes to desire our Attendance. We, who are at Home, shall readily attend, when it will appear who are Friends to the English, or not, being all very sensible of the Cruelty of the late Action; which is the cause of your Journey, and that it is no more than Trifling, to make Engagements one Day, and break them the next; for which reason, We shall readily concur with you, in your Demands, at the Meeting.

We return the King many Thanks for his Attention to our Interest, in sending over the order concerning our Lands to the Governor; and You may be assured, it will afford Us all the greatest Satisfaction.

Then Canadagaya, a Sachem of the Mohocks, repeated to Them the particulars concerning the late Murder, with which They had not been made acquainted; and the Meeting broke up.

Decemr. 1st. — On Lieut. Johnson's arrival at Canowaroghere[1] an Oneida Castle, the Chief being desirous to be informed of what He had said at Oneida; after assembling the Chiefs for that purpose, the Interpreter repeated the same to Them, with which They seem'd well pleas'd. — Their Chief then informed Lieut.

[1] Now Oneida Castle, south of Oneida, in the town of Vernon, Oneida County, N. Y. Sir William Johnson built a fort there.

Johnson, and the Mohocks, that the reason They saw so many of their young People at Home was, on account of their preparing to go to war against the Southern Indians: that They were therefore glad of the arrival of Lieu[t]. Johnson, and the Mohocks, that They might know whether They chose they should remain at Home, till matters were settled at Onondago. Lieu[t]. Johnson declared He wou'd submit it entirely to Themselves, to Act therein as They pleased: but the Mohocks declaring it to be customary, in such Cases, to Stop Parties, and being desirous so to do, accordingly all adjourned to the House of the Head Warrior, where Canadagaya, after repeating the cause of his Journey, said, it was wrong for them to leave their Castle at present with unsettled minds, and therefore desired They might Stop untill affairs were determined at the Onondagoe Meeting. — Whereupon all returned to the Council House, and shortly afterwards received the Head Warrior's answer that He was resolved to proceed on his Design; on which, the meeting broke up.

December the 3[d]. — At Ganaghsaragey,[1] Sequareoere a chief Sachem of the Castle, came to be acquainted with what had been Said at Oneida, and the same was accordingly repeated to Him, on which He said He wou'd set out for Onondago, in company with the Oneidaes, on their arrival.

4th; — arrived at Onondago. — On the arrival of Lieu[t]. Johnson, and the Mohocks, at Onondago, They were met by the Bunt, chief Sachem, who welcomed them there, and after shewing Them to their Quarters, He assembled the principal Indians then at Home, being the Speaker, two other Sachems, and a few others; whereupon the Speaker address'd them, and after welcoming them, and returning Thanks, for their safe arrival, to the Great Being above, as They were come a long Journey at so bad a

[1] Canaseraga, a Tuscarora village, in the town of Sullivan, Madison County, N. Y.

Season, He went thro the Ceremony *of plucking the Thorns out of their Feet*, & clearing their Sight, by wiping away the Tears wch. must have been shed on the late melancholy occasion: which sad accident, He assured him, gave their Nation the utmost Concern, and that They saw with regret, that notwithstanding They had been continually endeavouring to preserve Peace, and adhere to their Treaties, there were still some People, bad enough, to break thro' these solemn Engagements, & defeat their good Intentions.

Gave three Strings —

Then Canadagàya, address'd them in answer, and after repeating what They had Said, as usual He returned the Ceremony by clearing their Eyes, which He said must be over-cast on such Occasion; observing that He saw with the utmost Concern, of what little Importance the several Engagements were thought by some, since they were repeatedly infringed, so as to create many fruitless Journeys for the old People.

Three Strings. —

Then the Speaker acquainted them, that the Cayugaes had sent word they were in readiness to attend the Meeting on the arrival of the Senecaes, whom They wou'd accompany to Onondago.

Post Mered^m^. The Bunt, the Speaker, and several others came to Lieu^t^. Johnson's Quarters, and had a long conversation with the Interpreter, and the Mohocks, when They insinuated, that in case the Murderers were not delivered up to the English, They would procure them sufficient Satisfaction, by falling upon the Castle of Konestio; Saying it was hard, that a handful of People should have it in their Power to bring a Reflection on the Confederacy. The Interpreter acquainted Them that Lieu^t^. Johnson wou'd, as the arrival of the rest was so uncertain, deliver what He had to Say on Monday, with which They declared themselves well pleased.

The 5th. — Sequarèsere, and four Sachems of Tuscarora arrived.

Post meredm.

The Bunt, and the rest being assembled, desired to See Lieut. Johnson: on his going to Them, the Bunt acquainted Him, that his Grandson, who was Sir William's Godchild, had, for the first time, killed two Beavers; and therefore, according to ancient Custom, He presented Them to Sir William. — Lieut. Johnson thank'd him in the name of Sir William, adding, He wish'd He might become in time as famous a Hunter, and Warrior, as his Grandfather.

The Bunt then acquainted Lieut. Johnson with his Son's having dream'd that Sir William had, as a token of his Love, made him a present of a handsome Small Sword. — Lieut. Johnson answer'd him, that he wou'd communicate the Dream to Sir William, who, He made no Doubt, wou'd take the same into Consideration; and then parted.

Lieut. Johnson prepared the Speech which He was to make to the several Nations to morrow.

At a Meeting held at Onondago, on Monday Decr. the 6th. 1762, with the Chiefs of the Mohocks, Onondagoes and Tuscaroras —

Present,

Lieut. Guy Johnson, Depy. Agent for Indian Affairs.
Mr. Myndèrt Wemp.
William Printup, Interpreter

The Bunt, Chief Sachem of the Onondagoes.
Teyawàrunte, Speaker, with other Sachems.
Canadagàya, Sachem of the Mohocks & Canagarunda of the Conajoharees, with others.
Sequarèsere, chief Sachem of Ganughsaràgey, with four other Sachems of Tuscarora.

Teyawàrunte returned the two Strings sent by Sir William, saying, that on receipt of the same, They immediately returned from Hunting to attend the Meeting at his request.

Then Lieu^{t}. Johnson address'd them.

Brethren of the Nations here assembled;

In pursuance of Sir William Johnson's instructions to me, as Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs, I came to attend the Meeting, which He receiv'd advice was to have been imediately held here, in consequence of the late Murder, committed by two Indians of Kanestio, on two of His Majesty's Subjects; with the particulars of which, you are now all acquainted.

As this barbarous Act of Hostility, has been perpetrated upwards of a Month, I expected, on my arrival, to have found the Senecaes assembled, especially as they received Notice of my Journey some time ago; but I am sorry to find that notwithstanding their Residence is so much nearer to your Council Fire, than mine, I have now been three Days here without receiving any thing of their Approach; I shall therefore deliver you what I have to Say on this occasion, which I desire you will lay before the other Nations, as neither my Instructions, nor the Season of the year will admit of my Tarrying any longer.

Brethren;

I am hopeful that all of you present, and all those who are desirous to preserve Peace, and keep on good Terms with the English, must be greatly Concerned at the late publick Breach thereof, and will take every possible measure for procuring Us the just Satisfaction We require; I therefore, agreeable to my orders, insist on the two Murderers being imediately brought down the Country, and deliver'd up to Justice, that the Law may take it's course against Them, and thereby deter others from being guilty of such crimes as claim our highest resentment; crimes which have often been committed without our obtaining any Satisfaction, and which We can no longer pass over, or look upon with Indiffer-

ence. — If any of the greatest Powers in Europe, had offer'd Us such Treatment, and did not, on our Application for Redress, imediately deliver up the Criminals, We should, without farther Delay, take Satisfaction our Selves, nor cou'd We be consider'd as Infringers of the Peace, for revenging an Injury when We cou'd not obtain just redress.

I know, that on the arrival of the rest of the Nations, They will probably talk of the old Agreement; and that such Affairs shou'd be made up without farther Blood-shed; but, [*I*] imagine to your Selves how very trifling that must appear, and how idle it is to Suppose that any Sett of People whatsoever, should have it in their power to Murder their Friends at Discretion, without meeting with the Punishment due to such Crimes. In vain are all our Treaties, in vain all the Promises, which you have so repeatedly made of preserving Peace, whilst every villain is left at Liberty to infringe the same every day with Impunity! Your Selves would too soon find the fatal Effects of such a Toleration, as people might be thereby induced to return such Treatment on your Selves, when They found there was no Punishment for the heinous crime of Murder, so destructive to Peace, and civil Society! I know likewise, that the other Nations may be apt to Say, the Murderers are fled, or that They cannot find them: But don't suffer your Selves to be deceived by such flagrant excuses, for the English will not be amused, or put off with such Stories, for They know that these Murderers can be imediately apprehended, if the Six Nations are disposed to Seek for them, and give them up: You have now therefore a very good Opportunity to shew your Inclination for Peace, and your resolution to adhere to the Treaties so repeatedly ratified and Confirmed, and particularly last Winter before Sir William Johnson; I therefore desire you will not omit acquainting the rest of the Nations with what I have said upon this Occasion, & remember that it is expected, and insisted on, that all those who are willing to preserve peace, and the Friendship of the English, will exert themselves to the utmost in procuring the Murderers to be

imediately deliver'd up, as the only means to prevent Us from being reduced to the Necessity of taking Satisfaction our Selves.

A Belt of 8 Rows, black,
with a white Row around.

Brethren;

In consequence of the Message, which you sent last Summer from Lancaster, to the Governor of Virginia, concerning a Passage thro' his Country, against the Southern Indians, He has transmitted an Answer in writing, together with a Belt of Wampum, which I am now to lay before you.

Here explain'd Lt. Govr. Fauquier's answer, and

Gave a Belt of 7 Rowes, with a
Road thro' the same.

Brethren;

The Kings of France, and Spain, having suffer'd so severely by the war, from the great Successes with which the Almighty has crown'd the just Cause, and superior valour of the English, are, at length, reduced to Solicit for a Peace, which it is imagined His Britannick Majesty, from his natural Clemency, will be induced to Grant them, in which the Security, and Advantage, of His Majesty's Dominions in North America; and the Safety, welfare, and Protection of all His faithful Indian Allies will be Strictly attended to: and you may rest assured, that all those Nations of Indians, who shall by their Conduct, manifest their regard for Peace, and their Esteem for His Majesty's Subjects, may rely, with the utmost Confidence on his Favour, and Protection, in all their just Rights, and Possessions, agreeable to his Royal Declaration.

Teyawarunte, Speaker of Onondago, answer'd:

Brother;

We have all paid great Attention to what You have now Said, with which we are very well pleas'd, and heartily agree to every Thing on our Parts, at the arrival of the rest of the Indians, towards obtaining your Desire; but as 'tis a weighty affair, and

will, with that concerning the Governor of Virginia, require some Deliberation, We therefore request you will remain here to morrow, untill we shall have prepared a proper answer to your Speech.

To which Lieu^{t}. Johnson answer^{d}. them;

Brethren,

Notwithstanding the lateness of the Season, and the great Difficulty there will be in travelling with Horses thro' the deep Snow, I shall, nevertheless, at your request, tarry one Day longer, when I hope to receive a full, and Satisfactory Answer, to what I have Said.

Then the Meeting broke up for this Day.

December the 7th. P. M. The Indians assembled:

Present as before.

Teyawarunte, Speaker of Onondago, address'd Lieu^{t}. Johnson as follows.

Brother;

We have all heard, and carefully attended to your Speech, and must confess the case is very hard both on your Parts, & our's, as it cannot but give Us the greatest Uneasiness to Think that a village like Kanestio, composed of Stragglers from Several Nations, should have presumed to act a part So contrary to the Sentiments of the Confederacy. For our Parts, We assure you, we are determined to do every thing in our Power, for procuring you the Satisfaction so justly required: But We are very desirous first to See the upper Nations, to acquaint Them with your Speech, and be informed what They have done in the Affair; and We Hope that their present Delay is owing to their being in quest of the Murderers: therefore We beg you will rest Satisfy'd, untill the arrival of the upper Nations; and in case the Senecaes do not imediately comply with your Demand, you may rest assured We

shall, without farther Delay, go in search of the Murderers, being unanimously resolved to pursue them to the most distant Parts, rather than fail of convincing you, how much We disapprove of their Barbarity.

Brother;

We are Strangers to the Message, which you mention to have been sent to the Lt. Governor of Virginia, and Conjecture it must have been done by a few of our Warriors who attended the Treaty at Lancaster, and are at present Hunting; So that We cannot Know the particulars of what They Sent: however, We return the Lt. Governor of Virginia many Thanks for his kind and friendly Answer, and beg leave to Assure Him of our Regard for Him, and the People of his Province.

Brother;

It gives us much Satisfaction to hear than an End is likely to be put to the war, and that our Brethren the English are likely to make so good a Peace; and We return our sincere Thanks to the Great King for the Regard which He shews for our Welfare, and the Security of our Possessions: and We shall at all times be glad to Convince Him that We have nothing more at Heart than the preservation of Peace, and Friendship with all his People in America.

Brother;

We return Sir William Johnson many Thanks for his appointing a Smith to reside amongst Us, whom We shall always take care of, and treat in the most friendly manner; And We beg, that as We have many old People, & Children whose Parents cannot go down the Country to procure Necessaries, the Smith may be allowed to have some Goods for supplying their wants.

To which Lieut. Johnson answer'd them

Brethren;

I am glad to find you express so much Concern on Account

of the late Murder, as it will be to your Interest to adhere to your present Resolutions, which only can convince the English of your Desire to preserve their Friendship. — I must insist you will, without farther Delay, take such Measures for procuring the Murderers, as may manifest your Strict Attention to your repeated Engagements, and your Inclination to bring any Indians to Justice who shall presume to violate the Peace & Alliance, Subsisting between the English, and You; for I must assure you, that nothing less than the imediate Performance of your Promises will atone for so barbarous an Insult.

The Season is now too late for the Smith to get up any Necessaries: however, I shall lay your Request before Sir William Johnson.

The Indians complained of a Trader with one Arm who lives at Oswego, that He Sells his Goods very dear, and takes three large Buckskins for one Blanket.

Lieu^{t}. Johnson told them that on complaint of any Trader's Extortion, the Commanding Officer of the Garrison, at which He resided, wou'd procure them Justice: however, He shou'd acquaint Sir William of their Complaint.

At night a young Seneca Indian arrived Express, with Letters to Sir Willm. Johnson, from the Smith[1] residing in the Senecaes Country, which Lieu^{t}. Johnson open'd, as judging they contained some Particulars relative to the Cause of his Journey, in which He was not mistaken, as it appeared thereby that the Senecaes endeavour'd to Excuse themselves from attending the Meeting, and said the Murderers had absconded. — Lieu^{t}. Johnson having communicated these Particulars to the Onondagoes &c, They sent the young Seneca Indian back with a very large Belt of Wampum to his Nation, requiring them, without any farther Delay, to apprehend, and Deliver up the Murderers, as nothing else wou'd satisfy the rest of the Nations.

[1] John Johnston.

Decembr. the 8th. 1762.

Very early in the morning, the young Seneca Indian returned to his Nation, and was accompanied by David of Conajoharee, who was Sent in the Name of the Mohawks, with a Belt of Wampum, to know the Senecaes final Resolutions, and whether They intended to come down, and do any thing in the Affair, or not. — He was ordered to Return with an Answer in three Days.

The Bunt, Chief Sachem of Onondago, visited Lieutent. Johnson, desired to be remember'd to Sir William, and Said, that in Consequence of his Message, He had resumed the Management of the Affairs of his Nation, and hoped to make all matters very Soon easy, as it was his constant Study to promote peace, and a good Understanding, betwixt his Nation, and the English.

Lieut. Johnson answered, that He shou'd not fail delivering his String to Sir William, and the Message sent therewith: desired He would exert himself for the public Good, and hoped his Endeavours might meet with the Success which they merited. — After which Lieut. Johnson left Onondago, and proceeded on his Return to Fort Johnson, where He arrived on the 13th. of December.

GUY JOHNSON

GEORGE CROGHAN TO HENRY BOUQUET

Contemporary Copy[1]

Fort Pitt, Decr. 10th. 1762.

Copy./.

SIR,

Mr. Mc. Kee[2] is Returned, & some Chiefs of the Shawnese are on their Way here, with some Prisoners, & hourly Expected here. Mr. McKee is of opinion that the Shawnese will Deliver up all

[1] In Public Record Office, W. O. 34, Vol. 38; inclosed in Amherst to Johnson, Jan. 10, 1763.

[2] Alexander McKee, Croghan's Agent.

advanced, they could not possibly comply with it this Fall. I was informed here by a Trader from Quiyahoga that, some time before Shingass, & Weindohelas, Delaware Chiefs, had been there, stirring up the Warriors of that Town, for war: desiring them to prepare themselves against next Spring to strike the English.

Novem^r 27th I set off from Susharaway, & arrived at Fort Pitt, the 31st.

The Transactions of Lieut^t Guy Johnson, Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs, at Oneida, and Onondago, in Novem^r, and December, 1762.

Instructions from the Honble Sir Wm. Johnson, Baronet, &c, &c, &c, for Lieut^t Guy Johnson of His Majesty's Independent Companies, and Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs, attending the Meeting of the Six Nations at Onondago.

"Sir, Johnson Hall, Novr 21st 1762.

"You are, on your arrival at Oneida, to call the Chiefs together and acquaint them with the Cause of your Journey to Onondago: then to Assure them, that His Majesty has, by His Instructions, sent his Governors last Spring, forbidden any licences to be Granted for the purchase of Indian Lands, except application be made and the same approved of by Himself, so that it remains with themselves, whether they will dispose of any, or not. As this was the Subject of one of their Belts delivered last Winter,

(You

" You will then return them the Belt, on which they then spoke relative
" thereto, after which you will acquaint them that I expect they the
" Oneidas and Tuscaroras will use all their Influence at the Onondago
" Council, to have the two Indians who committed the late Murder,
" given up, and deliver them to Us Prisoners.

" On your arrival at Onondago, you will acquaint them with
" the Cause of your Coming, and that I expect they will, as a proof of
" their Detestation of the late Cruelty, deliver up the Murderers to
" Justice, if they are at all desirous of preserving our Friendship, &
" the repeated Engagements they have entered into with us, particularly
" at the Treaty held here last Spring and since confirmed by Deputies
" from the six Nations. Deliver them a Belt thereon.

" When that Affair is thoroughly Settled acquaint them that
" the French and Spaniards are, from our great Successes induced
" to desire a Peace, which it is apprehended, will be granted from
" His Britannick Majesty's Aversion to Bloodshed.

" You will then deliver them the Lt. Governor of Virginia's
" Speech for answer to their Message sent him from Lancaster last
" August thro Govr. Hamilton concerning the War between the Six
" Nations & Cherokees, and requesting a Passage thro his Country, &
" deliver them a Belt as from Him: and Lastly, you will take such
" other measures for obtaining the End of your Journey, and the Good
" of His Majesty's Service, as you shall think necessary.

" I am &c.
" Wm. Johnson."

" November the 28th, left the German Flatts, and on the 30th, arrived at
Oneida.

" At a Meeting with the Oneidaes, at the Upper Oneida
Castle, the 30th day of Novemr 1762.

Present,

Capt Guy Johnson, of His Majesty's indepd. Comps, Dep. Agent
for Indian Affairs.
Canadagaia, Canagaruntha, & several Mohocks.
Nicholas a Sachem of Oneidoe, & several Inds of that Nation
& Wm.

William Printup, Interpreter:

Being assembled, Sr. Johnson, Address'd them as follows.

"Brethren of Oneida,

"The occasion of my calling you together at this Time, is to
" acquaint you, that I being appointed a Deputy Agent for Ind.r Affairs,
" am now sent, by order of Sir William Johnson, Baronet, to be present
" at the Meeting, which is to be held at Onondago, in consequence of the
" cruel Murder committed by two Seneca Indians of Kanestio,
" on two of the English, who were passing thro' their Country, on their
" lawful Occasions. As this piece of unprovoked Barbarity, contrary
" to the Peace subsisting between Us, and Indians, & the Solemn —
" Promises & Engagements, they have so repeatedly entred into, is —
" consider'd as the highest Insult which can be offer'd to the English,
" I have therefore positive orders to Insist upon the Senecas —
" causing the Murderers to be deliver'd up, in which I am likewise
" directed to tell you Sir William Johnson expects, that both you, &
" the Tuscaroras, will readily concur, and Exert Your Selves to the
" utmost for that purpose, at the ensuing Meeting.

"Brethren;

"In the next place. I am to acquaint you, that since the —
" Delivery of the Belt, which you gave Sir William last Spring, forbidding
" the English from settling higher up in the Country, His Majesty's order
" hath been transmitted to the Governor of this Province, Strictly forbidding
" Him to give any Grants of Indian Lands for the future, without his own
" order for that Purpose, and to enquire into any unjust Grants already
" made, so that you may be intirely easy on that Head, as no Patents —
" will, by any means, be given out hereafter, without the Consent of His
" Majesty, and your own Approbation.

"Return'd their Road Belt. —

"Brethren, I must recommend it to your most serious Consideration, to
(use

" Use your Influence in obtaining the Murderers, so that they may be
" deliver'd up to Justice, on which Subject, I hope I need say the less, as
" 'tis for your own Interest, and the most convincing proof you can
" give the English of your Inclination to preserve the Peace Subsisting
" between Us, and of the Aversion which you have to all such Acts of
" Hostility.

Gave a String.

Then Nicolas a Sachem of Oneida, after repeating what had been said, and return'd thanks for the same, addressed Sr. Johnson as follows.

Brother;

" I have attentively heard what you said to Us, and
" am glad to see you employ'd on this necessary Occasion, as We
" receiv'd a String of Wampum three days ago from the Onondagoes
" to desire our Attendance. We, who are at Home, shall readily attend,
" when it will appear who are Friends to the English, or not, being
" all very sensible of the Cruelty of the late Action, which is the cause
" of your Journey, and that it is no more than Trifling, to make
" Engagements one Day, and break them the next; for which reason, We
" shall readily concur with you, in your Demands, at the Meeting.

" We return the King many thanks for his Attention to our
" Interest, in sending over the order concerning our Lands to the
" Governor; and you may be assured, it will afford Us all the greatest
" Satisfaction.

Then Canadagaya, a Sachem of the Mohocks, repeated to them the particulars Concerning the late Murder, with which they had not been made requainted, and the Meeting broke up.

Decemr. 1st. On Lieut. Johnson's arrival at Canowaroghere in Oneida Castle, the Chief being desirous to be informed of what he had said at Oneida; after assembling the Chiefs for that purpose, the Interpreter repeated the same to them, with which they seem'd well pleas'd. Their Chief then informed Lieut. Johnson, and the Mohocks that the reason they saw so many of their young People at

Home

Home was, on account of their preparing to go to war against the Southern Indians: that They were therefore glad of the arrival of Lieut. Johnson, and the Mohocks, that They might know whether They chose they should remain at Home, till matters were settled at Onondago Lieut. Johnson declared He would submit it entirely to Themselves, to Act therein as They pleased: but the Mohocks declaring it to be customary, in such Cases, to Stop Parties, and being desirous so to do, accordingly all adjourned to the House of the Head Warrior, where Canadagaya, after repeating the cause of his Journey, said, it was wrong for them to leave their Castle at present with unsettled minds, and therefore desired they might Stop until affairs were determined at the Onondagoe meeting. — Whereupon all returned to the Council House, and Shortly afterwards received the Head Warrior's answer that He was resolved to proceed on his Design; on which, the meeting broke up.

December the 3d, At Ganaghsaragey, Sequareoere a chief Sachem of the Castle, came to be acquainted with what had been said at Oneida, and the same was accordingly repeated to Him, on which He said He would set out for Onondago, in company with the Oneidaes, on their arrival.

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on the late melancholy occasion which had occasioned. He assured them
gave their Nation the utmost Concern, and that they saw with
regret, that notwithstanding they had been continually endeavouring
to preserve Peace, and adhere to their Treaties, there were still some
People, bad enough, to break thro' these solemn Engagements, & defeat
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Then the Speaker acquainted them, that the Cayugàs had
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Lieut. Johnson's Quarters, and had a long conversation with the
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Who was Sir William's Godchild, had, for the first time, killed two Beavers; and therefore, according to ancient Custom, He presented them to Sir William. — Lieut. Johnson thank'd him in the Name of Sir William, adding, He wish'd He might become in time as famous a Hunter, and Warrior, as his Grandfather.

The Bunt then requainted Lieut. Johnson with his Son's having dream'd that Sir William had, as a token of his Love, made him a present of a handsome Small Sword. — Lieut. Johnson answer'd him, that He would communicate the Dream to Sir William, who, He made no Doubt, would take the same into Consideration; and then parted.

Lieut. Johnson prepared the Speech which He was to make to the several Nation's to morrow.

At a Meeting held at Onondago, on Monday Dec.r the 6th, 1762 with the Chiefs of the Mohocks, Onondagoes and Tuscaroras —

Present,

Lieut. Guy Johnson, Dep.y Agent for Indian Affairs.

Mr. Klyndert Wemp.

William Printup, Interpreter.

The Bunt, Chief Sachem of the Onondagoes.

Teyawàrunte, Speaker, with other Sachems.

Canadagàya, Sachem of the Mohocks, & Canagarunda of the Conajoharees, with others.

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Teyawàrunte returned the two Strings sent by Sir William, saying, that on receipt of the same, they immediately returned from Hunting, to attend the Meeting at his request.

Then Lieut. Johnson addres's'd them.

(Brethren

Brethren of the Nations here assembled;

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"As this barbarous Act of Hostility has been perpetrated upwards of a Month, I expected on my arrival, to have found the Senecas assembled, especially as they received Notice of my Journey some time ago, but I am sorry to find that notwithstanding their Residence is so much nearer to your Council Fire, than mine, I have now been three Days here without receiving any thing of their Approach; I shall therefore deliver you what I have to say on this occasion, which I desire you will lay before the other Nations, as neither my Instructions, nor the Season of the year will admit of my Tarrying any longer."

Brethren; I am hopeful that all of you present, and all those who are desirous to preserve Peace, and keep on good Terms with the English, must be greatly Concerned at the late publick Breach thereof, and will take every possible measure for procuring Us the just Satisfaction We require; I therefore, agreable to my orders, insist on the two Murderers being immediately brought down the Country, and deliver'd up to Justice, that the Law may take it's course against them, and thereby deter others from being guilty of such crimes as claim our highest resentment; Crimes which have often been committed without our obtaining any Satisfaction, and which We can no longer pass over, or look upon with Indifference. — If any of the greatest Powers in Europe, had offer'd Us such Treatment, and did not, on our Application for Redress, immediately deliver up the Criminals, We should, without further Delay, take Satisfaction our Selves, nor could

We

" We be considerd as Infringers of the Peace, for revenging an Injury.
" when We could not obtain just redress.

"I know, that on the arrival of the rest of the Nations, they
" will probably talk of the old Agreement, and that such Affairs should be
" made up without farther Blood shed, but, I imagine to your Selves
" how very trifling that must appear, and how idle it is to suppose
" that any Sett of People whatsoever, should have it in their power
" to Murder their Friends at Discretion, without meeting with the
" Punishment due to such Crimes. — In vain are all our Treaties,
" in vain all the Promises, which you have so repeatedly made of
" preserving Peace, whilst every Villain is left at Liberty to infringe
" the same every day with Impunity! Your Selves would too soon
" find the fatal Effects of such a Toleration, as people might be —
" thereby induced to return such Treatment on your Selves, when
" they found there was no Punishment for the heinous Crime of
" Murder, so destructive to Peace, and civil Society! I know —
" likewise, that the other Nations may be apt to say, the Murderers are
" fled, or that They cannot find them: But don't suffer your Selves to be —
" deceived by such flagrant excuses, for the English will not be amused,
" or put off with such Stories, for They know that these Murderers
" can be imediately apprehended, if the Six Nations are disposed to —
" seek for them, and give them up: You have now therefore a very good
" Opportunity to shew your Inclination for Peace, and your resolution
" to adhere to the Treaties so repeatedly ratified and Confirmed, and
" particularly last Winter before Sir William Johnson; I —
" therefore desire you will not omit acquainting the rest of the
" Nations with what I have said upon this Occasion, & remember
" that it is expected, and insisted on, that all those who are —
" willing to preserve peace, and the Friendship of the English, —
" will exert themselves to the utmost in procuring the Murderers

(to ——

" to be immediately deliver'd up, as the only means to prevent Us from being
" reduced to the Necessity of taking Satisfaction our Selves.

A Belt of 3 Rows, black,
with a white Row around.

" Brethren;

" In consequence of the Message, which you sent last
" Summer from Lancaster to the Governor of Virginia, concerning a
" Passage thro' his Country, against the Southern Indians, He has
" transmitted an Answer in writing, together with a Belt of
" Wampum, which I am now to lay before You.

Here explain'd Lt Govr Fauquier's Answer, and
Gave a Belt of 7 Rows, with a
Road thro' the same.

Brethren,

" The Kings of France, and Spain, having suffer'd so
" severely by the war, from the great Success with which the Almighty
" has crown'd the just Cause, and superior valour of the English, are at
" length reduced to Solicit for a Peace, which it is imagined His
" Britannick Majesty, from his natural Clemency, will be induced to
" Grant them, in which the Security, and Advantage of His Majesty's
" Dominions in North America; and the Safety, welfare, and
" Protection of all His faithful Indian Allies will be Strictly
" attended to: and you may rest assured, that all those Nations of
" Indians, who shall by their Conduct manifest their regard for
" Peace, and their Esteem for His Majesty's Subjects, may rely with
" the utmost Confidence on his Favour, and Protection, in all their
" just Rights, and Possessions, agreeable to his Royal Declaration.

Teyawarunke

Teyawàrunte, Speaker of Onondago, answerd

"Brother; "We have all paid great Attention to what you have now
" said, with which we are very well pleas'd, and heartily agree to do every
" thing on our Parts at the arrival of the rest of the Indians, toward
" obtaining your Desire; but as 'tis a weighty affair, and will, with that
" concerning the Governor of Virginia, require some Deliberation, We
" therefore request you will remain here to morrow, untill we shall
" have prepared a proper Answer to your Speech.

To which Lieut. Johnson Answer'd them;

"Brethren,

"Notwithstanding the lateness of the Season, and the great
" Difficulty there will be in travelling with Horses thro' the deep Snow
" I shall, nevertheless, at your request, tarry one Day longer, when I
" hope to receive a full, and Satisfactory Answer, to what I have said.

Then the Meeting broke up for this Day.

December the 7th. P. M. The Indians assembled:

Present as before.

Teyawàrunte, Speaker of Onondago, addressd Lieut. Johnson as follows.

"Brother; We have all heard and carefully attended to your
" Speech, and must confess the case is very hard both on your Parts &
" our's, as it cannot but give us the greatest Uneasiness to Think
" that a Village like Kanestio, composed of Straglers from
" Several Nations, should have presumed to act a part so contrary
" to the Sentiments of the Confederacy. — For our Parts, We
" Assure you, we are determined to do every thing in our Power, for
procuring you the Satisfaction so justly required: But We are

(very

" very desirous first to see the upper Nations, to acquaint them with
" your Speech, and be informed what They have done in the Affair;
" and We hope that their present Delay is owing to their being in
" quest of the Murderers: therefore We beg you will rest Satisfy'd,
" until the arrival of the upper Nations; and in case the Senecaës
" do not imediately comply with your Demand you may rest assured
" We shall, without farther Delay, go in Search of the Murderers,
" being unanimously resolved to pursue them to the most distant
" Nation, rather than fail of convincing you, how much We disapprove
" of their Barbarity.

"Brother, We are Strangers to the Message, which you
" mention to have been sent to the Lt Governor of Virginia, and
" Conjecture it must have been done by a few of our Warriors who
" attended the Treaty at Lancaster, and are at present Hunting, so
" that We cannot know the particulars of what They sent: however,
" We return the Lt Governor of Virginia many Thanks for his kind
" and friendly Answer, and beg leave to assure Him of our Regard for
" Him, and the People of his Province.

"Brother,

It gives us much Satisfaction to hear that an End is
" likely to be put to the war, and that our Brethren the English are
" likely to make so good a Peace; and We return our sincere Thanks
" to the Great King for the Regard which He shews for our Welfare,
" and the Security of our Possessions; and We shall at all times be glad
" to convince Him that We have nothing more at Heart than the Pre-
" servation of Peace, and Friendship with all his People in America.

"Brother, We return Sir William Johnson many Thanks for his
" appointing a Smith to reside amongst us, whom We shall always
" take care of, and treat in the most friendly manner; And We beg, that

Cas

" As, We have many old People, & Children whose Parents cannot go down
" the Country to procure Necessaries, the Smith may be allowed to
" have some Goods for supplying their wants.

To which Lieut. Johnson answer'd them

Brethren;

"I am glad to find you express so much Concern on Account
" of the late Murder, as it will be to your Interest to adhere to your
" present Resolutions, which only can convince the English of your
" Desire to preserve their Friendship. I must insist you will,
" without farther Delay, take such Measures for procuring the
" Murderers, as may manifest your Strict Attention to your
" repeated Engagements, and your Inclination to bring any Indians
" to Justice who shall presume to violate the Peace & Alliance,
" subsisting between the English, and You; for I must assure you,
" that nothing less than the immediate Performances of your Promises
" will atone for so barbarous an Insult.

The Interpreter is now too late for the Smith to get up any
" Necessaries: however, I shall lay your Request before Sir
" William Johnson".

The Indians complained of a Trader with one Arm, who
lives at Oswego, that He sells his Goods very dear, and takes three
large Buck Skins for one Blanket.

Lieut. Johnson told them that on complaint of any Trader's
Extortion, the Commanding Officer of the Garrison, at which He
resided, would procure them Justice: however, He should acquaint
Sir William of their Complaint:

At night a young Seneca Indian arrived Express, with
Letters to Sir Wm. Johnson, from the Smith residing in the Senecaes
Country, which Lieut. Johnson open'd, as judging they contained some

(Particulars

Particulars relative to the Cause of his Journey, in which He was not mistaken, as it appeared thereby that the Senecaes endeavour'd to Excuse themselves from attending the Meeting, and said the Murderers had absconded. Lieut. Johnson having communicated these Particulars to the Onondagoes &c, they sent the young Seneca Indian back with a very large Belt of Wampum to his Nation, requiring them, without any farther Delay, to apprehend, and Deliver up the Murderers, as nothing else would satisfy the rest of the Nations.

Decem^r the 8th 1762.

Very early in the morning, the young Seneca Indian returned to his Nation, and was accompanied by David of Conajoharee, who was sent in the Name of the Mohakes, with a Belt of Wampum, to know the Senecaes final Resolutions, and whether They intended to come down, and do any thing in the Affair, or not. He was ordered to return with an Answer in three Days.

The Bunt, Chief Sachem of Onondago, visited Lieut. Johnson, desired to be remembered to Sir William, and said, that in Consequence of his Message, He had resumed the Management of the Affairs of his Nation, and hoped to make all matters very soon easy, as it was his constant Study to promote peace, and a good Understanding betwixt his Nation, and the English.

Lieut. Johnson answered, that He should not fail delivering his Thing to Sir William, and the Message sent therewith: desired He would exert himself for the publick Good, and hoped his Endeavours might meet with the Success which they merited. After which Lieut. Johnson left Onondago, and proceeded on his Return to Fort Johnson, where He arrived on the 13th of December.

Guy Johnson J.C.

The following is Lt. Governor Dauquier's Answer to the Message of the Indians, mentioned by Lt. Johnson in Folio 342.

(The

(The Honble Francis Fauquier Esqr His Majesty's
Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in Chief of the
Colony and Dominion of Virginia:

To the Chiefs of the united Indians of the Six Nations, Greeting.

(Brethren / Application has been made to me by Governor
Hamilton of Pensylvania, in your Behalf, concerning a Path
thro' the Colony of Virginia, by which you may March to Strike
the Cherokees. It is necessary you should be informed, that a
firm and lasting Peace, has lately been made and Concluded,
between all His Majesty's Subjects and the Cherokee Indians;
for which Reason, I would endeavour to Dissuade you from
Striking them, as We, you, and They are all now become
Children of our common Father the great King George,
and consequently Brethren, and shou'd live as Such: But if
this should not prevail on you to lay down the bloody Hatchet
against them; I must let you know, that it becomes me, to
preserve that Honour and Fidelity to all His Majesty's Allies
which I shall always preserve to you, and therefore must
remain quite neuter, and shew no Partiality to either Side. If,
after considering this matter, and communicating it to your
Nation, you shou'd be still be determined to go to War with the
Cherokees, you shall not be molested in your March; upon your
regulating it according to the Treaty of Lancaster, formerly
made between King George's Subjects, and the Indians
of the Six Nations, and acting conformably thereto: We are
Friends to you as well as to the Cherokees; and to prevent any

(Jealousies,

Jealousies, or Disturbances between us, & shall join with Governor Hamilton in recommending to you to keep the old Path by Shamokin, and so by the western foot of the Alleghany Mountains, which is the shortest and the best way to the Cherokee Nation: and so Wishing you well, and preserving our Friendship, and Unity with you, I remain

Your Brother and Friend

Fran. Fauquier. G.

There having ben a private Council held
last Spring by the Mingoes & the Chiefs of the
Delawares, it was then agreed between them to Strike
the English now Living in their Country and in
Order to get all other Nations to Joyn them in this
Undertaking they had Secretly Sent a Large Belt
with a Bloody Hatchet & Over the Lakes which had
now passed through the Several Nations Residing
that Way, and was Lastly Delivered to their
Nation by Some of the principal Men of the Shawnese,
But that no Nation had Taken hold of it but the
Mingoes Delawares & Shawnese, As for their Nation
they are Determined on the Contrary, as their
Occasion of their Coming here at this time was
to Return the Belt & Hatchet they had Received on
that Head. This Account Corresponds with my
Instructions, and thought proper to Acquaint
you with it,

Extract of a Letter from Mr
M'Gee to Colonel Bouquet
Dated Fort Pitt 22d Novr 1764

DECLARATION OF SACHEMS

Contemporary Copy[1]

[*November 24, 1762*]

Declaration[2] of the Sachems of *Conajoharie* in Defence of their Lands in Dispute taken in the Presence of Sir William Johnson, and three Justices of the Peace, Pursuant to the Order of Governor, and Council of the 3d. of Novembr. at Conajoharie the 24th. Day of November 1762. —

We *Araghiadecka*, *Cayenquiragoa*, *Canagaraduncka*, *Onianwongtha*, and *Synoghsis*, being Oldest, and Principal Sachems of Conajharie Assembled agreeable to the Order of his Excellency, the Governor and Council, of this Province, of the third Instt. take this Opportunity of Returning them the Unanimous Thanks of our Castle for their Attention to our Grievances, and for the Opportunity which they now offer us of representing the same, as we have been for some time past greatly Distressed, and Threatned to be Dispossessed of our just Property, by those whom we always considered as our Children, and who have had all their Possessions from us, which has caused the greatest Grief, and Uneasiness imaginable amongst us.

We have from Time to Time, given our Brethren large Tracts along the Mohawk River, for a very triffling Consideration: We therefore hope that his Excellency the Governor, of whom we have heared an universal good Character, will Secure to us the Possession of the little which we have Remaining, especially, as we have during the course of the War faithfully Assisted the English at the Expence of many of the Lives of our People, and have no other Recourse left, but the Lands now in Dispute, which we do assure the Governor, and Council, we never disposed of by our Castle, nor did we ever consider them as Lands Sold, in which case, we should never have disputed concerning them, as it

[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 6.

[2] See Executive Council Minutes, Nov. 3, 1762. *Ante* p. 565.

is well known we never Claim any Lands we Sell, nor ever have called fair Purchases on this River, in Question: but in this present Case we have been greatly Overreached, which we might have Remained in Ignorance of, for a considerable time, had we not found out by mere Accident a Surveyors Staff stuck in the Ground, where he had been, during the night, surveying our Lands, without our Knowledge, and contrary to the usual Custom, when, as in all fair Purchases, Surveys are made in the Day, and in the Presence of some Indians. — At the Time of this [*this*] Discovery, the greatest part of our People were abroad Hunting Pidgeons, which we Imagine induced the Surveyor to take that Advantage, and which all our Castle highly Resented. — Shortly after, We were Informed, that the Survey had been made by one Collins. — We have heard that the Land lying on the South shore of the [1] from the End of the large Island called *Degaghneghtahere*, or Bleechers Island. to two large Rocks in the River, near the House of Christian Nellus, was disposed of in a private Manner by a few of our People, who had been made drunk for that purpose, under Colour of which, the Persons who had been concerned therein, took in all the Land up to *Onowedaga* Creek, which we Suppose they were desirous to keep private, until all the Indians were dead, that they might then Share the whole amongst them. — but we positively Deny that the Lands from these Rocks upwards were ever disposed of by us, or any of our People. — These we do most solemnly Declare to be the Unanimous Sentiments, and Opinion of all the Indians of our Castle, and therefore we most earnestly Entreat the Governor & Council to take our Case into Consideration, and to Secure to us the Possession of our Just Property for the Support of our Wives, and Children, who must inevitably perish, unless Relieved in the Premisses. —

Taken at Conajoharie November the 24th. 1762 in the Presence of Sir William Johnson Bart., and of us the under mentioned Justices of the Peace for the County of Albany,

[1] Blank in the Manuscript.

who are well Acquainted with the Indian Language, and have perfectly understood the foregoing to be their Declaration. —

WILLIAM JOHNSON
PETER CONYIN
JOHN BUTLER } Justices
HEN: FREY JUN^{R}.

FROM HORATIO SHARPE

Copy[1]

Annapolis the 25th of Novr 1762

SIR

Governor Hamilton[2] having lately sent me an Extract of a Speech that was made to him by the Six Nations at the Lancaster Treaty last Summer by which I observe they desire one Daniel Cresap of this Province may be ordered to keep a Store House on Potowmack near the Road their Warriors pass on their Expeditions against the Southern Indians I take the Liberty to send you a Copy of the Extract & to desire Your opinion of their Intention in making such Application; for if they ask no more than that Danl Cresap may be permitted to trade with & sell their parties as they shall pass & repass such Articles as they may want he is at liberty to do so without any special Lycence from me there being no Law to restrain such Trade but if what they want is that the above-mentioned Person may be impowered to supply their Parties gratis or at the Expence of the Province with such Goods as they may apply for I cannot take upon myself to give him Orders to that Effect & am much afraid that the Assembly, should I recommend the Matter to them, would not subject their Constituents to such an Expence; however to

[1] Printed in *Archives of Maryland* (correspondence of Governor Horatio Sharpe, Vol. III), 14:80-81.

[2] Governor James Hamilton of Pennsylvania.

1762 At a Council held at Fort George in the City of New York on Wednesday the third Day of November 1762

Present His Excellency the Honble Robert Monckton Capt. General & Governor in Chief.

Mr Kennedy } Mr De Lancey
Mr Smith } Earl of Stirling

At being represented to this Board on Behalf of the Parties laying Claim to the Lands comprehended within the Conajoharie Patent, that the Time Appointed for the Hearing the Matter of Complaint of the Conajoharie Indians respecting the said Lands, will be very Inconvenient for the Attendance of such of the said Indians whose Examination it may be necessary to take on this Occasion: It is therefore Ordered by his Excellency the Governor, with the Advice of the Council, that all Examinations of the said Indians, taken in the Presence of Sir William Johnson Baronet, and three of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace of the County of Albany, and Certified by them, be Admitted to be Read before this Board, at the Hearing on the fifteenth Day of December next.

A true Copy Exam.d by
Cl. W.m Banyar D.y Sec.y

Declaration of the Sachems of Conajoharie in Defence of their Lands in Dispute taken in the Presence of Sir William Johnson, and three Justices of the Peace, pursuant to the Order of Governor, and Council of the 3.d of Novemb.r, at Conajoharie the 24.th Day of Novemb.r 1762.

We Sraghnaderika, Oyenquaragon, Canagaradunckie, Onaquagghie, and Schroghsie, being the Eldest, and Principal Sachems of the Conajoharie Indians assembled agreeable to the Order of his Excellency the Governor and Council, of this Province, of the third Inst.t, take this Opportunity of

of Returning them the Unanimous Thanks of our Castle for their Attention to our Grievances, and for the Opportunity which they gave us of Representing the same, as we have been for some time past greatly Distressed, and Threatned to be Dispossessed of our just Property by those whom we always considered as our Children, and who have had all their Possessions from us, which has caused the greatest Grief, and Uneasiness imaginable amongst us.

We have from Time to Time, given our Brethren large Tracts along the Mohawk River, for a very trifling Consideration: We therefore hope that his Excellency the Governor, of whom we have heared an universal good Character, will Secure to us the Possession of the little which we have Remaining, especially, as we have during the Course of the War faithfully Assisted the English at the Expence of many of the Lives of our People, and have no other Resource left, but the Lands now in Dispute, which we do Assure the Governor, and Council, we never Disposed of by our Castle, nor did we ever Consider them as Lands Sold, in which Case, we Should never have Disputed concerning them, as it is well known we never Claim any Lands we Sell, nor ever have called fair Purchases on this River, in Question: but in this present Case we have been greatly Overreached, which we might have remained in Ignorance of for a considerable time, had we not found out by mere Accident a Surveyors Staff Stuck in the Ground, where he had been, during the night, Surveying our Lands, without our Knowledge, and contrary to the usual Custom, when, as in all fair Purchases, Surveys are made in the Day, and in the Presence of some Indians. ——— At the Time of this first Discovery the greatest part of our People were abroad Hunting — Fidgeons, which we Imagine induced the Surveyor to take that Advantage, and which all our Castle highly Resented. ——— Shortly after, We were Informed, that the Survey had been made by one Collins. — We have heard that the Land lying on the South Shore of the from the End of the large Island Degaghneghtahere, or Bleecher's Island

Island to two large Rocks in the River, near the House of Groshon Nellis, was disposed of in a private Manner by a few of our People, who had been made Drunk for that purpose, under Colour of which the Persons who had been Concerned thereof, took in all the Land up to Onondaga Creek, which we suppose they were desirous to keep private, until all the Indians were dead, that they might then Share the whole amongst them. — But we positively Deny that the Lands from those Rocks upwards were ever disposed of by us, or any of our People. — That we do most solemnly Declare to be the Unanimous Sentements, and Opinion of all the Indians of our Castle, and therefore we most earnestly Entreat the Governor & Council to take our Case into Consideration, and to Secure to us the Possession of our Just Property for the Support of our Wives, and Children, who must inevitably perish, unless Relieved in the Premisses. —

(Nation at Conajoharie) November the 24th. 1762 in the Presence of Sir William Johnson Bart., and of us the under mentioned Justices of the Peace for the County of Albany, who are all well Acquainted with the Indian Language, and have perfectly understood the foregoing to be their Declaration. —

William Johnson
Peter Conyen
John Butler
Ben: Freydun
} Justices

A Memorandom For Capt. Thomas ... the 25 · 1762

Sr. I am obligd to ... with ... when I Sent my Last ... To £187:19:6 wh ... any of my Ser Accounts ... Warrent for ... and Likewise an ... Interpreters att other ... wh if the Generall Judges ... Sattle & pay others ... Several posts to pay them ...

I will be obligd to you ... Generals what Difficulty I ... people Employ'd in ... that He may Grant me a Warrant for a Sume of Money before I Leave ... other Service wh I will ... Lodge the Money with ... Fort Pitt as I Can Nott ... and those people Can ... Every Month ...

... Received ... Grand Amount ... been paid Nor Charg'd ... & Receive a ... the pay Due to the ... Nott been paid ... a Warrant for I will ... order ... officers att the ... to Represent to the ... we in paying ... Several ... Service and Request ... Warrant for a Sume of ... & Do the ... for Every year or ... commanding officer att ... advance Money My Self ... without there pay

when I sent my Last [redacted] Journals amounting
To £167:19:6 wh were [redacted] paid Nor Cheq: Dft
ons of my for Accounts wh I please to Receive a
Warrent for & Inclose Mey

and Likewise an Acct of the pay Due to the
Interpreters at other [redacted] wh Is Nott been paid
wh if the Genrall Incls me a Warrent for I will
Settle & pay otherwise he May order ye officers att the
Several ports to pay them

I will be oblidg'd to you to Represent to the
Genrall what Dyficulty I have in paying ye Several
people Imployd in ye Indian Service and Requests
that He may Grant me a Warrant for a Sume of
Money before Hand to Subsist them & Do the
other Service wh I will Account for Every year or
Lodge the Money with ye Commanding officer att
Fort Pitt as I Can Nott advance Money My Self
and those people Can [redacted] without their pay
Every Month

As to Indian Expences [redacted] ye Genrall
I will nott Make any Dyficulty to be What it will
for ye future Till I Receive his orders or yours tho I Know ye
Service Can Nott be Carryd on with Success without Some
Expence to ye Publick [redacted] Turn over

As to what [illegible] to me of Leaving provisions
att Fort Pitt for [illegible] at Gorrison Jam
Inuendo [illegible] Sevrees as Wile as
them [illegible] those people that wold
be Imployd in [illegible]

Butt I Cant [illegible] att present itt Can be Effect.
with any Justice as the Indians Seem Disponted for
thire Expections of presents as usual & apeer very
Sulkey & Ille Temper [illegible] Traders & Wirers of Every
Nation wh has been [illegible] Indians & both french
& English with what Rum they Wanted whenever
they past before we Left the Posision of thire Country
by Forts, wh att present Make them Look on his
Majestys Troops with a Jelouse Eye was itt Nott for
this Sudden Change in our Genera[illegible]ety to them itt
wold Nott be attended with [illegible] Last Difficulty to obtain
Liberty to plant as Much [illegible] of thire Country as we Want

In Jenr 57 Genel Amherst Sent Me an order to
purchess Some goods for presents for 6 Cherroke Indians
& Draw on Genl Commissary of pensylvaine wh I Did & the
Commissioners protested me Bills I was Sued for & Money
and Judgmt. against me Genl Wiliam Johnson Sent the
protested Bills to Genl [illegible] Sent & he promist to Write
to Genel Mercer [illegible] here to Inquire about

be Imployd in [illegible] Expressions

But I Cant [illegible] present itt Can be Effectd
with any Succes as the Indians Seem Disapointed In
their Expections of presents as usual & apear very
Sullky & Ill Temperd [illegible] Interpreters & Warriors of Every
Nation wch has been [illegible] Judely Dd by both French
& English with whom they Wanted whenever
they past before we had Taken possion of there Country
by Forts, wch att present Make them Look on his
Majestys Troops with a Jelouse Eye, was itt Not for
this Sudden Change in our Favour Safety to them itt
wod Not be attended with Least Difficulty to obtain
Liberty to plant as Much of there Country as we Want

Jn Jan.y 57 Genl Stanwix Gave Me an order to
purchase Some Goods for presents for ye Cherokey Indians
& Drew on Jn Commissrs of pensylvaine w.ch I Did & the
Commissioners protested My Bills Was Sue.d for ye Money
and Judgm.t against Me Sir William Johnson Sent Me
protested Bills to Pay & he promist to Write
to General Stanwix [illegible] here to Inquier about
itt, wch [illegible] & I am oblidg.d to
pay Interest [illegible] Money in my hand on Me,
Pray Excuse My Freedom [illegible] & Blive Me
with Great Esteem & Regard Yr Most Humble Servt
B: C:

Geo. Bayhan
Memorandum
For Col. Bogert

As the Senecas did not attend, he, agreable to my orders delivered what he was to say to the Chiefs of three of the Six Nations, who not only expressed much concern at the murder, but promised that in case the Senecas did not deliver up the murderers they would go in quest of them themselves; as will appear by the minutes; and from the warmth with which the rest of the Nations express themselves, as well in public as in private conversation, they appear determined to do us justice.

On the return of the Mohawk Deputy, whom I now daily expect from the Senecas Country, I shall be able to acquaint Your Excellency what farther is done therein; and I am confident from the behaviour of the rest of the Nations that they will do every thing in their power for the apprehending the criminals, tho' they expect, and I am likewise of opinion they may meet with some opposition therein, from many of the Senecas, who still retain the advice and councils of the French Emissaries residеing amongst them, and do not yet appear heartily disposed towards us.

Some time ago I received a letter from Lt Govr Fauquier[1] of Virginia, with an answer to a message of the Six Nations, desiring a passage thro' that country against the Southern Indians; in which answer he acquaints them of the Peace made between the English and Cherokees, & therefore advised them to pass thro' the back parts of that Government by Shamokin, and so by the Western foot of the Allegany mountains; with all which the Indians were made acquainted at Onondaga.

I have the honour to be, with the utmost esteem

Sir

Your Excellency's &^c

(Indorsed) Wm Johnson.

"Copy. Letter from Sir W. Johnson to Sir Jeffery Amherst, Dated Johnson
"Hall 18. Dec. 1762. Enclosing a Copy of what passed at a Conference with
"the Indians at Onondaga, relative to a murder committed by two Kanestio
"Indians on two of His Majesty's subjects near one of the Seneca's Castles"
In Sir J. Amherst's of Jan 27th 1763.

Proceedings of Lieutenant Guy Johnson with the Indians at Onondaga.

[No. 4.]

Minutes of the Proceedings of Lieu^t Guy Johnson Dep^y Agent for Indian Affairs with the Indians at Onondaga December 1762, in consequence of a murder committed by two Indians of Kanestio on two of His Majesty's subjects who were passing thro' the Seneca's country.

Novr 28th Lieut. Johnson set out from the German Flatts accompanied by Deputys from the two Mohawk Castles, and an Interpreter.

[1] Francis Fauquier became Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia on the 7th June, 1758, and administered the affairs of that Colony until his death, which occurred late in 1767, or in the beginning of 1768. He was well educated, had fine talents; sustained an excellent character, and proved himself a friend of religion, science and liberty. His administration was very popular. — Ed.

30th Arrived at the Upper Oneida Castle and pursuant to his instructions assembled all the Indians who were at home, and after acquainting them with the cause of his journey, told them, that he expected they would concurr with him in insisting on the immediate delivery up of the murderers, at the Onondaga meeting, which they promised to do, expressing great concern at the murder, with the particulars of which they had not been before acquainted. Explained to them His Majesty's instructions to the Governor of New York concerning their lands, and returned them the Belt which they had formerly delivered Sir William Johnson relative thereto, which gave them great satisfaction.

December 1st Lieut Johnson arrived at Canowaroghere[1] a new village of the Oneida's, and having acquainted them in like manner as at Oneida, he received a very satisfactory answer.

December 2d Arrived at Ganaghsaragey[2] a Tuscarora village where he likewise repeated to Sequaresere the Chief Sachem, what he had said at the other villages; on which Sequaresere acquainted him that he would prepare to attend the Onondaga meeting.

4th Lieut Johnson arrived at Onondaga, and was received and wellcomed by the Bunt Chief Sachem of that Nation, who having assembled all the principal Sachems &c who were at home, the Speaker then addressed Lieut. Johnson, and the Mohock's, returning thanks to the Great Being for their safe arrival at so bad a season of the year. Then went thro' the usual ceremonies of plucking the thorns out of their feet and clearing their sight by wiping away the tears which must have been shed on the late melancholy occasion; which he declared gave their nation the utmost concern, and that they saw with regret that notwithstanding they had been continually endeavoring to preserve peace, and adhere to their treaties, there were still some people bad enough to break thro' their solemn engagements and defeat their good intentions. Gave Three Strings

Then Canadagaya, Sachem of the Mohocks, returned the ceremony by clearing their sight, which he said must be overcast likewise on such an occasion; observing with the utmost concern, of what little importance the several engagements were considered by some, since they were so repeatedly infringed as to create many fruitless journeys for the Old People.

Three Strings.

Then the Speaker acquainted them that the Cayugas had sent word they were in readiness to attend the meeting on the arrival of the Senecas whom they would accompany to Onondaga.

5th Sequaresere, and several other Sachems of Tuscarora arrived; Lieut. Johnson gave the Onondagas notice that as the arrival of the Senecas appeared to be uncertain, he should, agreable to his instructions, deliver them what he had to say, tomorrow.

At a Meeting held at Onondaga Decr 6th with the Indians there assembled.

PRESENT— Lieut. Guy Johnson Depy Agent for Indian Affairs.
Mynd Wemp residing as a Smith at Onondaga.
Wm Printup, Interpreter.
The Bunt, & several other Sachems of Onondaga
Canadagaya and other Sachems of the Mohocks
Sequaresere & other Sachems of the Tuscaroras.

Teyawarunte Speaker of Onondaga returned Lieut. Johnson the two Strings of Wampum sent thither by Sir Wm Johnson, saying that on receipt of them they immediately returned from Hunting to hold the Meeting.

[1] See note, *supra*, p. 101. [2] Canaseraga, in the town of Sullivan, Oneida County, N. Y. — Ed.

Then Lieut. Johnson addressed them.

Bretheren of the Nations here assembled.

In pursuance of Sir Wm Johnson's instructions to me as Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs, I came to attend the meeting, which he received advice was to have been immediately held here, in consequence of the late murder committed by two Indians of Kanestio, on two of his Majesty's subjects, with the particulars of which you are now all acquainted. As the barbarous act of hostility has been perpetrated upwards of a month I expected on my arrival to have found the Senecas assembled, especially as they received notice of my journey some time ago; but I am sorry to find that notwithstanding their residence is so much nearer to your Council fire than mine, I have now been here three days without hearing any thing of their approach. I shall therefore deliver you what I have to say on this occasion, which I desire you will lay before the other Nations, as neither my instructions nor the season of the year will admit of my tarrying any longer.

Bretheren. I am hopefull that all you present and all those who are desirous to preserve peace and keep on good terms with the English, must be greatly concerned at the late publick breach thereof, and will take every possible measure for procuring us the just satisfaction which we require. I therefore, agreable to my orders insist on the two murderers being immediately brought down the country & delivered up to justice, that the law may take its course against them, and thereby deterr others from being guilty of such crimes as claim our highest resentment; which have been often committed without our obtaining any satisfaction, & which we can no longer pass over, or look upon with indifference. If any of the greatest powers in Europe had offered us such treatment, and did not, on our application for redress, immediately deliver up the criminals, we should without further delay take satisfaction ourselves; nor could we be considered as infringers of the peace for revenging an injury when we could not obtain the just redress.

I know that on the arrival of the rest of the Nations they will probably talk of the Old Agreement and that such affairs should be made up without further bloodshed; but imagine to yourselves how very triffling that must appear, and how idle it is to suppose that any sett of people whatsoever should have it in their power to murder their friends at discretion, without meeting with the punishment due to such crimes. In vain are all treaties, in vain all the promises you have so repeatedly made, of preserving peace, whilst every villain is left at liberty to infringe the same every day with impunity. Yourselves would too soon feel the fatal effects of such a toleration, as too many of our people might be thereby induced to return such treatment on the Indians, when they found there was no punishment for the heinous crime of murder, so destructive to peace and civil society.

I know likewise that the other nations may be apt to say that the murderers are fled, or that they cannot find them; but dont suffer yourselves to be deceived by such flagrant excuses, for the English will not be amused or put off with such storys, & they know that these murderers can be immediately apprehended if the Six Nations are disposed to seek for them and give them up.

You have now therefore a very good opportunity to shew your inclination for peace and your resolution to adhere to the treaties so repeatedly ratified and confirmed, and particularly last winter before Sr Wm Johnson. I therefore desire you will not omit acquainting the rest of the Nations with what I have said upon this occasion, and remember that 'tis expected and insisted

on, that all those who are willing to preserve peace and the friendship of the English will exert themselves to the utmost, in procuring the murderers to be immediately delivered up, as the only means to prevent us from being reduced to the necessity of taking satisfaction ourselves.

Gave a Belt of 8 Rows.

Bretheren In consequence of the message which you sent last summer from Lancaster to the Governor of Virginia concerning a passage thro' his country against the Southern Indians, he has transmitted an answer in writing, together with a Belt of Wampum, which I now lay before you [Here explained Lt Govr Fauquier's answer] and Gave a Belt.

Bretheren. [a]The Kings of France and Spain having suffered so severely by the war from the great successes with which the Almighty has crowned the just cause and superiour valour of the English, are at length reduced to sollicit for a peace which it is imagined His Britannick Majesty from his natural clemency will be induced to grant them; in which the security and advantage of His Majesty's dominions in North America and the safety welfare and protection of all his faithfull Indian allies will be strictly attended to; and you may rest assured that all those Nations of Indians who shall by their conduct manifest their regard for peace and their esteem for His Majesty's subjects, may rely with the utmost confidence on his favor and protection in all their just rights and possessions agreable to his Royall Declaration.

Teyawarunte answered

Brother.

We have all paid great attention to what you have now said, with which we are very well pleased and heartily agree to do every thing on our parts at the arrival of the rest of the Indians, towards obtaining your desire; but as the same is a weighty affair and will, together with that concerning the Governor of Virginia, require some deliberation, we therefore request you will remain here tomorrow, untill we have prepared a proper answer to your speech.

To which Lieut. Johnson answered.

Brethren.

Notwithstanding the lateness of the season and the great difficulty there will be in travelling with horses thro' the deep snow, I shall nevertheless at your request tarry one day longer, when I hope to receive a full and satisfactory answer to what I have said. Then the Meeting broke up for that Day.

7th P. M. The Indians assembled

PRESENT— as before

Teyawarunte addressed Lieu^t Johnson as follows:—

Brother.

We have all heard and carefully attended to your speech, and must confess the case is very hard, both on your parts and ours, as it cannot but give us the greatest uneasiness to think that a village like Kanestio[1] composed of stragglers from several nations should have presumed to act a part so contrary to the sentiments and inclinations of the confederacy. For our parts

[a] This was said to them in consequence of a Report which prevailed that a peace was near at hand, by which Canada would be restored to the French.

[1] In the present county of Steuben, N. Y., where a creek still retains the name. —Ed.

we assure you that we are determined to do every thing in our power for procuring you that satisfaction so justly required, but we are very desirous first to see the Upper Nations to acquaint them with your speech, and be informed what they have done in the affair, and we hope that their present delay is owing to their being in quest of the murderers. Therefore we beg you will rest satisfied untill the arrivall of the Upper Nations, and in case the Senecas do not immediately comply with your demand, you may rest assured we shall without farther delay go in search of the Murderers, being unanimously resolved to pursue them to the utmost distant parts, rather than fail of convincing you how much we disapprove of their barbarity.

Brother. We are strangers to the message which you mention to have been sent to the L[t] Governor of Virginia, and conjecture it must have been done by a few of our warriors who attended the treaty at Lancaster and are at present hunting; so that we cannot know the particulars of what they sent. However we return the L[t] Governor of Virginia many thanks for his kind and friendly answer, and beg leave to assure him of our regard for him and the people of this Province.

Brother. It gives us much satisfaction to hear that an end is likely to be put to war, & that our Brethren the English are likely to make so good a peace, and we return our sincere thanks to the Great King for the regard which he shews for our welfare and the security of our possessions; and we shall at all times be glad to convince him that we have nothing more at heart than the preservation of peace and friendship with all his people in America.

Lieut. Johnson answered them.

Brethren.

I am glad to find you express so much concern on account of the late murder. As it will be your interest to adhere to your present resolutions, which only can convince the English of your desire to preserve their friendship, I must insist you will without further delay take such measures for procuring the murderers as may manifest your strict attention to your repeated engagements, and your inclination to bring any Indians to justice, who shall presume to violate the peace and alliance subsisting between the English and you; for I must assure you that nothing less than the immediate performance of your promise will atone for so barbarous an insult.

Then Lieut. John[son] took his leave of them.

8th Early in the morning a Seneca Indian who had been at Onondaga was dispatched with a large Belt of Wampum to his Nation, requiring them, without farther delay, to apprehend and deliver up the Murderers, as nothing else would satisfy the other Nations. The Seneca Indian was accompanied by David a Conajoharee Indian, who was sent in the name of the Mohocks to know the Senecas final resolution.

Shortly after, Lieut. Johnson left Onondaga in order to return back, and arrived at Johnson Hall on the 13th

Sir Jeffery Amherst to Sir William Johnson.

[New-York, S. P. O., LXVIII., No. 5.]

Sir.

I am to own your letter of the 18th Instant inclosing the minutes of Lieut. Johnson's proceedings with the Indians at Onondaga, which I have perused and entirely approve of

Indian for his rights; These Islands are of value and I hope these people will not avail themselves of them as they have no right — If I can be of farther use Command

Sir

Your most obedient
humble servant
JN BRADSTREET[1]

SIR WILLM. JOHNSON Bt

P.S.
The Lands above Mention'd
are suppos'd to belong to the
Mohawks.

INDORSED:

Albany 26th. December 1762

Letter from Coll Bradstreet
concerning some frauds used by the
Corporation of Albany with the
Schachtiticoke Indians
Entd. in Vol.[2] VII. Page 359 —

FRANCIS FAUQUIER TO CHIEFS OF THE SIX NATIONS

Contemporary Copy[3]

[*Decr. 1762*[4]].

The Honble. Francis Fauquier Esqr. his Majesty's Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in Chief of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia.

To the Chiefs of the united Indians of the Six Nations, Greeting.

[1] Colonel John Bradstreet of the 60th regiment.

[2] Of Indian Records, original volume and page numbering.

[3] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 6.

[4] See *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 7:513-14, and Johnson to Fauquier, Dec. 30, 1762.

Brethren.

Application has been made to me by Governor Hamilton of Pensylvania, in your Behalf, concerning a Path thro' the Colony of Virginia, by which you may March to Strike the Cherokees. It is necessary you should be informed, that a firm, and lasting Peace, has lately been made and Concluded, between all His Majesty's Subjects and the Cherokee Indians; for which Reason, I wou'd endeavour to Dissuade you from Striking Them, as We, you, and They are all now become Children of our Common Father the great King George, and consequently Brethren, and shou'd live as such: But if this should not prevail on you to lay down the bloody Hatchet against them; I must let you know, that it becomes me, to preserve that Honour and Fidelity to all His Majesty's Allies which I shall always preserve to You, and therefore must remain quite neuter, and shew no Partiality to either Side. If after considering this matter, and communicating it to your Nation, you shou'd be still be[1] determined to go to War with the Cherokees, you shall not be molested in your March, upon your regulating it according to the Treaty of Lancaster, formerly made between King George's Subjects, and the Indians of the Six Nations, and acting conformably thereto: We are Friends to you, as well as to the Cherokees; and to prevent any Jealousies, or Disturbances between Us, I shall join with Governor Hamilton in recommending to you to keep the old War Path by Shamokin,[2] and so by the Western Foot of the Alleghany Mountains, which is the Shortest and the best way to the Cherokee Nation: and So Wishing you well, and preserving our Friendship, and Amity with you, I remain

Yr. Brother and Friend

FRAN: FAUQUIER.

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[1] Repetition in manuscript.

[2] Later Sunbury, Pa.

Sent Sat. 8th December 6 P.M.

About Forty Indians of the Six Nations who live down the river came here and Saluted the Garrison with three Discharges of their Guns; Then they requainted me they had something to say to the Commanding Officer, which they would deliver the next day.

9th The Above Indians being met in Council spoke as follows.

Brother

We are come to acquaint you that we have been very sickly this Summer and Fall, and have lost several of our people which has prevented us from Hunting for the support of our families, much by providing any things to purchase Cloathing for our wives & Children.

During the time the French was in possession of this place you always told us that when you drove the French away, you would always give our Women & Children Cloathing, whenever they were Naked, and supply our Warriors with Powder and Lead. And indeed while we were deemed Neutrall between you and the French, You did give us some Presents. But since you Conquer'd the French, you have given us Nothing: We are now very poor, Occasioned by Sickness, and are under the Necessity of Begging for some relief.

We therefore by this String & Wampum Request that you may give us Women and Children some Cloaths to cover their Nakedness, and give us some Powder and Lead to enable us to prosecute the war against our Enemies the Southern Indians; You are a Wealthy people, and what little you will give us poor people, will be but little out of all you have taken from the Enemy this War.

Brother

We have informed you that there is Necessity that has obliged us to beg at present, though we are much disgusted at the last your Conduct, often telling us when you settled here that you were supply us with all Necessaries we wanted, You must be sensible that your selling Rum in the heart of our Country has made our Game scarce and put us to Several Difficulties, and also you seem to Distress us by Neither giving us Powder and Lead, nor suffering your Traders to sell it to us, as they formerly have done and we know you Brother that your Conduct makes all the Indian Nations dislike you very much, and that you have some bad designs against them.

Brother

You know all Indian Nations loves Rum, we should be glad to know what was the reason you stop selling of it to us.

(signed) Wm. Johnson L. Agent

Indian Speech
at Fort Pitt 8th
8th December 1759

Minutes of the Proceedings of Lieut. Guy Johnson Dept Agent for Indian affairs, with the Indians at Onondaga December 1762. in consequence of a Murder committed by two Indians of Skanéstio. on two of his Majestys subjects who were passing thro the Senecas Country—

November 29th

Lieut Johnson set out from the German flatts accompanied by Deputys from the two Mohock Castles, & an Interpreter

30th

Arrived at the Upper Oneida Castle. Pursuant to his Instructions — Assembled all the Indians who were at home, & after acquainting them with the cause of his journey. told them that he expected they would concur with him in resolving on the immediate delivery up of the Murderers, at the Onondaga meeting; which they promised to do expressing great concern at the Murder with the particulars of which they had not been before acquainted. Explained to them his Majestys Instructions to the Governor of New York, concerning their Lands, & reckoned them the Belt which they had formerly delivered Sir William Johnson relative thereto, which gave them great Satisfaction —

Decr 1st

— Lieut Johnson arrived at Canowaroghere, a new Village of the Oneidas and having acquainted them in like manner as at Oneida; he received a very Satisfactory Answer

2d

Arrived at Canagisteragey a Tuscarora Village where he likewise repeated to Sequareere the Chief Sachem what he had said at the other Villages on which Sequareere, acquainted him, that he would prepare to attend the Onondaga meeting—

4th

Lieut Johnson arrived at Onondaga, & was received & welcomed by the Great Chief Sachem of that Nation, who having Assembled all the Principal Sachems &c & who were at home, The Speaker then addressed Lieut Johnson

and

And the Mohocks returning thanks to the Great Being for their safe arrival at so bad a season of the year: Then went thro' the usual ceremony of plucking the Thorns out of their feet, & clearing their sight by wiping away the Tears which must have been shed on the late Melancholy occasion; which he declared gave their Nation the utmost concern; & that they saw with regret that notwithstanding they had been continually endeavouring to preserve peace, and adhere to their Treaties there were still some People bad enough to break thro' their solemn Engagements and defeat their good intentions.

Gave three Strings

Then Canadagaya Sachem of the Mohocks returned the ceremony by clearing their sight which he said must be overcast likewise on such an occasion, observing that he saw with the utmost concern of what little importance the several Engagements were considered by some, since they were so repeatedly infringed as to create many fruitless journeys for the old People.

Three Strings

Then the Speaker acquainted them that the Cayugas had sent word they were in readiness to attend the Meeting on the arrival of the Senecas whom they would accompany to Onondaga

5th

Sequaresere and several other Sachems of Tuscarora arrived.

Lieut Johnson gave the Onondagas notice that as the arrival of the Senecas appeared to be so uncertain he should agreable to his Instructions, deliver them what he had to say tomorrow

At a Meeting held at Onondaga Decr. 6th with the Indians there assembled

Present

Lieut Guy Johnson Deputy Agent for Indian affairs
Lloyd Helmpriding as a Smith at Onondaga.
Wm Printup Interpreter

The Bunt & several other Sachems of Onondaga,
Canadagaya & other Sachems of the Mohocks,
Sequaresere & other Sachems of the Tuscaroras,

Seyawerunte

Teyawaruntè Speaker of Onondaga, returned Lieut Johnson the two Strings of Wampum sent thither by Sir Wm Johnson, saying that on receipt of them they imediately returned from Hunting to hold the Meeting

Then Lieut Johnson addressed them

"Brethren of the Nations here assembled

In pursuance of Sir William Johnson's Instructions to me as Dep[t]y Agent for Indian Affairs I came to attend the Meeting which he receivd advice was to have been imediately held here, in consequence of the late murder committed by two Indians of Kanéstio on two of his Majestys subjects, with the particulars of which you are now all acquainted

As this barbarous act of hostility has been perpetrated upwards of a Month, I Expected on my arrival to have found the Senecas assembled, especially as they received notice of my journey sometime ago, but I am sorry to find that notwithstanding their residence is so much nearer to your Council fire than mine I have now been three Days here without hearing any thing of their approach; I shall therefore Deliver you what I have to say on this occasion, which I desire you will lay before the other Nations, as neither my Instructions, nor the season of the year will admit of my tarrying any longer

Brethren I am hopefully that all of you or rather all those who are desirous to preserve peace and keep on good terms with the English must be greatly concerned at the late public breach thereof and will take every possible measure for procuring us the just satisfaction which we require of therefore Incumbent to my Orders insist on the two Murderers being imediately brought down the Country and delivered up to Justice that the Law may take the course against them and thereby deter others from being guilty of such enormous actions our highest resentment, Enormities which have been often committed without our obtaining any Satisfaction, which we can no longer pass over, or look upon with Indifference —.

If any of the greatest powers in Europe had offered us such treatment, and did not on our application for redress imediately deliver up the

The Criminals, we should without farther delay take satisfaction ourselves, nor could we be considered as Infringers of the peace, for revenging an injury when we could not obtain the just redress ——

(I know that on the arrivals of the rest of the Nations, they will probably talk of the Old Agreement, and that such affair should be made up without farther bloodshed. but, imagine to yourselves how very trifling that must appear, and how idle it is to suppose that any sett of people whatsoever should have it in their power to murder their Friends at discretion, without meeting with the punishments due to such crimes —

Vain are all Treaties, in vain all the promises which you have so repeatedly made, of preserving peace, whilst every Villain is left at Liberty to infringe the same every day with impunity.

Yourselves would too soon feel the fatal effects of such a toleration, as too many of your people might be thereby induced to return such treatment on the Indians, when they found there was no punishment for the heinous crime of Murder, so destructive to peace and civil Society.)

I know likewise that the other Nations may be apt to say that the Murderers are fled, so that they cannot find them, but don't suffer yourselves to be deceived by such flagrant pretences, for the English will not be amused, or put off with such stories, and they know that these Murderers cannot immediately apprehended if the Six Nations are disposed to search them and give them up.

You have now therefore a very good opportunity to shew your inclination for peace, and your resolution to adhere to the Treaties so repeatedly ratified and confirmed, and particularly last winter before Sir John. Johnson. I therefore desire you will not omit acquainting the rest of the Nations with what I have said upon this occasion, and remember that 'tis expected & insisted on that all those who are willing to preserve peace, & the friendship of the English will exert themselves to the utmost in procuring the Murderers to be immediately delivered up, as the only means to prevent us from being reduced to the Necessity of taking satisfaction ourselves.

Gave a Belt of Wampum

Brethren

Brethren. In consequence of the Message which you sent last Summer from Lancaster to the Governor of Virginia concerning a passage thro' his Country against the Southern Indians he has transmitted an answer in Writing together with a Belt of Wampum which I now lay before you

[Then explained Lt Govr. Fauquiers Answer] &c

Gave a Belt

Brethren[a] The Kings of France and Spain having suffered so severely by the War, from the great successes with which the Almighty has crowned the just cause and superior valour of the English, are at length reduced to solicit for a peace; which it is imagined his Britannick Majesty from his natural Clemency will be induced to grant them, in which the Security and advantage of his Majesty's Dominions in North America, and the safety, Welfare and protection of all his faithful Indian allies will be strictly attended to, & you may rest assured that all those Nations of Indians who shall by their conduct manifest their regard for peace and their Esteem for his Majesty's Subjects, may rely with the utmost confidence on his favour and protection in all their just rights and possessions agreable to his Royal Declaration."

Joyawarunte answered

Brother, We have all paid great attention to what you have now said with which we are very well pleased & heartily agree to do every thing on our parts at the arrival of the rest of the Indians towards obtaining your desire, but as the same is a weighty affair, & will together with that concerning the Governor of Virginia require some deliberation, we therefore request you will remain here tomorrow until we have prepared a proper answer to your Speech

To which Lieut. Johnson answered

Brethren, Notwithstanding the lateness of the season, & the great difficulty there will be in travelling with Horses thro' the deep Snow, I shall nevertheless at your request tarry one Day longer when I hope to receive a fully Satisfactory answer to what I have said

Then the Meeting broke up for that Day

a. NB. This was said to them in consequence of a Report which prevailed that a Peace was near at hand by which Canada would be restored to the French

7th

7th

Dlr. The Indians assembled

Present as before

Tiyawarunte addressed Lieut Johnson as follows

Brother) We have all heard and carefully attended to your Speech, and must confess the case is very hard both on your parts & ours, as it cannot but give us the greatest uneasiness to think that a Village like Kanestio composed of Stragglers from several Nations should have presumed to act apart so contrary to the Sentiments & inclinations of the Confederacy

For our parts we assure you that we are determined to do every thing in our power for procuring you the satisfaction so justly required but we are very desirous first to see the Upper Nations. to acquaint them with your Speech, and be informed what they have done in the affair and we hope that their present delay is owing to their being in quest of the Murderers Therefore we beg you will rest satisfied until the arrival of the Upper Nations, and in case the Senecas do not immediately comply with your demands you may rest assured we shall without further delay go in search of the Murderers being unanimously resolved to pursue them to the most distant parts rather than fail of convincing you how much we disapprove of their barbarity)

Brother) We are strangers to the Message which you mention to have been sent to the Lieut Governor of Virginia & conjecture it must have been done by a few of our Warriors who attended the Treaty at Lancaster and are at present hunting so that we cannot give the particulars of what they sent. however we return the Lt Governor of Virginia many thanks for his kind and friendly Answer & beg leave to assure him of our regard for him and the People of his Province

Brother) It gives us much satisfaction to hear that an End is likely to be put to War, & that our Brethren the English are likely to make so good a peace. We return our sincere thanks to the Great King for the regard which he shews for our Welfare & the Security of our possessions, and we shall

21

At all times be glad to convince him that we have nothing more at heart than the preservation of Peace and friendship with all his people in America.—

Lieut Johnson answered them—

Brothers I am glad to find you express so much concern on account of the late Murder— As it will be your interest to adhere to your present resolutions which only can convince the English of your Desire to preserve their friendship I must insist you will without farther delay take such Measures for procuring the Murderers as may manifest your strict attention to your repeated Engagements, and your indination to bring any Indians to justice who shall presume to violate the peace and Alliance subsisting between the English and you, for I must assure you that nothing less than the immediate performance of your promise will atone for so barbarous an insult"

Then Lt. Johnson took his Leave of them

5th

Early In the Morning a Seneca Indian who had been at Onondaga was dispatched with a large belt of Wampum to his Nation, requiring them without farther delay, to apprehend and deliver up the Murderers as nothing else would satisfy the other Nations— The Seneca Indian was accompanied by David a Conajoharee Indian who was sent in the Name of the Mohocks to know the Senecas final resolutions—

Shortly after Lieut Johnson left Onondaga, in order to return back, and arrived at Johnson Hall on the 13th —

Minutes of the
Proceedings of Lieut.t Guy Johnson
Dep.t Agent for Indian Affairs
with the Indians at Onondaga
in December 1762.

Enclosed in Sir Wm. Johnson's
of the 18th Decem.r 1762.

Your Excellency may be assured that whenever my health permits, and that it's Judged Expedient, I should visit the upper Country, or any quarter within my department I shall with pleasure execute your commands for the good of His Majesty's Service.

I have the honor, &c

His Excellency Sir Jeffrey Amherst. (signed) Wm Johnson.

Message of the Canada to the Western Indians.

The following Messages, consisting in four belts of Wampum, were sent by the 8 Indian Nations in Canada, Viz[t] the *Caughnawageys*, *Caneghsadarundax*, *Skaghnanes*, *Swegachies*, *S[t] Francis*, 3 *River Indians*, and *Hurons*, near Quebec, among the Western Nations, two different ways, by two birch Canoes, one through Lake Ontario to Detroite, the other by the Ottawawa, or Grand River, to Missilimackinac.

Brethren of Towaganha or Western Indians.

"We by this belt of Wampum acquaint you that there is an universal peace concluded "among all the Christian powers in Europe, and consequently among the white people in "America, by which Peace, The King of France ceded to the King of England all his claim "and right of all his dominions on this Continent, as far as the River Mississippi: Wherefore "you are to consider the King of England as the only Sovereign over the said territories, who, "we hear, intends to put the trade with you and us upon a very good footing."

"Brethren, You cannot have forgot the agreement jointly made between us and our Brethren "the English, when this Country was taken, of maintaining a firm peace and friendship with "one another. We hereby acquaint you that we are resolved strictly to abide by our "agreements, and expect you'll do the same."

A large white belt with black spots, in Capt[n] Clau's behalf

Brethren Towaganha,

"We are vastly surprised to hear such bad accounts from you, and that you have forgot the "Engagement, and foolishly and rashly taken up the hatchet against your brethren. You "know that you requested us to take you into our Confederacy, and we have complied; but "you have behaved as unworthy members, and slipt your hold of the Covenant Chain; We "by this belt entreat and desire you to recollect yourselves, what you are about, in disturbing "the peace of the Confederacy, and immediately lay down the hatchet."

A large white belt in behalf of the 8 Nations.

Brethren Towaganha,

"We desire you to let us know as soon as possible whether you will comply with our desire "of laying down the hatchet, or not, that we may direct ourselves accordingly, and let you "know further what we think of your inconsiderate behaviors.

A belt from the 8 Nations.

Brethren Towaganha,

"We would have you always look upon us as keeping a strong hold of the Chain of "friendship with our bretheren the English; and are resolved to abide by our Engagements

" of peace for ever; and regard the King of England as our Common Father who is willing to
" live in peace and friendship with all his children the Indians, and intends to establish a fair
" and reasonable trade with all Indian nations in his American dominions. He does not
" mean to claim your lands as his property and desires no more privileges than the King of
" France had, which is to carry on the trade among you for your own good and welfare; but
" if you behave as you have now done, he certainly will deprive you of it; and has it in his
" power as you ca'nt be supplied by any other nation, he having the entrance of the two rivers
" that lead from the sea to your Country, and Can prevent any other nation of white people
" to trade with you: Your present behavior, therefore, is enough to be our mutual Destruction.

A belt which Capt[n] Claus gave.

The deputies after delivering the above Messages, are to acquaint them that Peace was proclaimed in Canada, and the French in this Country were now become English Subjects; and of consequence they, the Western nations, must consider them and us as one people, who enjoyed the same privileges in trade and any thing else, and were obliged to submit to the same laws and Government, That if the English were prevented from trafficking with them, the French were likewise, &ca

Sir Jeffery Amherst to Sir William Johnson.

[New-York, (S. P. ---) XCVIII., No. 21.]

(Copy)

New York 27 August 1763.

Sir

I am this moment favored with your letter of the 20th instant, and am to thank you for your opinion in regard to the most prudent manner of punishing the Senecas. Our not being able to take immediate revenge of that ungratefull tribe, shall not screen them from our just wrath, for I am firmly determined to make every Nation that has been engaged in the present insurrection, severely feel the punishment due to such treacherous and unprovoked barbarities as have been committed by them on the unfortunate persons who have fallen into their hands. I cannot but approve of your meeting the Six Nations at their intended Conference at the German Flatts. That meeting will be over before this can reach you, so that I need not give you any hints relative to your conduct on that occasion. I shall only say, that it behove the whole race of Indians to beware (for I fear the best of them have in some measure been privy to and concerned in the late mischief) of carrying matters much farther against the English, or daring to form conspiracys, as the consequence will most certainly occasion measures to be taken that in the end will put a most effectuall stop to their *very being*.

I have nothing new from the Detroit since Captain Dalyell left Presqu' Isle; but yesterday I had the satisfaction to receive letters from Colonel Bouquet acquainting me of his arrival at Fort Pitt on the 10th instant; having on the 5th and 6th been attacked by a very large body of Indians near Bushy Run, engaged them from noon to night, the first day, our men keeping their ground and always driving off the Savages; but came back at night to cover the provisions and the wounded. The next day the Indians surrounded our little army and advanced to the

Governour Wentworth has offered a Tract of Land in the western part of the Province of New Hampshire which he is now settling, for the use of it if we will fix it there. And there has been some Talk of fixing it in one of the New Townships in the Province of the Massachusetts which lie upon New York Line near Albany. But whether either of those Places, or here where it now is will be best for the Furtherance of the general Design, is not yet determined. I much want to consult your Honour in the Affair, but must wait upon providence. and remain with sincere esteem and respect. Your Honours

Most obedient and Most Humble Servant

Sir William Johnson Baronet. ELEAZAR WHEELOCK.

April. 10. 1763.

This Letter has lain by waiting for an opportunity till now, and what the fate of it will be I cant tell. Your Two to Joseph came as he informs you. had the former came seasonably he should likely have gone with Kirtland to N. Jersey College, but I apprehend it is, all things considered, better as it is, I purpose to take him with me to Portsmouth about 160 miles this Spring and would not have you expect him till June when Mr. Smith Designs to take the journey with him.

I am Yours ut ante

E. WHEELOCK.

MR. SMITH TO SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Lebanon January 18th A. D. 1763.

Sir Though I have not the Honor of personal Acquaintance with you, yet the important and repeated services you have done Your Country, have long made me acquainted with Your Charecter, which shines with such distinguished Lustre in the Annals of Fame.

Yet I should not presume to give you this Trouble, was I not moved and emboldened hereto, by an Affair of some Importance, the Execution of which depends much on Your Honours Approbation.

This Necessity I hope your Candour will admit as a sufficient Excuse, for the Liberty a Stranger takes in writeing to you: and therefore without further Apology I beg Leave to lay the Affair before you.

I propose next Summer to take an excursion into the Mohawk Country as a Missionary; and being a stranger to the Indian Dialect, I must of Consequence improve an Interpreter, having spent some Time here as a schoolmaster, (with that worthy Gentleman and eminent Friend of Indians The Revd Mr. Wheelock) I have contracted an intimate Acquaintance with Joseph who I understand is high in your affection and esteem, and has the Wisdom and Prudence to resign himself to your Direction and Conduct—as He is a promising Youth, of a sprightly Genius, singular Modesty, and a Serious Turn, I know of none so well calculated to answer my End as He is—in which Design He woud very Willingly and cheerfully engage shoud Your Honour consent to and approve of it.

He has so much endeared Himself to me by his Amiable Deportment; his Laudable Thirst after and Progress in Learning: that did I not apprehend this woud be as beneficial to Him, as advantageous to me, I shoud neither desire his Assistance nor solicit Your Approbation.

but I apprehend I can much sooner perfect Him in the English Language, and better instruct Him in whatever He shall have occasion to learn, when he is constantly with me, and I can devote myself so much more to his Service, than when in the School where a large Number are to be taken

care of in conjunction with Him—and perhaps this woud be a Spur to Him, as well as an additional Motive with Me, to take particular Pains in accomplishing Him for such a Service, and so the general Design of His Education be rather forwarded than retarded.

Shoud Your Honour acquiesce in, and approve of the Proposal, I shoud immediately take upon me the whole Expence of his Education; and so long as he serves in the Character of an Interpreter, would allow him a genteel Reward.

The present Excursion is designed only for a few months, after which He can return again to this School, so that I imagine if its of no Advantage, it can be but of little disadvantage to Him. but if there shoud be farther occasion for Him and it shoud be agreable to You to have Him continued in such a Service, I trust that I shall do Honourably by Him.

If Your Honour woud be pleased to acquaint me with Your Sentiments relative hereto, it woud be received as a Favour, And acknowledged with Gratitude by Him, who, relying on Your Candour to excuse the Prolixity, and pardon the Inaccuracies of this Letter, begs Leave in the most Respectful Manner to Subscribe Himself

Your Honours most Obedient Humble Servant

Sir William Johnson. CHARLES JEFFRY SMITH.

MR. WEYMAN, PRINTER, TO THE REV. DR. BARCLAY.

CONCERNING THE INDIAN PRAYER BOOK.

Rev[d] Sir I crave your Pardon for not answering you sooner relating to the Prayer Book:—The Government Work laid heavy on my Hands at the Time you sent it; but having now dispatch'd it, can begin upon the Book as soon as Sir William thinks proper to engage at the Prices and form mentioned. I am, Sir,

N. York, April 2[d] 1763. Your obliged, Humble Servant,

To D[r] Barclay. WM. WEYMAN.1

1 WILLIAM WEYMAN was son of the rector of the Episcopal church at Oxford, Philadelphia Co., Pa. He served his time to Wm. Bradford in Philadelphia, and in Jan. 1753 became a partner of John Parker of New York. Weyman managed the concerns of this firm which published a newspaper called the N. Y. Gazette or Weekly Post Boy, and several books. A piece entitled "Observations on the Circumstances and Conduct of the people in the counties of Ulster and Orange in the Prov'ce of New York," from the pen of the Rev. Hezekiah Watkins of Newburgh, having appeared in the paper of the 15th March, 1765, the Assembly on whose conduct it reflected, took umbrage and summoned the printers to their bar. Weyman alone appeared at first, but Parker came into town immediately and surrendered himself to the Sergeant at Arms, but on petition they were shortly afterwards discharged. Watkins was Missionary of the Society for Propagating the Gospel; on being arrested by order of the House in the course of the following year, he acknowledged himself the author of the piece, was reprimanded and discharged. In Jan. 1759, Weyman's partnership with Parker was dissolved, and on 16th Feb. he commenced the publication of the N. Y. Gazette, which was printed on a crown sheet every Monday. In Nov. 1760, he became public printer, and was appointed to print Smith & Livingston's edition of the Laws. In Nov. 1766 he printed in his paper the address of the Assembly to Gov. Moore, in which the House said, among other things, "Your Excellency has done us *no* more than justice in supposing that we will cheerfully co-operate with you." Weyman by some blunder omitted the little word "no," and for this was arraigned again before the representatives of the people. He threw the blame on one of his journeymen, but was unable to prove the allegation. He was dismissed on asking pardon, and promising to be more careful for the future.* Parker, his late partner, having been appointed post-master at New York, is accused by Weyman of suppressing the copies of the Gazette placed in the P. O. for distribution. Whether this was true or not, the circulation of his paper fell off to such an extent that it ceased to be published Dec. 28, 1767. Its proprietor did not long survive it. On the 15th January following he resigned his office as public printer and after a lingering illness, which had for some time rendered him incapable of business, he died in New York on the 18th July 1768. It appears by one of the letters in this series, that he died bankrupt. ED.

* The Journal of the Assembly of the Prov. of New York for the Session of 1766, being unfortunately omitted in the printed edition, we have no means of comparing the above statement (made in Thomas's *Hist. of Printing*) with the Votes of the House.

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(363)

At a Council held at Fort George in the City of New York, on Wednesday the 19th Day of January 1763.

Present

His Excellency the Hon.ble Robert Monckton Capt.n General &c.

Mr. Horsmanden	Mr. Watts
Mr. Chambers	Mr. Walton
Mr. Smith	Mr. Delancy

This being the Day appointed for Hearing the Parties claiming under the Conajoharee Patent, in Answer to the Complaint of the Conajoharee Indians respecting the said Patent, William Livingston Esq.r of Counsel for the s.d Claimants was called in, and being fully heard thereupon, the Board were of Opinion, & Advised his Excellency to transmit to Sir William Johnson a Copy of the Declaration Signed by the Indians dated in December last, and now produced to the Board on the part of the said Claimants, as also Copies of two Indian Deeds, or Quit Claims to Telles Fonda, and George Klock, one dated 12.th of December 1761, and the other dated the 23.d of February 1762, and to desire Sir William Johnson, would, as soon as conveniently might be, Convene all the Sachems, and Indians of Conajoharie Castle at such Place, as he Shall think fit, and where it is probable the Meeting will be most Complete. And, that he do at such Meeting in the Presence also of as many of his Majesties Justices of the Peace of the County of Albany, as can be Assembled, particularly the Justices before whom the Declaration aforesaid was made, explain to the Indians so met, the Purport of the s.d Declaration, and Require them to Signify their Sentiments on the whole Matter of Complaint in the most Explicit Manner, that the same may be Reduced to Writing, and transmitted to his Excellency, Signed by Sir William Johnson, & said Justices. And that this Proceeding be transacted in the most Solemn, Impartial, and Authentick Manner that may be, to Afford all the Satisfaction the Nature of the Subject requires. And to this End, that Sir William do give Publick, and timely Notice of such Meeting that all Parties interested may Attend if they See fit.

A true Copy Examined by

Geo. Banyar D.y Cl.k Con.l

In Consequence of the above Ord.r Sir Wm. Issued the following Proclamation

1.

Whereas by an Order of his Excellency the Governor & Council of the the Province of New York bearing Date the 19th day of June 1763. On Hearing the Parties Claiming under the Conyahore Patent, in Answer to the Complaint of the Conyahore Indians respecting the said Patent, Sir William Johnson was desired as soon as Conveniently might be, to Convene all the Sachems, and Indians of the Conyahore Castle at such Place as he Should think fit, and where it was probable the Meeting would be most Complete, and that at such Meeting he might in the Presence of Five Majesties Justices of the Peace of the County of Albany, as could be Assembled, explain to the Indians so met, the Purport of a Declaration therein Referred to, & Require them to Signify their Sentiments on the whole Matter of Complaint, in the most Explicit manner, that the same might be Reduced to Writing, and Transmitted to his Excell.y the Governor, Signed by Sir William Johnson, and the said Justices. — In Pursuance of which Order Sir William Johnson hath Appointed Thursday the 10th. day of March next ensuing, at the Indian Castle of Conajoharee aforesaid, for Enquiring into the Premises, of which time, and Place, all Parties Concerned, are hereby required to take Notice —

Signed by Order of Sir Wm. Johnson Bart.

William Marth Secy.

Affidavit of Capt. Jacob Klock relative to G. Klocks Proceedings concerning the Lands at Conjaharee —

This Day appeared before me Sir William Johnson Bart. one of his Majesties Council of the Province of New York, Capt. Jacob Klock of Conajoharee, in the County of Albany, who being duely Sworn on the holy Evangelists, Deposeth and Sayeth that his Brother Harpost Klock who lives in his House, and was frequently called upon to be an Evidence to a Deed which George Klock their Brother prevailed upon the Indians to Execute) Declared to the Deponent that the Indians were Drunk at the time of Signing said Deed — That the Deponent often heard the Indians during this Winter Say, they would not part with, or Sell that Land which Klock bought of Livingston upon any Account; Nevertheless the Deponent Understands, that since June, Several Indians by their getting Liquor from George Klock, and Receiving Promises of more, have been Induced to Sign said Deed. — That said George Klock has been Tampering the whole Fall & Winter, in Order to Prevail on them to Agree to Sign said Deed, and that as he the Deponent lives in the Neighbourhood of his Brother Sd. George Klock, he has been frequently troubled, and Disturbed Day & Night, and Obliged to get up at all Hours of the night to let in the drunken Indians coming from Sd. G. Klocks House to the House of the Deponent — And further the Deponent Sayth not

me, for not Accepting the Acc[t]. he Br[ought]
in Against you, when he was by [me (?)]
Summon'd, and Distrain'd for the [ ]
he Justly ow'd you, But was not th[ ]
only Advise'd by them to Apply [ ]
he has Lately done, I told him to [ ]
other Time, and I would tell hi[m]
would do therein, he them Ca[lled]
Evidences which he had Br[ought]
[ ]lt off so I Expect he will Again Apply
[ ] gitt an Indictment fill'd against me if
[pos]sible, which I Belive he will perform, as the
[E]vidences he had with him will I Belive not
[s]tick to a trifle in saying in his Favour. —
[I] am with Due Respects. —

Honourable Sir
You most Obed[t].
and Verry hble Sarv[t].
HENDRICK FREY

[SIR WI]LLIAM JOHNSON Bar[t]

INDORSED:[1]

Janr[y]. 11th 1763 —

Justice Frys Letter

FROM JOHN BRADSTREET

A. L. S.[2]

Albany 12th. Jan[y]. 1763

SIR

I am favor'd with your letter of the 4th. instant and believe You will find, that as the Islands are not particularly nam'd in

[1] In Johnson's hand.
[2] In University of Pittsburgh Library.

the Grant that the people here have no right to them, notwithstanding the words "including said Creek", and as to length of time, they will not be able to avail themselves of any advantage from that they never having taken possession of those Islands add to this, that it has constantly been understood the Indians did reserve the Islands to themselves and these people when pushd hard will not, I believe, have the front to deny it.

I am
Sir
Your Most humble Servt.
JNO. BRADSTREET

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON Bart.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MINUTES

Contemporary Copy[1]

At a Council held at Fort George in the City of New York, on Wednesday the 19th. Day of January 1763 —

Present —

His Excellency the Honble. Robert Monckton Captain General &ca

Mr. Horsmanden[2]	Mr. Watts[5]
Mr. Chambers[3]	Mr. Walton[6]
Mr. Smith[4]	Mr. Delancy[7]

This being the Day appointed for Hearing the Parties claiming under the Conajohare Patent, in Answer to the Complaint of the Conjahorie Indians respecting the said Patent, William Livingston Esqr. of Council for the sd. Claimants was called in,

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[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 6.
[2] Daniel Horsmanden.
[3] John Chambers.
[4] William Smith.
[5] John Watts.
[6] William Walton.
[7] James DeLancey.

and being fully heard thereupon, the Board were of Opinion, & advised his Excellency to transmit to Sir William Johnson a Copy of the Declaration Signed by the Indians dated in December last, and now produced to the board on the part of the said Claimants, as also Copys of two Indian Deeds, or Quit Claims to Jelles Fonda, and George Klock, one dated 12th. of December 1761, and the other dated the 23d. of February 1762, and to desire Sir William Johnson, would, as soon as conveniently might be, convene all the Sachems, and Indians of Conjahorie Castle at such Place, as he shall think fit, and where it is probable the Meeting will be most Complete. And, that he do at such Meeting in the Presence also of as many of his Majesties Justices of the Peace of the County of Albany, as can be Assembled, particularly the Justices before whom the Declaration aforesaid was made, explain to the Indians so met, the Purport of the sd. Declaration, and Require them to Signify their Sentiments on the whole Matter of Complaint in the most Explicit Manner, that the same may be Reduced to Writing, and transmitted to his Excellency, Signed by Sir William Johnson, & the said Justices; And that this Proceeding be transacted in the most Solemn, Impartial, and Authentick Manner that may be, to afford all the Satisfaction the Nature of the Subject requires — And to this End, that Sir William do give Publick, and timely Notice of such Meeting that all Parties interested may Attend if they see fit —

A true Copy Examined by
GW. BANYAR D Cl Cou.

In consequence of the above Ordr. Sir Wm. Issued the following Proclamation

Whereas by an Order of his Excellency the Governor, & Council of the Province of New York bearing Date the 19th. day of Janry. 1763. On Hearing the Parties claiming under the Conjahore Patent, in Answer to the Complaint of the Conjahoree Indians respecting the Said Patent, Sir William Johnson was desired as soon as conveniently might be, to convene all the Sachems, and Indians of the Conjahoree Castle at such Place

as he should think fit, and where it was probable the Meeting would be most Complete, and that at such Meeting he might in the Presence of as many of his Majesties Justices of the Peace of the County of Albany, as could be Assembled, explain to the Indians so met, the Purport of a Declaration therein Referred to, & Require them to Signify their Sentiments on the whole Matter of Complaint, in the most Explicit manner, that the same might be Reduced to Writing, and Transmitted to his Excellcy. the Governor, Signed by Sir William Johnson, and the said Justices, — In Pursuance of which Order Sir William Johnson hath Appointed Thursday the 10th. day of March next ensuing at the Indian Castle of Conajoharee aforesaid, for Enquiring into the Premisses, of which time, and Place, all Parties Concerned, are hereby required to take Notice —
Signed by Order of Sir Wm. Johnson Bart.

WITHAM MARSH Secy.

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

A. L. S.[1]

Johnson Hall Janry. 21st. 1763

SIR

I have the pleasure to find by Your Excellencys favour of the 26th. Ulto. that you approve of Lieut. Johnsons proceedings[2] at Onondaga, and I hope they will have due weight with the Indians by produceing the desired effect. — In consequence thereof Some Senecas arrived here a few days ago to acquaint me that the Cheifs &ca. of all the Nations to the Ohio were on their way in order to have a Meeting with me on that Subject, these Messingers I dismissed with directions to acquaint the rest that they need not give themselves the trouble of comeing down, as their Journey would be to no purpose unless they brought ye. Murderers.

[1] In Public Record Office, W. O. 34, Vol. 39

[2] Printed in *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 7:511-15; inclosed in Johnson to Amherst, Dec. 18, 1762, *ibid.* 7:510-11.

(notwithstanding y^e^. obstinacy of y^r^. <disorder) be of as much service to you as some> Physicians there, besides I should <fall upon means to divert yu & the Pain.>

I fear (by the Stile of y^r^. letter) that <you take things too much to heart, &> perhaps but few comforters, w^h^. to one in y^r^. scitu<ation are very necessary.> Cheer up y^r^. Spirits, dont give too much way to reflec<tion nor to y^r^ disorder> & you will find a benifit thereby. I am Sorry <for ye death of Chief> Justice Pratt on two acc^ts^., the one as he was y^r^. friend<d, and might be of> service to you in y^e^. present unprecedented Struggle <wth> [1] of whom I doubt not in y^e^. least but you will get the <better, & that with credit;> the other, as he was an Englishman & a good man <&^ca^. I should> Imagine that the Gener^l^. & Govr. on a proper re<presentation of the affair would> use their interposition, as the Kings pre<rogative is opposed & grossly abused.> however You will be better informed there <of the propriety of such a step.> All I can say in the aff^r^. is, that I most sincerely <wish you to triumph over your> Enemies, and have the pleasure of peruseing <that inestimable treasure & stock> of knowledge & Learning w^h^. you are now refused, <but w^h^. I hope a thundering> M — d — m^s^. will put you in peaceable possession <of. You would be s>urprised to see how I am swallowed up to the He<ad & ears in Mortar Stone and T>imber w^h^. are all intended for the House I purpose <building next summer. I have had for> this Month past thirty & forty sleds a day <brideing ye same, so that it cannot be said I wa>s without some kind of company. We <have snow here now ab^t^. 3 feet deep, and mor>e daily falling w^h^. (altho a gloomy p<rospect) makes ye Country alive wi>th their flying slideing machines. My <Family is increased since you left> us by M^rs^. Claus bringing forth a fine <Child of ye best or Female kind, and my> youngest daughter marrying Lieu^t^. G<uy Johnson. I shall be glad of a further addition> thereto by y^r^. comp^y^. whenever <y^r^ health will admit of it, w^h^. I heartily wish may>

[1] Omitted in copy. Gansevoort probably.

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be soon. We have great <News by the last Papers, if anything more there, shall be o>bliged to you for it. <We are all peaceable here except a few boxing Bouts> now & then be<tween Brothers & Sisters, Men & their Wives &ca together with Shivering each other with broad & Narrow Axes, all wh. contributes to make them a bolder People, and render them better soldiers whenever we may have another war. I would not put you to the trouble of reading so long a letter, but yt. I am in hopes it will find you recovered, than wh. nothing would give me more pleasure as I am &ca>

<P. S. My Compts. to ye Atty. Generl. whom I suppose you often see.>

INDORSED: Febry. 4th. 1762[1]
Letter to Witham Marsh Esqr.

FROM JOHN TABOR KEMPE

A. L. S.[2]

New York Feby. 7th. 1763

SIR

As soon as I received your Favour of the 20th Jany. last I waited on his Excellency and laid it before him together with the Deposition of Forbes and the Copy of the Letter from David Schuyler to you which came enclosed — The mail having been robbed and thrown into the Fields was not found 'til Monday Evening, so that I could not write by the last post, not seeing the Governor til Tuesday.

The Affair of the Indian Traders I mentioned to his Excellency. His answer was, I don't know well what we shall do with it — but it seemed to me as if his Excellency had had it under Consideration, and I believe it is before the Council.

If I recollect right the Irregularities committed by the Indian Traders was somewhere about Detroit. If it was I conceive it to be out of this province, and consequently out of the power

[1]An error in the indorsement.
[2]Original destroyed by fire.

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of the Governor and Council, and not punishable by any Jurisdiction of the province. As I had the honour to write you before, so I think now the most proper method of bringing them to Justice would be by General Gages punishing them in his Government, where military Law is exercised, and in whose government I presume they committed their offence.

I am not sufficiently acquainted with the Nature of your office as Agent for Indian Affairs, or of the powers granted you by that Commission to write with Propriety on the Subject you ask my Sentiments — Is the power of punishing offences committed against the Indians expressly granted? If it should be I am inclined to think it must give place to the Jurisdiction of the Provinces where they can punish and that it can extend only to offences committed under such Circumstances as would be otherwise unpunishable. Mr. Banyar I presume by order of the Governor acquainted you with the result of the hearing in Council respecting the Canajohary Indians & Klock &c. and transmitted you the order of Council made that day, with the Copies of some Papers. I thought I could perceive his Excellency and the Council strongly suspected the unfairness of the obtainment of the Indian Declaration offered by them. The Affidt. of Forbes sets it in the very light I imagined it to be.

On Saturday last I saw Mr. William Livingston who informed me that Captain Rutherford had been up with the Indians, and that every Thing was amicably settled to the Contentment of the Indians and you, a Release of so much of the Lands as satisfied the Indians being made or to be made by the patentees. I presume if the Release is made that all the Persons having a Right under the Patent have executed it, either by themselves, or their Attorney duly authorized so to do, otherwise I conceive the Indians will not be secure and hereafter there may be as much Trouble with those who have not released, as there has been already. I should be glad to know how this Affair at present stands. I am Sr

Your most obedient humble Servt.

J. T. Kempe.

To Sr. Wm. Johnson, Bart.

FROM DAVID VAN DER HEYDEN

A. L. S.[1]

[*February 8, 1763*]

SIR

I have reced yours of 2nd inst. inclosing my Commission as Lieut. Colln. of your Regiment, for which return my sincere thanks. Will study to merit the honour conferr'd on me.

The Indian you speak of, who was most cruelly beaten by some of our People, waited upon me the next morning after it happened with his grievances in consequence of which I endeavoured immediately to find out the perpetrators, in order that they might meet that punishment wch they justly deserved; as well as to make some satisfaction to the much injured party — for which reason I waited on Mr. Down[2] our Mayor, who sent for Richard Allen & one McKnight a Blacksmith who we learnt were the hero's of this Trajedy, & demanded to know the reason for their conduct to the Indian — wch was that meeting him in the road between this place & Kinderhook he had as they passed him levelled his Gun at them with an intention as they supposed to fire — this the Indian positively denied & said that he gave them no offence in the least, but paid them the compliaments of the day, as is usual when people meet. Upon the whole, having no evidence at that time to convict them, & Circumstances being rather against the Ind: as he had most certainly a Gun with him & might possibly be disguised in Liquor, of course not sensible what he was about, We judg'd it best to compromise matters in the best manner we could by obliging the aggressors to give the Ind: a consideration wch was done to the Value of two Dollars & a Bottle of Rum, with wch he seemed well satisfyed. But I have since learnt from Mr. Grardus DePeyster a Gentleman of undoubted veracity who happened to be on the Road at this time & the very next Sleigh to that of Allen's &ca: that

[1]Original destroyed by fire.

[2]Volkert Peter Douw, mayor of Albany from 1761 to 1770.

Sir

Agreeably to your Excellency's Orders, three Shipwrights are gone to Fort Pitt, to prepare Materials for building twenty Batteaux. Three more will follow them in the beginning of March.

By the last Letters from Fort Pitt, the Shawanese had delivered a few Prisoners, & promised to bring in the Spring those who remain in their Town.

They have not the same Expectation from the Delawares.

Inclosed is a Speech of the Six Nation Indians who live down the Ohio, to Capt. Lewis.

I beg leave to lay before you a Letter I received from a Soldier of Capt. Allopaw's Company, from the Detroit. I find in my List that he claims his Discharge upon a Certificate of Mr. Nelson a Justice of the Peace at York-Town in Pensilvania, a doubtful authority.

I have inquired here after the Packet containing the Accompts & Vouchers transmitted by me in September 1761 to General Monckton, & I intend to him by this Express the Depositions of the several Persons through whose Hands it has passed; and it rests now with the Post Master at New York to account for its miscarriage. I am given Credit to the

His Excellency Sir Jeffery Amherst

the Publick in that account for which I am
returned to me. I humbly beg your Grace will
please to order the same to be paid, till I
receive Duplicates of the Vouchers from the
People who performed the Services, & received the
money.

We had last night in this Town the Preliminaries as laid before the Parliament, and though I suppose that you have seen them before, I inclose the heads of them, as I could not get a Paper, nor even time to copy the whole.

They have been approved in the House of Commons by a majority of 319 against 65.

The Papers say that 70 Regiments are to be kept up; and Montgomery and Fraser in the room of the 3d 5th 6th Batt. Royal Americans & Broken

That Ireland will have double the number of Troops of their former Establishment, and in America 15 Batt. of Regulars, and 10 of Provincials.

W. Charles Townsend Bad resigned.

These are the most material Articles I can collect

I have the honour to be with great respect

Sir

Your most obedient, and
most Humble Servant
Henry Bouquet

[illegible] Duquet
Philadelphia 13. Feby 1763.
Rec. 16th. 16 Dito

At the Council Chamber Whitehall the 3d. of March 1763.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs.

His Majesty having been pleased by His Order in Council of the 21st. of January last, to refer unto this Committee a Representation of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, upon a Report made by Sir William Johnson, His Majestys Superintendent of the Affairs of the Indian Nations, in the Northern District of America, upon examining into the Complaints of the Delaware Indians, against the Proprietors of Pensilvania, concerning certain Lands of which those Indians deemed themselves to have been defrauded, and also upon another Point set forth in Sir William Johnsons Report, touching the Complaints made by the Delawars, against several of the People of Connecticut, who were coming to settle at Wyoming on the River Susquehanna, which had greatly alarmed the Jelousy of the Indians — The Lords of the Committee this day took the aforesaid Representation, Report and other Papers thereto annexed, into Consideration, and it appearing that the Disputes between the Proprietors of Pensilvania and the Delaware Indians concerning the Lands of which those Indians deemed themselves defrauded, is happily brought to a Conclusion, it therefore becomes unnecessary for their Lordships to give any Directions whatever thereupon — That with respect to the other Point relating to the People of Connecticut having alarmed the Jelousy of the Indians by attempting to make Settlements at Wyoming, which is claimed by the Indians, as part of their Hunting Lands, The Committee has been informed by the Earl of Egremont, One of His Majestys Principal Secretarys of State, that he had signified

His

His Majesty's Commands to the Governor of the Colony of Connecticut as likewise to Sir Jeffery Amherst, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in America, requiring them to exert every legal Authority, and employ their utmost Influence to prevent the Prosecution of any such Settlement, And his Lordship having laid Copies of the said Letters before the Committee, their Lordships are hereby pleased to refer the same to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, to consider, and Report to this Committee whether they conceive any, or what further Measures necessary to be taken, for putting a Stop to the said Settlement. ——

W Sharpe

Sir,

The enclosed Copy of a Letter I have wrote to Gov. Fitch will inform you of the Accounts His Majesty has received and of the subsequent orders given relative to a Matter, which is represented here to be very serious, and alarming: With regard to the Letter itself (which I also inclose herewith) the King, relying on your Prudence and Judgement is pleased to leave it to you to forward the same to Gov.r Fitch, or not, according as, from the Actual State of this Matter, you shall think most expedient, but in case you shall determine to transmit the Letter abovementioned to Connecticut, you will enforce the orders therein contained by every Argument you can suggest to induce the People of that Colony to desist from an undertaking of so much danger, and you will employ every legal Reasons in your power for this purpose: The King trusts, that you will, at least, be able to prevail with the People concerned in this pretended Purchase, to suspend for the present, the making the Settlement in question, till you shall have reported to me for the Kings Information a true state of this Matter, and you will accordingly make the necessary Enquiries into it, that His Majesty may be able to Judge what further Orders it may be expedient to give, to prevent effectually any hazard of an Indian War, His Majesty having it much at heart to conciliate the Affection of the

J. Indian

10 Sept. Embarked

Indian Nations, by every Act of strict Justice, and by affording them His Royal Protection from any Encroachment on the Lands they have reserved to themselves for their hunting Grounds and for their own Support and Habitation, and I may inform you that a Plan for this desirable end is actually under Consideration.

Whitehall
27: January 1763

Sir,

519.

258

After the Letter you wrote to Sir Jeff: Amherst on the 30th May 1761 on the Subject of some People from Connecticut, who were under pretended purchases making Settlements in the Neighbourhood of the Rivers Susquehannah and Delaware which Settlements appeared to be contrary to the Inclination of the Indians, the King hoped that an effectual stop would have been put to an attempt which threatens so much Danger of an Indian War, as by that Letter you seem sensible that a Controversy with the Indians would be very unhappy, and adds that you shall endeavour all you can to dissuade the People that live in Connecticut from laying any foundation for such bad Consequences. —

His Majesty however having lately received information, that the People concerned in this undertaking persist in their Project of making the said Settlement, tho' the Indians appear as much averse to it as ever, the King has commanded me to express to you His surprise at this Behaviour, as well as His Displeasure to find, that any of His Subjects in America, so little sensible of the Blessings of Peace, and of the Dangers from which they are but just secured, should persist in an Undertaking of this nature, which may, in all probability, involve them, and their fellow Subjects, in all the Horrors and Calamities of an Indian War just at the time that His Majesty has actually under Consideration such precautions as may most effectually prevent so great an evil — His Will and Pleasure therefore is, that you do exert every legal Authority

Govr Fitch.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

Authority over the People in Your Government, and employ your utmost Influence to prevent the Prosecution of any such Settlement, till the State of the Case can be laid before the King, and the necessary Precautions taken to obviate any fresh Troubles in America, and you will use every means in your power to withdraw from this Settlement every Person actually there——

As the Orders now sent you are founded — On that Humanity and tender Concern for his Subjects which has been so conspicuous in all His Majestys Proceedings, you persuaded it will be unnecessary to add any thing to excite your Diligence in the punctual Execution of his Commands that can promote what the King has so entirely at heart as the lasting welfare and Security of all His People.

Whitehall
27: January 1763

5 £ 1

27. January 1763

Copy of a Letter from the
Earl of Egremont to the Govr. of
Connecticut relating to the
Settlements making in the
Neighbourhood of the Rivers
Susquehannah and Delaware
by the People of Connecticut.—

27: January 1763

Copy of a Letter from the Earl of Egremont to Sr Jeff^y Amherst relating to the Settlements making in the Neighbourhood of Susquehannah and Delaware by the People of Connecticut. —

27 January 1763

Connecticut.

Order of the Lords of the Committee of Council 5th of March 1763, referring to this Board Copies of two Letters from the Earl of Egremont, the one from to Mr. Jeffery Amherst & the other to the Gov. of Connecticut respecting the Settlement carrying on by Persons from that Government at Wyoming on the Delaware River & directing this Board to consider what further measures may be necessary to be pursued to put a stop to the said Settlement.

Recd
Read March 23 1763.

C3
C2

X. 35.

511

At the Council Chamber Whitehall

the 8th day of March 1763

254

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs

Whereas the Agent for the Proprietors of the Province of Pensylvania did on the 11th last Month deliver into the hands of the Clerk of the Council in waiting Eleven Acts passed in that Province in the Months of February March & May 1761 And Whereas His Majesty was pleased on the 14th of last Month to refer the said Acts to this Committee Their Lordships this day took the same into Consideration and are agreed humbly to report to His Majesty that the said Acts (which are hereunto annexed) be transmitted to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations to examine into the same and Report their Opinion thereupon to this Committee.

W. Sharpe

513.

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PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

Plantations

Order of the Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation affairs referring to this Board for their Consideration & Report Queen Elizabeth's Charter to the Governor & Company of Merchants of London trading into the Hudsons Bay &c. Whitehall 11th May 1682.

Read March 5th 97 & 8.
Read March 9.

X. 31.

A MEETING WITH CANAJOHARIES

D. S.[1]

Canajoharie, March 10th 1763

At a meeting held at Conajoharee Thursday March 10th 1763 with the Indians of that Castle in the Presence of Sir Willm. Johnson Bart. and several Justices of the Peace for the County of Albany pursuant to an Order of his Excellency the Governor & Council for the Province of New York bearing date the 19th day of January 1763 —

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart
Capt Daniel Claus
Lieut Guy Johnson
} Depy Agents for Indian affairs

Hanjost Herkemer	Hendk. Fry Junr.	Justices of the peace for the County of Albany
Peter Conin	John Butler	
John Wells	Conrad Frank	
Isaac Vrooman	Jacob Klock Esqrs	

John Duncan Eqr on behalf of the Claimants for the Lands
John Johnson Esqr in dispute Messrs. Funda and Klock
The Revd. Mr Lappias & sevl. other Gentlemen, Inhabitants &ca

Araghiadecka,	Canagaraduncka	Chief Sachems
Cayenquiragoa,	Serihowane	
Saghsanowano Anahario,	Canadiorha	

About 30 Indian Men, together with
33 of the principal Women of Conajoharee
The Chief Sachem of Onondaga, with some others of that nation, Oneida, & Seneca at the desire of the Conajoharies

Wm. Printup Interpreter

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[1]In the New York Historical Society, New York City. A copy entered in the Johnson Calendar, p. 161, was destroyed by fire.

The Order of Council being read Sir William addressed them as follows

" Brethren of Conajoharee

In Consequence of your complaint formerly laid before his Excell^{cy} the Govr and Council of this Province concerning your Lands at this place; they were pleased among other things to direct[1] that your Examination relative thereto Should be taken before me in the presence of Three of his Majestys Justices of the Peace for the County of Albany; that the same might be transmitted to them, in order that they might be the better acquainted therewith for the doing You Justice therein, which order was Strictly complyed with.

Soon after which a Declaration was sent to the Governor & Council signed by some Indians of your Castle, and dated the 9th day of December last, wherein they relinguished their right to the Lands in dispute and acknowledged the Legality of the purchase thereof. In consequence of which the Governor with the advice of his Council the 19th day of January 1763 Directed that a Copy of said Declaration should be transmitted to me, as also Copies of Two Indian Deeds, or Quit Claims to Jelles Fanda & George Klock; one Dated the 12th December 1761 and the other dated the 23^{d}. February 1762 and that I should as soon as conveniently might be, Convene all the Sachems & Indians of your Castle at such place as I should think fit, and where it was probable the Meeting should be most compleat, and that I did at such Meeting in the presence of as many of his Majestys Justices of the Peace of this County as could be assembled Explain to you so met the purport of said Declaration, and require You to Signify your Sentiments on the Whole matter of Complaint in the most Explicit manner, that the same might be transmitted to his Excellency signed by me and the said Justices, and that this proceeding might be transacted in the most Solemn, Impartial & authentick manner that might be to afford all the Satisfaction the Nature of the Subject required:

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[1] On November 3, 1762.

to which end I was to give publick & timely notice of such Meeting that all Parties interested might attend if they saw fit.

In obedience thereof I gave public notice in the Newspapers of this Province, that I would meet you here on this Day for the purpose aforementioned — I am now therefore to desire you will give your most Serious Attention to the Explanation which shall be given you of the Declaration aforementioned, and that on hearing the same you will Ingenuously declare whether the said Declaration Expressed the real Sentiments of Your Castle, or not, and also lay before me and his Majestys Justices here assembled the whole matter of complaint relative to the Lands in dispute, that I may imediately transmit the same to his Excell^{cy} the Governor, who (you may rest assured) will on a just representation of the same procure you all the Justice which the Case shall appear to deserve "

Then Interpreted the Declaration of the 9th December and also the two Indian Deeds of 1761 and 1762
Whereupon *Cayenquiragoa* spoke as follows

" Brother

We have attended to everything you have said to us, & our Brethren the *Onondagas* being also present we beg leave to retire until we have considered on an Answer "

M^{r}. Duncan then desired leave to have the Indian Declaration taken in the presence of Sir William and three Justices Explained to the Indians present, which was done accordingly and then the Indians withdrew

In about two Hours they returned, when *Cayenquiragoa* addressed Sir William in manner following

" Brother

We are very thankfull that God has enabled us to meet at a time when there were so many difficultys in the way: The Creeks being all overflowed so as to render your Journey very precarious, and it appears to us that God has particularly interposed in our favour by appointing our Meeting at a time when

our Brethren of Onondaga, Seneca and Oneida are likewise here assembled.

We now therefore beg you will pay serious attention to what we have to say And Excuse our not repeating the purport of the several proceedings already made in the present affair.

We have considered every thing You said to us and Enquired (as we were Strangers to these Transactions) who were the Authors thereof, but cannot find them, as none will confess they had anything to do therein As I have already mentioned We assure you we cannot find anyone acquainted with these Transactions unless it be *Rahoongo*, whose Mother declared that he was in want of Land as well as ourselves. But upon the Strictest enquiry we find that Liquor must have been the Cause of the whole, and we now deliver you a Bottle of Liquor with which we were beguiled by *George Klock*

Gave a Bottle

Brother,

Liquor hath been always our Ruin, for whenever any of our people go over to the house of Geo. Klock, and we send for them from thence, he fills them more, and by that means detains them, tho their presence be required on matters of Eversomuch importance This Liquor hath as I have said been always our Ruin, as none of our People would otherwise have so acted, neither is it probable that any of our People would sell their Lands twice, For, if the Land in Question had been formerly sold we should not ask a second price for it."

Mr. Duncan then asked them whether there was not one present who knew of the original purchase (meaning Araghiadecka). The Speaker answered

" I am very glad you have mentioned this as it affords us an opportunity of laying open the affair. This is the Cause which produced it."

Gives another Bottle

Then Araghiadecka arose and Spoke

" Brother

For my part I only know by hearsay that I signed a Deed. I know nothing of any purchase as at that time I was Young and did not mind such matters, and have only heard that some of our People had sold the Land up to the two big Rocks, and only along the Ridge of the Hill; the Rocks being esteemed a certain boundary —

It is probable that I might have formerly signed it when in Liquor, as 'tis said I have lately done so. I speak only of the old affair, as I have not since signed it as 'tis reported. I have been often urged to sign it by George Klock and offered 60 Dollars for that purpose, which I always refused.

This is all I have to say, or know of the affair "—

Then Cayenquiragoa proceeded

" Brother

It goes very hard with us, and gives us great uneasiness, as none of the rest of the Germans have used us as Geo. Klock, as You may see by this other Bottle —

(Gave a Bottle)

In this manner he has gone on since he was concerned in the Land "

Being asked, When these Bottles were got, he answered

" For this Year, or Two he has acted in this Manner by constantly enticing all our People who pass by. Some of these we have got within this fortnight, or three Weeks, These Bottles were given us to sign the papers

I have now done with the affair of the Liquor which we have had from Geo. Klock, the Governor, who says he is Greater than the Governor of New York ".

Then *Anahario* arose and said

" Brother

The other Day I went to Geo. Klocks Mill to have some Corn Ground where I saw Messrs. Rutherford, Duncan & Funda,

when the latter informed me that they intended to have a Meeting at the Castle. A few Minutes after I met Klock who asked me How I came to be so great an Enemy of his, Like a Frenchman, threatning to kill him, on which he told me he hoped I would become his Friend and gave me a Dollar for that purpose but did not offer me any paper to sign, which Dollar I now return, as I will have nothing to do therewith "

Threw down a Dollar.

Being asked a whether he was told by Mr. Rutherford that he would have a Meeting but would send them word when, he answered " Yes, There is the Man who was present (meang Mr Duncan) and We all waited in Council a Whole day in Expectation thereof, Mr Rutherford also told us there were Writings come up from York on that head "

Then *Cayenquiragoa* proceeded

" Brother

Our Case is very hard, and 'twould be very difficulty to sum up all the Endeavours which have been used to seduce us, and make us in liquor.

When one Bottle was emptied, another was always filled, and 'twould require a very large Vessell to contain all which hath been given us —

The same Geo. Klock hath (we find) given out that he hath given us £565 if so, it must have been seen on us, It is very strange what should have become thereof. You may see we are all Naked, or must have spent it in the Taverns, which is not the case and may be enquired into —

Here we are all now assembled, and beg you will Enquire what may have become of that money "

Being asked by Mr. Duncan whether he knew that they ever received that Sum, he answered —

" It is very hard you will not credit me as I have repeated it to you that there was no other consideration given but Rum "

Being asked whether he spoke in the name of the Whole, he answered

" I speak for the Whole; All those who are of a different way of thinking, don't chuse to make their appearance "

Being asked, Who were understood to be the principal persons of that Castle for publick matters, he answered

" Those who are here are the Chiefs for all such matters, being the Sachems for transacting everything of Consequence, and as such are known to the Whole Six Nations, being as Trees rising up amongst us "—

Being asked whether the Women were looked upon, as having any right in the Disposal of Lands, he answered —

" They are the Truest Owners being the persons who labour on the Lands, and therefore are esteemed in that light "

He then addressed Sir W^m^. Johnson

" Brother Warragheyagey

We have now done with this affair, and I am to observe to you that we have frequently requested you would endeavour to see us righted, and as the Governor is a very good Man we must beg he will interpose and put a Stop to such proceedings by preventing our being farther seduced by *Geo. Klock*. If not, it may prove a means of making us drunk. That is, that we may be unfortunately led into a Quarrell, and I am heartily glad that so many Justices are now present to hear and bear testimony of what we have said. I have mentioned to you that such proceedings may prove bad, as you know that we are now all in Alliance & Friendship with all Indians, must it not appear very bad and cause the other Nations to laugh at us, should you who are our next Neighbours, and with whom we have always been friends act such a part, and appear to be at Variance with us who are the heads of the Six Nations —

It is particularly hard on us, as we have not that Authority for preventing our people from such Actions, as you have, we

therefore beg you will put a Stop to the selling Rum, which is alone in your power, for whilst our people can come at Liquor, we can have no influence or Authority over them —

I must own myself much ashamed that we, the Heads of the Confederacy who are one Heart together with you should be at Variance amongst one another, and as nothing on our parts shall be wanting to preserve the Chain of friendship, we beg you will omit nothing on yours for its preservation And that as You and we are considered as the Heads of all the Nations we beg you will attend to these our demands and prevent us from being pushed from our fireplace, whereby our Fire must become Extinguished —

For our parts we are not used to Silver, and cannot brighten the Chain which we are apprehensive begins to be weak from the Rust it has contracted, We must therefore entreat you to brighten and preserve the same in order to prevent it from breaking—

I cannot too often repeat our desire that the Chain might be preserved on your parts, which may otherwise occasion our Fire to go out both here and at Onondaga.

I have already observed to you that I am determined to hold fast by the Covenant Chain, and am also determined to do the same by our Land, which we are resolved for ever to hold fast by.

We Love the Covenant Chain as we do our Lives, and we do the same by our Lands, which we are determined to dye by, rather than give up—

You must not think I am alone or that I speak for myself, as I speak in the name of the whole, not only Men, but Women who are here all present —

It seems as tho' you imagined I only speak for myself, and I assure you I speak for the whole and therefore beg you will consider the same; and should there be any here present who disapprove of what I have said, Let them speak their Sentiments " —

The Women then on being asked unanimously declared the same, declaring they would keep their Land, and did not chuse to part with the same to be reduced to make Brooms —

The Speaker then declared, That as 'twould be too tedious for them all to Speak, He therefore had delivered the Sentiments of the whole Adding "I have no more to say but to request you will be steadfast in observing the Covenant which shall be faithfully observed on our parts as we have always done, but should Geo. Klock be permitted to turn us off our possessions our fire must Inevitably become Extinguished "—

Then *Onoghtorha* spoke

" Brother

I'll now tell you how I came to sign the Paper which I did when I was not drunk, having been repeatedly entreated for that purpose by Geo. Klock for above a twelvemonth, on which *Cayenquiragoa* advised me to appeal to the Warriors, and on finding that several had signed it, I was at length induced to do so for *Five Dollars* which Klock gave me "

On being asked how many Signed it

Said he did not know, as he saw none of them sign it but was told that above 30 had done so

Then Cayenquiragoa said

" Brother

You see this Man owns he had been often teized to sign it. Is it a proper method to obtain Lands to get Indians one, by one — Certainly the only just method is in a public Meeting as at present "

Onoghtorha was then asked by Mr. Duncan, how many Indians names were affixed to the paper

He answered, He was told 24, had done so

Was then asked by Mr. Duncan, If he had talked to any of them relative thereto

Answered, He never did —

Then *Cayenquiragoa* said—

"As for Geo: Klock he is both a Lyar and a Thief. A Thief as he entices people privately to sign the paper, and a Lyar as he said that my Mother before her death had signed the same, and she is still alive.

Then Ononiughta (a Lad) Said

" Brother

I was a person who signed the paper, but was persuaded to do so by Mr Funda "

Was asked by Mr Duncan what was the purport of the paper Answered, He did not know, but was told they had all signed it Was asked, who told him so —

Answered, Klock, and Funda, and said that when he found that it was false, and that they did not all sign, he repented

Mr Duncan told them that it was not thro Geo. Klock, the land was claimed, but from the Governor's Patent, and the old Deed — signed by their forefathers, and that there was a living Witness who saw the Consideration paid—

Cayenquir[a]. said, " If so, that Witness should be produced ", adding " We should be very glad that those concerned in this Land would give up their Claim, as they must know the same was stolen, and privately surveyed in the Night.[1] I therefore must desire there may be no disputes or Arguments till we have done speaking —

I have observed to you already that we should heartily desire you would desist from all thoughts concerning the Land, and stick to everything for the publick good, and must say 'tis very hard that Children and unqualified persons should be introduced as persons signing the paper since they could have no right so to do —

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[1]*See* Deposition of David Schuyler, Jan. 23, 1762, III: 613 of this series.

It was reported by Geo. Klock that we were in the French Interest, and that we had taken his Brother, and Killed his Son. Here is the Man now present who knows whether 'twas so, or not, and can prove the falsity thereof —

By such Evil reports and proceedings, we are rendered very uneasy, and we beg that hereafter you will pay no regard to, or take notice of any papers said to be signed by us, but that you will apply to ourselves and know the particulars thereof, unless such as are done in publick Meeting "

Then *Canagaraduncka* spoke as follows

"Brother

It is very hard we must be thus treated, there would have been mischief done long ago, had we not restrained our Warriors — We beg you will suppose it your own case, & reflect how you would act in case you had been wronged by us, as we have been by Klock —

As there are so many Justices now present, we hope they will consider what has passed, and that the whole proceedings may be Confirmed by them and faithfully transmitted to the Governor, and not as last fall to occas^{n} disputes "

Then Cayenquiragoa spoke

" I can say no more at present but to recommend that you will observe your Covenants, & preserve the fire from being Extinguished for our mutual happiness "

Mr Duncan, then told them he desired that nothing relative to Klock might affect the present affair, & assured them that nothing was more desired by the Claimants than to make matters easy, and that he would now make them some proposals on behalf of himself and the rest concerned —

Cayenquiragoa answered that they would attend to no farther proposals or papers, but desired that the whole might be transmitted to the Governor.

Whereupon Sir William addressed them

" Brethren

I have attended to all you have said as have also the Justices here assembled, and after the same is Signed by us it shall be faithfully transmitted to his Excellency the Governor agreable to the Order of Council for that purpose "

Then the Meeting was dissolved

The foregoing is an Exact Copy of the Minutes of the Proceedings with the Indians at Conajoharee as the same hath been Explained to us by the Interpreter. Several of us also understanding the Indian Language. And we farther declare that this Meeting hath been strictly conducted in Conformity to the Order of his Excellency the Governor and Council of the 19th. of January last.— In Testimony whereof we have subscribed our names hereto at Conajoharee March 11th 1763 —

Wm. Johnson

Hanjost Herchheimer Justice
Piter Conyn *Justs.*
John Wells Justice
Isaac Vrooman Justice
Hende Frey Jnr. Justice
John Butler Justice
Conrod Franck Justice
Jacob klock Justice

INDORSED: Proceedings
At a meeting held at
Conajoharee March 10th. 1763.
In the presence of Sir Wm Johnson
and several Justices of the Peace
Pursuant to an Order of his Excelcy
the Governor & Council of 19th Jany
1763 —
22d. March 1763. Read in Council

63 (( ) At a Meeting held at Conajoharee, on
Thursday March the 10th 1763, with the Indians of that Castle,
in the Presence of Sr William Johnson Bart. and several
Justices of the Peace for the County of Albany, in pursuance
of an Order of the Governor and Council of the Province of
New York, bearing (Date the 19th Day of January 1763.
directed to Sr William Johnson to Enquire into, and hear
the Sentiments of these Indians concerning a Matter of
Complaint formerly transmitted to the Governor and Council,
relative to their Lands at Conajoharee aforesaid.

Present.

Sr William Johnson Bart.
Capt. Dan. Claus. } Dpy. Agts. for Ind. Affairs
Lieut. Guy Johnson }
Honyost Wemmer }
Peter Conyne }
John Wells }
Isaac Vroman }
Henr. Fry Junr. } Esqrs. Justices of the Peace for the
John Butler } County of Albany.
Conrad Frank }
Jacob Klock }
John Duncan Esqr. on behalf of the Claimants for the
lands in Dispute
John Johnson Esquire } Messrs. Funda, V. Klock
the Revd. Mr. Mathias, & Several other Gentn. Inhabts. &c.
William Printup Interpreter

Sriaghnadeckon, Canagaraduncka, Cayenquiragoa, Seri-
howane, Anahario, Canadiorha, Saghsanowana Chiefs Sachems, about
30 Indian Indn. Men. & 33 of the Principal Women of Conajoharee, & 4 or 5 Indn.
wn. & Uriy Klock, & Jelles Funda, the Chief Sachem of Onondaga, wt. some others of
their

that Nation, also some Oneidas, and Senecas, who attended at the Desire of the Conajoharee . . .)

(The Order of Council being read, Sr William addressed them as follows . . .

(Brethren of Conajoharee)

In consequence of your Complaint formerly laid before his Excell.y the Governor and Council of this Province concerning your Lands at this Place, they were pleased, amongst other things to direct, that your Examination relative thereto, should be taken before me, in the Presence of three of his Majestys Justices of the Peace for the County of Albany, that the same might be transmitted to them, in Order that they might be the better Acquainted therewith for the doing you Justice therein, which Order has been strictly complied with; soon after which a (Declaration) was sent to the Governor, and Council, Signed by some Indians of your Castle, and dated the 9.th Day of December last, wherein they Relinquished their Right to the Lands in (Dispute), and Acknowledged the Legality of the Purchase thereof. — In Consequence of which the Governor with the Advice of his Council the 19.th day of January 1763, directed, that a Copy of said (Declaration should be transmitted to me), as also Copys of two Indian Deeds, or Quit Claims to Teles Funda, and Hendrick Frank, one Dated the 12.th (Decem.r 1761, and the other dated the 23.d February 1762, and that I should, as soon as conveniently might be, Convene the Sachems, and Indians of y.r Castle at such Place, as I should think convenient, and where it was probable the Meeting should be most Compleat, and that I should, at such Meeting, in the Presence of as many of his Majestys Justices of the Peace of this County, as could be Assembled, explain to you so mel, the Purport of said (Declaration and require you to Signify your Sentiments on the whole Matter of Complaint in the most explicit Manner, that the same might be transmitted to his Excellency Signed by me, and the said Justices, and that this Proceeding might be transacted in the most Solemn, Juridical, and Authentick Manner that might be, to Afford all the Satisfaction the Nature of the Subject required.

Sixth

1763

to which End I was to give publick and timely Notice of such Meeting, that all Parties Interested, might attend if they saw fit. —

In Obedience thereto I gave publick Notice in the News Papers of this Province, that I would meet you here on this Day for the purpases before mentioned. ——— I am now therefore to desire that you will give your most serious attention to the Explanation which shall be given you of the Declaration before mentioned and that on Hearing the same, you will ingenuously declare, whether the said Declaration Expressed the real Sentiments of your Castle, or not, and also lay before me, and his Majesty's Justices of the Peace here assembled, the whole Matter of Complaint relative to the Lands in Dispute, that I may immediatly transmitt the same to his Excellency the Governor, who, you may rest assured, will on a just Representation of the same, procure you all the Justice which the case shall appear to Deserve. —

Then I Interpreted the Declaration of the 9th. of December, and also the two Indian Deeds of 1761 & 1762 to Tellis Sunda & George Klock, whereupon, Cayonquiragoa Spoke as follows. —

Brother

We have attended to every thing you have said to us; — our Brethren the Onondagas being also present, we beg leave to retire until we have considered on an Answer. ——

Wm. Duncan then desired Leave to have the Indian Declaration taken in the Presence of Sir William, and three Justices, explained to the Indians present, which was done accordingly, and then the Indians withdrew. — ——— In about two hours they returned, when Cayonquiragoa addressed Sir William in the following manner. —

Brother

We are very very thankful that God has Enabled us to meet at a time, when there are so many Difficulties in the way: the Creeks having been all Overflowed, so as to Render your Journey very precarious. but it appears to us, that God has Interposed in our Favor, by appointing our Meeting at a Time, when our Brethren of the

Onondagas

" Onondagas, Senecas, and Oneidas are likewise here Assembled. — We now
" therefore beg that you will pay a Serious Attention to what we have to say,
" and Excuse our not Repeating the Purport of the several Proceedings already
" Done in the present Affair. — We have Considered everything you said
" to us, and Enquired (as we are Strangers to these Transactions) who were
" the Authors thereof, but cannot find them, as none of them will confess
" they had any thing to do therein. —

" As I have already mentioned, We Assure you, we cannot find any
" One Acquainted with these Transactions, unless it be Cobus, whose Mother
" declared that he was in Want of Liquor, as well as ourselves. — but upon the
" strictest Enquiry, we find that Liquor must have been the Cause of the whole,
" and we now Deliver you a Bottle of Liquor with which we were beguiled
" by George Klock. —

Brother.

" Liquor hath been always our Ruin; for whenever any of our
" People go over to the House of George Klock, and we send for them from thence
" he fills them more, and by that means detains them, tho their Presence be
" required on Matters of ever so much Importance). — This Liquor, hath
" as I have said, been always our Ruin, as none of our People, would, other-
" wise have so acted; neither was it likely that any of our People would have
" sold their Land twice). for if the Land in Question had been formerly Sold,
" we should not Ask a Second Price for it. —

Wm Duncan then Asked, whether there was not one present, who
knew of the Original Purchase (meaning Ariaghtadeeka). —

The Speaker Answered. —

" I am very glad that you have mentioned this, as it Affords us an
" Opportunity of laying open the Affair. — This is the Cause (offering
" another Bottle) which has produced it. —

(Then Araghtadeeka Arose, and Spake)

Brother.

Brother.

"For my part, I only know by Hearsay, that I have Signed it; I know nothing
"of any Purchase, as at that time I was Young, and did not mind such
"Matters, and have only heard that Some of our People had Sold the Lands up
"to the two big Rocks, and only along the Ridge of the Hill, as the Rocks
"were Esteemed a certain Boundary. —— It is probable that I might
"have formerly Signed it when in Liquor, as it is Said I lately Done so. —— I
"Speak of the Old Affair, as I have not since Signed it, as it is Reported.

"I have been often Urged to Sign it by George Klock, and Offered Sixty
"Dollars for that Purpose, which I always Refused. —— this is all I have to
"Say, or know of the Affair. ——

Then Cayanquiraga Proceeded.

"Brother.

"It goes very hard with us, and gives us great Uneasiness, as none
"of the Rest of the Germans has used us, as George Klock has done, as you may
"See by this other Bottle. [produced a third] —— in this manner he has go
"on, since he was Concerned in the Land. —— Being asked, when these Bottles
were got, he answered. "Half for this Year, or two, he has Acted in that manner
"by constantly Enticing all our People who passed by. —— some of these, we have
"got within these fourteen Days, or three Weeks. —— "These Bottles were given
"to us, to Induce us to Sign the Papers. —— I have now done with the
"Affair of the Liquor, which we have had from Geo. Klock the Governor, who
"Says, that he is greater than the Governor of New York.

Then Paulus Arose, and Said

Brother.

"The other Days I went over to Geo. Klock's Mill to have some Corn
"ground, where I saw Mr. Duncan, Rutherford, and Frenda, when the latter
"informed me that they Intended to have a Meeting at the Castle. — a few
"Minutes after, I met Klock, who asked me, how I came to be so great an
"an Enemy of his, — like a Frenchman, threatning to Kill them, and then
told me he hoped that I would become his Friend: and gave me a Dollar

"for that Purpose, but did not Offer me any Paper Satisfaction, which (Dollar from
"them, as I will have nothing to do therewith. — (Threw down the (Dollar.)
(Being Asked whether he was told by Mr. Rutherford that he would
have a Meeting. He answered "Yes, And would send
"them Word when. — (There is the man who was present, (They all
"waited in Council a whole (Day in Expectation thereof. and added that
"Mr. Rutherford told him that there were Writings come up from York on that
"Head. . . (Then Cayenquiraga Proceeded —

(Brother. . .

"We (shall) now make and End — Our Loads is very heavy, and
"it would be very Difficult to sum up all the Endeavors, which have been
"made use of to Seduce us, and make us in Liquor. — When One Bottle was
"emptied, another was always filled, and it would Require a very large
"Vessel to Contain all which hath been given us. — The same George
"Klock, hath we find, given out that he has given us 500. — If so. It
"must have been seen on us. It is very Strange, what Should have become
"thereof — You may See, We are all Naked, Or must have Spent it
"Taverns, which is not the Case, and may be Enquired into. — Here we
"are all now Assembled, and beg you will Enquire what may have become
"of that Sum. — — Being Asked whether he knew that they ever
Received that Sum, he Answered "It is very hard you wont Credit me, as
"I have Repeated to you that there was no other Consideration, but Rum. — And
on being further Asked, he Declared "I Speak for the Whole (All those who
"are of a Different way of Thinking, don't chuse to make their Appearance).
(Being Asked, who were understood to be the Principal Persons of that Castle for
publick Matters. he Answered "Those who are here, are the Chiefs for all
"such Matters, being the Sachems for Transacting everything of Consequence, and as
"such are known to the whole Six Nations, being as Trees rising up amongst us. —
(Being asked, whether the Women were looked upon as having any Right in
the

in the Disposal of Lands, be Answered. "That they were the proprietor Owners,
" being the Persons who Laboured on their Lands, & therefore were Esteemed in that Light.

He then Proceeded. ——

Brother Warraghiagey.

"We have now done with this Affair, and have now to Observe to
" you that we have frequently Requested that you would Endeavor to Secure Peace, —
" and as the Governor is a very good Man, We must beg that he will Interpose,
" and put a Stop to such Proceedings, by preventing our being Cheated by Geese
" Hook: if not, it may prove a Means of making us Drunk, that is to say, —
" that we be unfortunately led into a Quarrel. —— And I am heartily glad
" that so many Justices are now present to Hear, and bear Testimony of what we
" have Said. —— I Mentioned to you that such Proceedings may prove
" bad, as you know that we are now in Alliance of Friendship with all the
" Indians. —— And must it not Appear very bad, and cause the other Nations
" to laugh at us? Should you, who are our next Neighbours, and with whom
" we have always been Friends, Act such a Part, and Appear to be at Variance
" with us who are the Heads of the Six Nations. ——

It is particularly hard on us, as we have not that Authority for
" preventing our People from such Actions, as you have. —— We therefore beg
" that you will put a Stop to the Selling of Rum, which, above all, is in your Power,
" for whilst they can get at Liquor, we can have no Influence or Authority
" over them. —

" I must Own myself Ashamed, that we the Heads of the Confe =
" deracy, who are one Heart together, should be at Variance amongst our selves.
" And as Nothing on our Parts Shall be wanting to preserve the Chain of
" Friendship, we beg that you will Omit nothing on yours, for the Preservation
" thereof, and that as you, and us are Considered as the Heads of all the Nations, we
" beg that you will Attend to our Demands, and prevent us from being pushed from
" our Fire-place, which must Extinguish the same. —

"For our Parts, we are not used to Silver, & cannot brighten the Chain,
" which we are Apprehensive begins to be weak from the Rust it has Contracted;

"We must therefore entreat you to brighten, and preserve the same, in Order to prevent
"it from breaking. — I cannot too often Repeat our Desire, that the Chain
"might be preserved on your Parts, which may, Hereafter occasion our Fire to
"go out here, and at Onondaga. —

"I have already Observed to you that I am determined to hold fast by
"the Chain, and am also Determined to do the same by our Land, which we
"are Resolved for ever to Hold fastly. — We Love the Covenant Chain, as we
"do our Lives, and we do the same by our Lands, which we are Determined to
"Dye by, rather than give up. — You must not think I am alone
"or that I speak for my self, as I speak in the Name of the whole not only
"Men, but Women, who are here all Present. — It seems as though you
"Imagined I only Spoke for my self, and I assure you I speak for the
"whole, and therefore beg you will Consider the same — And Should there
"be any here present who disapprove of what I have said, let them Speak
"their Sentiments. — —

The Women likewise on being asked about the Matter, unanimously declared the same. Saying that they would keep their Lands, and by no means part with them, in order to prevent their being Reduced to make Brooms. —

"The Speaker then declared, that as it would be too Tedious for them
"all to Speak, he therefore had delivered the Sentiments of the whole. — I have
"no more to say, but Request that you will be Steadfast in Observing the
"Covenant, which Shall be faithfully observed on our Parts, as we always
"have done, for, Should George Klock be permitted to turn us off our Possessions,
"our Fire must inevitably become Extinguished. —

Then Jacob Spoke —

"Brother

"I will now tell you how I came to Sign the Paper, which I did when
"I was not Drunk, having been repeatedly Invited for that purpose by George
"Klock for above a Year, on which Cayenquiragon advised me to Appeal to
"the Warriors, and on finding that Several had Signed it, I was at length induced
"to do so for five Dollars, which Klock gave me. —

On —

On being asked, how many signed it, — he Answered, "he did not "know, as he saw none of them Sign it, but was told, that Thirty "had done so —, — Then Cayenquiragoa — said —

Brother.

"You See this Man Owns that he had been often Engaged to Sign "it. — Is it a proper Method to Obtain Lands, to get Indians one "by one —? Certainly the only Just Method, is in a Publick Meeting "as at present. ——

Ioughtarawa was asked, how many Indians Names were Affixed to the Paper. — he Answered, "he was told 24 had done so. — he then was Asked by Mr. Duncan, if he had talked to any of them Relative thereto. — he Answered, "He never did. —

Then Cayenquiragoa said. — "As for George "Klock, — he is both a Liar, and a Thief, — a Thief, as he Enticed People "privately to Sign the Paper, and a Liar, as he said that his Cayenquiragoa's mother, before her Death had Signed the Same, — and She is now alive. —

Then Anoniughta said., "Brother — I was a Person who "Signed the Paper, but was persuaded to do so, by Mr. Funda. — He was Asked, what was the Purport of the Paper. — Answ.d — "He did not know, "but was told they had all Signed it. — Was asked, who told him so; he Answered, — "Klock, and Funda, and said, that when he found that "it was false, and that they did not all Sign, he Repented. —

Mr. Duncan desired they might be told, that it was not through George Klock, the Land was Claimed, but from the Governor's Patent, and the Old Deed Signed by their Forefathers, and that there was a living Witness who saw the Consideration paid. —

Cayenquiragoa said, —

"If so, that living Witness Should be produced — Adding — We "be very glad that those Concerned in this Land, would give up their Claim, as "they must know that the same was Stolen, and privately Surveyed in the

Night, and desired there might be no Disputes, or Arguments, until they had done Speaking. — I have Observed already, that we should heartily desire you would Desist from all Thoughts concerning the Land, and stick to every thing for the publick Good. and must say that it is very hard that Children, and unqualified Persons, should be Introduced as Persons signing the Lapsed, since they could have no Right so to do. — It was to pat-ted by George Klock, that we were in the French Interest, and that we had taken his Brother, and Killed his Son. — Here is the Man now present, who knows whether it was so, or not, and can Prove the Falsity thereof. — By such Evil Reports and Proceedings, we are rendered very uneasy, and beg that you will for the future pay no Regard to, or take Notice of any Papers said to be Signed by us (unless such as are Done in publick Meeting) but that you will Apply to our-selves, and know the Particulars thereof —

Then Brant Spoke as follows.

Brother

It is very hard we must be thus Treated and there would have been Much Mischief done long ago, had we not Restrained our Warriors We beg you you will Suppose it as your own Case, and Reflect how you would Act in case you had been wronged by us, as we have been by Klock. —

As there are so many Justices present, we hope they will Consider what is just, and that the whole Proceedings may be Confirmed by them, Faithfully transmitted to the Governor, and not as hath Fall to Occasion Disputes. —

Then Cayenquiragoa Spoke. —

Brothr

I can say no more at present, but to Recommend that you will Observe your Covenant, and preserve the Peace from being Extinguished for our mutual Happiness. —

Mr Duncan then Spoke — & Desired that nothing Relative to Klock may affect the pres.t affair and Assured that nothing more was Desired by the Claimants, than to make Matters easy, and that they would now make them some Proposals, on behalf of himself and the rest Concerned.

Cayenquiragoa —

Cayenquiragoa Answered. That they would attend to no further Proposals, or Papers, but desired that the Whole might be transmitted to the Governor.

Sir William then Addressed them

Brethren.

I have Attended to all you have said, as have also the Justices here Assembled, and after the same is Signed by us, it Shall be faithfully transmitted to his Excellency the Governor agreable to the Order of Council for that Purpose.

Then the Meeting was dissolved

The Foregoing is an exact Copy of the Minutes of the Proceed. with the Indians at Conajoharé as the same hath been Explained to us by the Interpreter, several of us also Understanding the Indian Language. And we further Declare that this Meeting hath been Strictly Conducted in Conformity to the Order of his Excellency the Governor & Council of the 19th of Jandy last. In Testimony whereof We have Subscribed our Names hereto at Conajoharé March the 11th 1763.

William Johnson

Harjost Harkemer
Peter Conyne
John Welles
Isaac Vroman
Hend.k Frydm.n
John Butler
Conrad Frank
Jacob. Klock

} Justices

1763

A Meeting Held at Johnson Hall with the Chiefs of Onondaga, the Mohocks, Senecas & Oneidas March 16. 1763.

Present — Sir William Johnson Bart.

Capt. Daniel Claus
Lieut. Guy Johnson } Dep.ty Agents for Indian Affairs

William Printup — Interpreter

Abraham, with sev.l Sachems of the Mohocks & Conyahores

The Bunt, Teyauwarunte
Tiaguawanda, Esquisageghte } Sachems of Onondaga

Sequenguaghta, Onoghsusa
Sowistowane, Onoghsoghte } Chief Warriors of Seneca

Conoghquieson, Saghnagarale — Sachems of Oneida

with 16 Senecas, 14 Onondagas &c.

Teyauwarunte Speaker of Onondaga, condoled with Sir William Johnson, and the Mohocks for the Death of alias Abraham of Conyahare two days before, with several Belts, and Strings.

Sir William then returned the Ceremony of Condolence.

After which Teyauwarunte began with Repeating what Sir William had done, and the Messages sent by him to them on account of the Murder committed last Fall in the Senecas Country, but least the same might not have been regularly, or fully explained, he Requested the same might be Repeated. Upon which Sir William repeated to them the Purport of the last Belt he had sent on that head. That he had told their Messengers that the coming down of their People without the Murderer would be to no purpose, at the same time telling them he could not be mistaken in any of their Transactions, as he always committed the same to Writing, and was sorry to find their Messengers could not be better Depended upon. Whereupon Teyauwarunte Proceeded.

Brother.

In Consequence of your Message desiring us to search for the Murderers, we immediately sent one of our People called Togigeiwora to the Castle of Kanastio.

March

on his Arrival he found only one of them at Home, to whom he first applied for the Goods which he had taken from the Persons murdered, to which the Murderer replied, "Ay, ave you come for that. for my part, I have not made the Hearts of the five Nations ake sufficiently, but I shall go, and kill the Smith at the Seneca Country". Whereupon Sogigewona told him he should not be allowed to do so, for if he did, it would prove the Destruction of the whole Confederacy. (At the same time) the Uncle of the Murderer came into the House, and Seconded what Sogigewona had said, adding that he had frequently Advised him, the Murderer (so clearly Convinced), but all to no purpose, for which reason he now banished him his House, telling him, as he talked so boldly, he should go down to Sr William Johnson, and declare his Sentiments there. and Addressing Sogigewona, told him, that he begged the Five Nations might not throw the Blame on himself, as he had done with his Nephew, & gave him up to their Pleasure; whereupon Sogigewona returned, and reported the same to us, on which, without Delay we set out in Order to come hither, to acquaint you with what we had hitherto done in the Affair. —— Brother, I had forgot to mention before, that on the Murderer's Uncle telling him his Nephew, one of the Murderers, to leave his House, he accordingly did so, and Retired to his wicked Partners at the Ohio, which gives us all great Uneasiness, as we apprehend he may do Mischief. —

To which Sr William Answered. —

Brethren, —

I am glad to find that in Consequence of my Message sent to you at Onondago, you immediately sent out a Messenger to Shamokin; but I should have been much better pleased, had you sent half a Dozen thither, which might have prevented his being Scalped, as in fact he was, and thereby enabled you to bring the Murderer down, and thereby make Matters easy. — But this was not the Case, I have only to tell you, that what you have hitherto done, is of no Consequence, and cannot prove the least Satisfaction to us, Irritated as we justly are, by so unprecedented a Murder, committed without any Provocation, in the Heart of your Country, by Persons perfectly Sober; for which Reason, your Excuses mentioned to you at Onondaga, quote the Old Agreement, or make any Apologies for the same; since you must be Convinced that such Excuses must appear at best but Frivolous,

or

or that you must be Ignorant of your own Interest, should you desire to Abide by any Agreement, which permits us both to Commit Murder at Discretion, since you must be Convinced you would first have Reason to Repent such an unnatural Indulgence. —— You mention that the Murderer is with his Companion at the Ohio — so that you may easily apprehend them Both. for we well know that they cannot escape you, if you chase to Seize them, which I expect you will do immediately. —— Consider them your own Welfare, Exert your Selves as become faithful Allies, by bringing in the Murderer to Justice, without which every thing else must prove ineffectual towards satisfying us on that Head, otherwise we shall have the greatest Reason to doubt your Sincerity and the Promises you have made in the Several Meetings, lately held with me, particularly, that of last Spring, which now lyes on the Table before you. — for be assured that the General will never pass over such an Insult, as he is determined at all Events to have Satisfaction, and bring such Peacebreakers to Punishment.

If you are as Sincere as I believed you to be in your Promises, you will Save the General the Trouble of Apprehending him and you can do it your selves, otherwise he will certainly think you have forgot your Engagements, and that there is some Mischief in your Heads, of which I have Received Stories from all Parts for some time past, and amongst other Particulars, that a Belt had been again sent to Stir up the Indians against their Brethren the English.. I now Desire to know whether there is any Truth therein, or not, and at the same time, think it my Duty to Advise you to give us no Reason to Doubt the Sincerity of your Engagements, and to bring all those over, who may be falling from the Covenant Chain, by your Admonitions, as you cannot but know that any such foolish Attempts, though they can hurt us but very little, will certainly Induce the General to take such Steps, as must be productive of a Quarrel between us, the Consequences of which may be very fatal. —

A Belt. —

(Then Sayaurarunte after Repeating what Sir William had Said, told Sir William that they never Heard of any late Commotions, except from the

March the Indian who Returned from his House; whereupon Sir William acquainted them with his Intelligence after which Tuyaweramie proceeded

Brother.

The Affair you Speak of, is certainly of great Importance, and may end fatally as you may see by the Treatment which Decanhoghta, the Head of all the Nations, whose Name sake was the first who made an Agreement with the English, has lately received on Account thereof, and the same may go still further, which gives us the utmost Uneasiness, as we know not what to do thereon, and as we had Renewed, and Brightned the Covenant Chain, and made every thing easy, that Accident affords as much Uneasiness as it can you, and after mature Deliberation we are of Opinion, as it is not in our Power to deliver up the Murderers, having no Laws for that Purpose, that the same Should be amicably Settled according to the antient Custom of our Forefathers, and Yours, who first Entred into that Agreement together in such Cases, which they have ever always abided by, as our Forefathers were of Opinion, that it was better to Accomodate Matters already bad enough, than to Shed further Blood thereon.

Then the Onondaga Speaker continued on behalf of his Nation

Brothers.

The Discourse which I have Repeated, was what passed between the Senecas, and us at Onondaga, on which our People resolved to come to you hither, and hear your Sentiments thereon, which having now heard, I Shall immediately return home, and from thence to Chenussio, where we had before our coming down Appointed a Meeting to be held on our Return from hence, whither I Shall take with me the Oneidas, and Tuscaroras, and desire you will Appoint a proper Person of the Mohocks to attend the same. At this Meeting, be assured, we Shall act with Firmness, and that nothing Shall be wanting on my part for making you easy. I thought nothing on the Hardships of my Journey hither at this Season, as I think only on what must be done in the Affair. And further tell you that in consequence of your Belt delivered to us last Spring, we had cautioned our Young People against committing any further

March

further Depredations; since which they have behaved very orderly, and the Officer at Oswego had often since invited them thither.

A Belt & Rowr.

To which Sir William answered them, & returned the Belt

Brethren,

I well know the Customs of your Forefathers, and I look upon upon that Agreement to have been made when times were very different, and when you did not Act as you now do. We have Writings, and know the Transactions of them times very well: at the same time you must be convinced, that such a Covenant would in time require to be altered, as it would be productive of many Quarrels — neither did the old Agreemt. mean any more, than that in Case an Indian, and white Man Quarrelled, and one fell, the other was not to be Punished, which is not the present Case.

We don't don't want the Blood of any one, merely out of a Spirit of Revenge. No. — we only want to Preserve the Peace, which we can never do, if either of us may Murder at Discretion.

If People are not Punished for Capital Offences, they will often Repeat them; but if proper Examples are made of the Guilty, it will put a Stop to the Committing of Crimes, which it is your Interest, more than ours to consider, as you Seen the Treatment, which De Carioga met with, (and which may not Stop there) the fatal Consequences of passing over such Offences. — for you must certainly Allow, that in Case you are Licensed to Murder, our People will Claim the same Privilege, and not only that, but we must be Obliged to Stop up the Road of Peace, and withdraw all our Traders, and Smiths from amongst you. —

I have formerly given you my Advice on this Head, & having again repeated my Sentiments thereon, I have only to say that I Expect you will (Discharge) the Part of faithful Allies at Chemung this Meeting by

Presents

March Bourning us that Obedience which is essential to our mutual Welfare,
and Tranquility. Gave a large Belt.

Brethren,

I am glad to hear that you have attended to my Advice in caution-
ing your young People against Committing any further Depredations
on the Inhabitants, or at the Posts, which I hope may have the desired Effect,
and you may be assured the Commanding Officer at Oswego, or any of the
Garrisons will be always glad to see any Indians, who shall continue to Deport
themselves, as faithful Friends to the English, from which I hope you will never
be so far misled as to deviate, but that you will stifle any future attempts
which may be made by silly People to Infringe the Solemn Agreement Subsisting
between us. (After which Teyaawarunte addressed Sir William

Brother,

I am was formerly a Tree planted, the Branches of which Extended
East, West, North, and South, and the Roots whereof have since Overspread the
whole Country, whereby we are all United in Strict Alliance together, and
now Brother, as you Know these things, and have the Advantage of committing
them to Writing which we cannot do, we beg you will take Pity on us, and
make some Allowance for our Understandings.

It has been always our Custom, and that of our Forefathers, Tyours
to make up such Affairs, and to forget them; neither do we Know any Instances
to the Contrary, for which Reason, it would be very hard for us to break so Old
a Custom, and we therefore beg the General will consider the same, and do
nothing rashly therein. We likewise beg you will Consider, that
our Alliance with the Indians is now very Extensive, and Should the Indians
find us Deviating from our Antient Agreements, and Spilling fresh Blood, what
Opinion must they Entertain concerning us. We now conclude
with earnestly entreating you would use your Interest in our Behalf, and

March. and persuade the General not to Undertake anything rashly until the Meeting at Chenussio Shall be over, at which time we Shall all Exert our Selves to the utmost of our Power in everything Necessary for the publick Good.

Gave a very large black Belt

Friday March the 18th The Onondagas all Assembled, and addressed Sir William as follows — Speaker

Present as before

Brother,

We are (now) come to acquaint you that we Purpose taking leave of you tomorrow, and to Assure you that our Thoughts, and Endeavors Shall be totally Employed towards bringing the unhappy Affair (which has now brought us here) to such a Conclusion as will be agreeable to you, & all our Brethren.

Brother,

As we told Yesterday that a Meeting was to be held shortly after our Return, at Chenussio, which I. who am Speaker, am appointed to attend, and then desired you would send Such of the Mohocks as you Judged proper, thither, we Expect by the Mohocks to hear from you, the Generals Disposition, and Opinion on what we have said Yesterday, and we all hope that it may be favorable.

Brother, We are also to acquaint you that it was with the greatest difficulty, we two Old People (now present who always have the greatest Share in in the Management of all Matters Relative to the Six Nations) came here at this Severe Season: And least we might not be able to wait on you with the Result of the Chenussio Meeting, which we are determined to do, if in our Power, we now Acquaint you that we have Appointed Tiaguande, Tewaquirishe, Conayohare, Quanahghese, Saristagheghte, Onatoh, of our several Tribes, to transact Business in our Meetings, and Councils, who in case of

our

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As we told Yesterday that a Meeting was to be held, shortly after our Return, at Chenussio, where I. who am Speaker, am appointed to attend. and then desired you would Send Such of the Mohocks as you Judged proper, thither, we Expect by the Mohocks to hear from you, the General Disposition, and Opinion on what we have said Yesterday, and we all hope that it may be favorable.

Brother,

We are also to acquaint you that it was with the greatest difficulty, we two Old People) now present (who always have the greatest Share in the Management of all Matters Relative to the Six Nations) came here at this Severe Season: And least we might not be able to wait on you with the Result of the Chenussio Meeting, which we are determined to do, if in our Power, we now Acquaint you that we have appointed Tiaguande, Tewaquirichte, Conaghare, Quanaghguse, Sariskagheghte, Onatoh, of our several Tribes, to transact Busines in our Meetings, and Councils, who in case of

March not being able to come, shall, some of them, wait on you, and Report the whole Proceedings of that Meeting faithfully to you.

Brother

We thought necessary to inform you of the over Appointment of the above mentioned Persons, that when they come to you on Business, you may know they act by the Approbation, and Appointment of our Nation.

Brother, We have had for some time past a great Inclination to send two of our Principal Warriors to England in order to See his Majesty King George, and in hopes to be able to talk with him, and Settle Matters on such a Footing as might tend to the Interest, and Welfare of the Confederacy, and enable our Nations, at least to rest in Peace for the time to come. ——— this, Brother, we now mention to you, and shall be directed thereon by you.

Sir William Answered them.

Brethren, I am glad to hear that you are determined to Exert yourselves in bringing the unhappy Affair which has now brought war further to such an Issue as may prove Satisfactory to your Injured Brethren, by doing which you cannot fail of serving your selves, and convincing us of your Sincerity, and Attachment, which I again most Strongly Recommend to you. ——— I must at the same time say, I don't think your Meeting at Chenussio so proper, as at Onondaga, which is the Old Place of Meeting. ——— Brethren, If I have an answer from the General on what you Yesterday Said, before the Sachems who are to Attend the Meeting at Chenussio Set off for that Place, I shall by them acquaint you of his Disposition, and Approbation thereof

Brethren,

I am sensible of the Fatigue, and Hardship your old People must have undergone in coming here at this Season, which induced me in a great measure to send you that Message by our Brother Kanadiorha the Seneca, last Month. ——— I am much Pleased with the Appointment of the Persons you have mentioned to me for your Assistants, as I personally know them,

and

and their Ability, and Inclination to Serve their Country, for which Reason, you may rest assured, I shall, (whenever sent on Business to me) always pay a proper Regard to them. at the same time I heartily wish that your Old People may long continue able to transact Busines with them.

Brethren. As to sending some of your People to England, it is a thing in my Opinion which Requires some Consideration, as well as Preparation; wherefore I cannot at present clearly give you my Sentiments thereon, but Shall consider the Affair thoroughly, and then give you my Opinion thereupon.

Saturday March the 12th. All the Onondagas assembled and addressed Sir William as follows. Prest. as before

1. First — They asked Sir William whether Ganaghquieso had told him what the Cayugas Resolutions were; on Sir Wm.s answering in the negative, They awarnte the Speaker proceeded, and acquainted him therewith, viz.t that the Cayugas were determined not to interfere in the Settlement of the Murder, as it was Committed by the Senecas, but Strongly Recommended it to the three Elder Brands of the Confederacy to do their utmost towards accomodating the Affair, but Should they fail in their Attempt, that then, they the Cayugas, with their sown Brothers, who were the youngest Branch of the Confederacy, would endeavor to prevail on the Senecas to give Sir William Satisfaction, being allways desirous of Keeping Peace, and a good Understanding with their Brethren. — That they — the Cayugas, desired us to assure Sir William of their firm Resolutions to hold fast by the Covenant Chain, and to Observe the Engagements entred into with their Brethren, and to Convince him that they had no Evil Thoughts or Designs against you, their young Men are for the most part going to War against the Cherokees in a little time.

Brother. We of Onondaga have now only to Observe to you that we cannot help thinking that the Oneidas, who are the Elder Branch of the Confederacy act wrong, in not allowing the Cayugas to stay at home, and assisting in bringing

1763

Copy of Sir William Johnson's Letter to Sweat Brandt of Schanectady relative to the Claim of the Mohawks to some Lands there –

Johnson Hall March 18th 1763 –

Sir

The Multiplicity of Business in which I have been Engaged, and the Ind having been Abroad, prevented me hitherto from having the Meeting mentioned in yours of October last; but as they are now all at home, and the Sledding may shortly be at End, I have appointed Wednesday the 23d Inst. at Fort Johnson to enquire into the Indians Claim to the Lands along the River from Schenectady Lowlands to Toreyone, at which time and Place I should be glad you would attend with your Deed, and any other Papers necessary to Support your Possessions. – I have likewise given Notice to the Mohawks, who will not fail attending on that Day, when I hope you may make your Rights appear clear to them. –

I am Sir &c. W. J. –

Answer of the Inhabitants of Schanectady to the Mohawks in regard to their Claim to Lands there – March 25th 1763 –

Addressed to Sir William Johnson –

Brethren. –

We heard that you have laid Claim to the Lands which our Forefathers had bought from yours, & paid for: whereupon we have sent Seven of our Men to you with the Deeds of Sale from your Forefathers to ours, in order to Remove the bad Thoughts you Entertain of us. they are Returned, and say, they have had a Conference with you, and Shewed you your Forefathers Deeds and Receipts Signed by them to ours. – We are very much surprized to hear you say, that our Forefathers had only Hired Our Town Lands from yours, and not bought them. And we must tell you, Brethren, that we never heard from any of our Oldest Men, nor from any of the Oldest Men of the Mohawks living, that it was ever said by them, or any of them, that our Town Lands or any Part thereof were Hired from the Mohawks, or that any Rent, or that any Rent, or Hire, was ever Demanded, or Expected by any of the Old Mohawks living 'till now of late, and therefore do Expect, as you have seen your Forefathers Deeds of Sale, and Receipts which were Recorded, and Shown to you by our Deputies Signed with your Customary Marks, and by them

1763 the Principal Men at that time in the Presence of Sir William Johnson, that it will appear, and convince you all, that our Lawful Lands were never Hired, as you say, but honestly bought, and paid for, as above mentioned, which Declaration we all Sign, and also for the whole Nation of Schenectady, and desire Sir William Johnson to Acquaint you thereof.

Fort Pitt March 19th 1763

Dear Sir

I Was favoured with y.rs of y.e 22 Febry. by the General Resolution with Respect to giveing any Presents to Indians this Way which was No More than I Expected I am fully Determind to give as Little as possible to y.e Indians this Winter and I Dare Say when you Ca.n Account to y.e Lords of Trade for what has been given on y.e Occasion which Could Not Been Avoided indeed I Believe it Will Cost Me Near £100 out of My own pocket in Liquor which I Did Not Chuse to Double Cost Enough with Not Could I Avoid Doing it Only Self without Loseing y.e Interest Sufferd

Since y.e Reduction of Canada the Several Indian Nations this Way has been very Jealous of his Majestys Growing power in this Country But this Last Account of So Much of North America being Ceded to Great Britain has almost Drove them to Despair

and by Letters from Major Gladwin & Capt. Campbell it
appears that Sr Jeffrys over the Lakes are full as much
them are on this Side at present how they May behave
I Cant pretend to say But I Do Not Approve of Gen.
Amhursts plan for Distressing them too Much at Present
as for My opinion they will not Consider Consequences
if two Much Distrest tho Sir Jeffry thinks they will
Some time Ago I Wrote to Sr William Johnson to
Lett him know that if Sir Jeffry should Do Not give
Me Leave to Go to England I Solicite a Restauration
for S. Great Depredations Committed on Me by the
Kings of Fauces Subjects in the beginning of the War
that Good Reason which I Expect with the Assistance
as Same parity Captain Sr W. J. will give Me Leave to
Resigne as he Must think there is No reason for
an Agent Near an Sir Jeffry Standing present Now
So that I Expect Every Day to hear that Death Sr W.
& Sr: Jeffry has Both Deprived of my Suiting for Services
it will Save Something to Support

Sr: I Send you the Inclosed account of Lieut: Gov:
with two other Vouchers from Capt Campble which I Hope
Request the favour of you to prefer to Sir Jeffry if he Could
to pay it pay Drawer for Money & give me Credit for it

if he Shoud Nott Aprove of those Vouchers I Can
Do No More I must Content My Self with the Loss
thereof

Nothing Wold give Me Greater plesher then to
go Down Thro Kiber as you are Bound with the
Command Butt for two Reasons Nott
think of itt first My own affairs will oblige Me
to go to England as Soon as Possible 2dly
that I am Certain Sir Jeffery Amherst will Nott
allow a Sufficient quantity of Presents to Satisfye
the Great Number of Indians which we Must
Meet, & with Expect Presents, & before I wold
attempt to undertake & Negociating Matters with
a Number of Indian Nations who has Never been
aquainted with us Butt allways under & Influence
of the French without I Could Do itt with Reputation
to My Self & Care to you I will Run & Risk of Loseing
Every thing I Have Depending in England & Content my
Self with a Sufficient of a plain Cloth & Provitions
Capt. Ecuyer & my Self has Done Every thing in our power
to gett as many Vouchers as Was Possible for
the Account & you with Receive from Capt. Ecuyer &
this Express I am Dear Sir with Great Esteem and
Regard

Your Most Humble Servant
Geo: Croghan

For

Colo. Harry Bogert

Dear Sir

Fort Pitt March 19th 1763

89

I am sorry that Capt Armstrong has
Not Return'd from Detroit Him sent for your Last
Letter with 5 Pack att 5 Leg Spring on Beaver Creek
where he Dos I have Wrote him to Return them
as Soon as Possible as to 5 Packs on Ohio Creek
you May Depend on it Shall have them Sent
out Next Month when I Shall be att Bedford
as to the other affair My Letters is Gone
on 5 Post with 5 Indians & Dying 5 Produce of
which I will Send you on My arrival att Bedford
where I Expect to be 5 5 Post of April
As I Shall Not Have 5 Pleasure of Seeing
you Down 5 River I think it My Duty to give
you My opinion of that Tower with Respect to
Making any Settlements I Can Say you will find
that the French has Not Punches. any More Land
of the Indians than Just what they have occupy —
and that you will find 5 Indians with Not Stand

Some Spectators of the Settlements Made in these Country
without first having Some Consideration given them
for itt and I am of opinion the Same will be Sum
thing In their power Prudently to give & Indians a Gen
Impression of us So that your Hands, Shall be grea
with Respect to Forreigners you Shall have att Leas
so Indians from Lines with you of ye Different Nations
and Such as is of Consequence Among the Said Nation
with whome Such and young Mr McKee who
is a Modist young Man & one you Can Depend on
as a good Interpreter
you will find ye Cherokes our Enemys tho they Jus
pect us ye Senekes of Canada & what adds
to be So is Nothing Else than ye War Chief of Western
Nation has Carry'd on against them with Great Spir
this two years past they have been this Winter Drawn
to a Council to Mingo Creek of thy Shoud Se. My Gen
us More Humble then we May Expect Jam Dear
Sr with Esteem & Regard Yr Most Humble
Servt
Geo: Croghan

Saturday March the 19th. —— All the Onondagas assembled
Brot. as before }
and addressed Sir William as follows. —

First — They asked Sir William whether Ganaghqueso had told him what the Cayugas Resolutions were; on Sir Wm.s answering in the negative, They awarnte the Speaker Proceeded, and acquainted him therewith, viz.t That the Cayugas were determined not to interfere in the Settlement of the Murder, as it was Committed by the Senecas, but Strongly Recommended it to the three Elder Branches of the Confederacy to Do their utmost towards Accomodating the Affair, but Should they fail in their Attempt, that then, they the Cayugas, with their own Brothers, who were the youngest Branch of the Confederacy, would endeavor to prevail on the Senecas to give Sir William Satisfaction, being always Desirous of Keeping Peace, and a good Understanding with their Brethren. —— That they the Cayugas, desired us to assure Sir William of their firm Resolution to hold fast by the Covenant Chain, and to Observe the Engagements entred into with their Brethren, and to Convince them that they had no Evil Thoughts or Designs against you, their young Men are for the most part going to War against the Cherokees in a little time. —

Brother — We of Onondaga have now only to Observe to you that we cannot help thinking that the Oneidas, who are the Elder Branch of the Confederacy act wrong, in not Admiring the Cayugas to stay at home, and Sit in Council

March bringing this unhappy Affair to a good End, before they should think of going to War against their Enemies.

Thus much we thought proper to Acquaint you with, and to let you know that we intend on our going to the Meeting at Chenussio to ask the Chiefs of the Cayugas to accompany us thither, and Assist at the same.

Sir William thanked them for acquainting him with the above Resolution of the Younger Branch of their Confederacy, and then delivered them a white Belt to be given to the Cayugas, desiring them from him to attend the Meeting to be held at Chenussio, and that they would there use their utmost Influence, and Endeavors, jointly with the rest, to bring that unhappy Affair, of the late Murder, to a happy Issue.

W Belt.

MEETINGS RELATING TO INDIAN LANDS

D.[1]

Wednesday March 23d 1763.

Had a Meeting with ye Mohawks & Several gentln. from Schenectady at Fort Johnson, when ye Mohawks made claim to ye Lands from ye Flatts of Schenectady to a place called Gagawariuni Alledging it never was sold by their Forefathers, but lent by them for a Range for their Cattle.

On wh. the Deputys from Schenectady produced the Indian Deed obtained for said Land from several of their Sachims in ye year 1679 & the Pattent granted in 1684 by Govr. Dongan, also severall Receipts for ye Consideration.

To wh. the Mohawks answered that they looked upon yt. small Payment only as Rent for sd. Land & that they expected ye Schenectady People would consider further of it. The Schenectady People being impatient to return being near night, got up & bid farewel to them & hoped there would be no more dispute abt Said Land, but the Inds. were much discontented at their thinking of going away before they had given them further Satisfaction in ye affair, Saying that ye Indian Names to ye Deed & Receipts were not Mohawk Names.

At length Lieut. Col. Vanslyke desired they might return that as soon as they had reported wt. passed here to all ye People concerned, they would take ye same into consideration and send them an answer, at wh. they were satisfied & ye Meeting broke up.

After ye Schenectady Gentlemen Sett off, the Mohawks asked me my opinion of the affair wh. I gave them in favour of ye Schenectady People, being satisfied with wt. writeings they had laid before me that ye Land was purchased & paid for.

They then all seemed to acquiesce, but said ye Consideration was too trifleing for so large & valuable a Tract of Land, and

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[1]Original destroyed by fire.

that if the People of Schenectady would consider the affair in y^{t}. Light, there should be nothing more ab^{t}. it.

While they were in Council, Coll. Eliphalet Dyer & M^{r}. Woodbridge of Stockbridge arrived at Fort Johnson, in order to know whether the Six Nations were comeing down to a meeting proposed to be held at Albany ye 22^{d} Ins^{t}. with them the New England People who were now come to Albany for y^{t}. purpose & had with them between three & four Hundred Pounds as a pres^{t}. to give ye Six Nations in case they would consent to their ye New England Peoples Settling & enjoying the Lands of and ab^{t}. Skahandowana on the Susquahana, also 6 Bullocks & three Barrels of Pork. This Invitation was sent last autumn in writeing by one John Smith who was with a Number of his Country People at Skahandowana[1] and delivered to Thomas King of Oswego[2] who I told them, had not (I thought) delivered it to the Six Nations as I heard them say nothing about itt when a few days ago assembled at my House. The before mentioned Gentlemen then made me an offer to be a Partner in ye Land and to send up the Money to me, also the Bullocks & Pork &^{ca}. that I might call ye Six Nations & give it to them provided they agreed to their proposal, all which I refused with y^{t}. slight it deserved, and gave them my opinion on the whole affair, also told them the unhappy consequences would in all probability follow, should they (as they often hinted) force a Settlement in them parts. After many fruitless efforts to prevail on me to join & assist them, they returned to Albany.

The Mohawks who were yet present being desirous to know their business were told it in part, and seemed very uneasy about it, giveing it as their opinion that if the New Englanders persisted in their design of Settleing said Lands, it would be of very bad consequence.

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[1]Or Schahentoa, Wyoming Valley, Pa.

[2]Owego; sometimes written Oswegy. See *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 8: 120, 121, 122, 123, 125, 136.

FROM WILLIAM CORRY ETC.

The preceding account is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 163, by a letter of March 24th from William Corry, at Albany, about money matters, scarcity of fodder, plentifulness of wheat, sufferings of Chesnut and Graham by robbery and incendiarism, arrival of Mrs. Gage with two children from Montreal, expectation that Colonel Burton will take command at Montreal; and by an account of a meeting, on the 25th at Johnson Hall, with Mohawks relative to the conference at Chenussio, at which Chief Abraham reveals concern of Six Nations at intended emigration of Connecticut people to Skahandowana or Wioming, and begs that Johnson will ask Governor of Connecticut and intending settlers to wait till the movement has been considered at Chenussio, and Johnson approves this policy. Destroyed by fire.

FROM DAVID VAN DER HEYDEN

A. L. S.[1]

Albany 25th March 1763

SIR

These Waits on You With my unfeigned Regards and may Serve to Acquaint You that We are very Apprehensive of Evil Minded persons Harbouring Within this City for on the 15th instant the House of Ulrick van Vranke in the Tenure of Mr: Grymes (he being Gone to Schenectady) Was burnt With the house adjoyning it before it Could be Extinguished, and it Was With Great Difficulty the house of the Patroon Was Kept from Sharing the Same fate. As it was thought that Thives had been in and taken the Cash and most Valuable Effects, and set fire to the Rest to avoid a Discovery, as the Neighbors Who first Came to the fire, found the back door open — and this Morning a parcel of Shavings Were found fired in a Shed near a pile of Dry boards, at the house Where the Sign of Major Rogers

[1]In the New York Historical Society, New York City.

Fort Johnson March the 23d 1763

Sir Wm Johnson Bart. Superintendt
Guy Johnson Esq. Dy. Agent

Sir William had a Meeting with the Mohawks and Several Gentlemen from Schenectady, when the latter made Claim to the Land from the Flats of Schenectady to a Place called Gaga, waxiuuu alledging that it never was Sold by their Forefathers, but Lent to them for a Range for their Cattle. ——— On which the Deputies from Schenectady produced the Indian Deed obtained for said Land from several of their Sachems in the Year 1679, and the Patent granted in 1684 by Governor Dungan together with several Receipts for the Consideration. ——— to this the Mohawks answered, that they looked upon such small Payment only as a Rent, and that they Expected the Schenectady People would Consider further on it. ——— the Schenectady Gentlemen being impatient to return home, it being near night, got up, and bid farewell to them, and hoped that there would be no more Dispute about said Land. the Indians were much Discontented at their thinking of departing, without giving them further Satisfaction in the Affair, Saying, that the Indian Names to the Deed, and Receipts were not Mohawk Names. ——— At length Cat. Vanslyke desired that they might be told, as soon as they had Reported what passed here to all the People Concerned, they would take the Affair into Consideration, and send them an Answer, at which they were Satisfied, and the Meeting broke up.

After the Schenectady Gentlemen departed, the Mohawks asked Sir Wm's Opinion of the Affair, which he gave them in favor of the Schenectady People, as being Satisfied, that in Consequence of the Writings, which they had laid before him, the Lands were Purchased, and Paid for.

The Mohawks then Seemed to Acquiesce, but said that the Consideration was too trifling for so large, and so Valuable a Tract of Land, and that if the People of Schenectady would consider the Affair in that light, there Should be nothing more about it.

March

While Sr William was in Council, Colonel Elephalet Dyer and Mr Woodbridge of Stockbridge Arrived at Sr Johnson, in order to know whether the Six Nations were coming down to a Meeting proposed to be Held at Albany the 22d Inst. with them the New England People, who were now come to Albany for that purpose, and had with them between Three and Four Hundred Pounds as a Present for them in case they should Consent to their (the New England People) Settling and Enjoying the Lands of, and about Shahandowana, on the Susquahannah, also Six Bullocks, and three Barrels of Pork. This Invitation to the Six Nations to this Meeting was sent last Autumn in Writing by one John Smith, who was with a Number of his Country People at Shahandowana aforesaid, and delivered it to Thomas King of Oghquagoe. Sr William Answered, that he was of Opinion no such Invitation had been delivered to them, as when being Assembled a few days before at his House, he heard them say nothing about it

The before mentioned Gentlemen then made Sr William an Offer to be a Partner in the Land, and to find up the Money, also the Bullocks & Pork to him that he might call the Six Nations together, and give it to them, Provided they Agreed to their Proposal, all which Sr William refused with that Slight & Contempt it deserved, and at the same time gave them his Opinion on the whole Affair, and Represented to them the unhappy Consequences that would in all Probability follow from their (as they often hinted) forcing a Settlement in their Lands. — After many fruitless Attempts to prevail on Sr William to Join, and Assist them, they Returned to Albany. —

The Mohawks who were present, being desirous to know their Business, were told it in part, and seemed very uneasy thereupon, giving it as their Opinion, that if the Young Indians persisted in their Design of Settling on said Lands, it would be of very bad Consequence. —

While Sir William was in Council, Colonel Elephalet Dyer and Mr Woodbridge of Stockbridge Arrived at Sir Johnson, in order to know whether the Six Nations were coming down to a Meeting proposed to be Held at Albany the 22d Inst. with them the New England People, who were now come to Albany for that purpose, and had with them between Three and Four Hundred Pounds as a Present for them in case they should consent to their (the New England People) Settling and Enjoying the Lands of, and about Shahandowana, on the Susquahannah, also Six Bullocks, and three Barrels of Pork. This Invitation to the Six Nations to this Meeting was sent last Autumn in Writing by one John Smith, who was with a Number of his Country People at Shahandowana aforesaid, and delivered it to Thomas King of Oghquagoe.. Sir William Answered, that he was of Opinion no such Invitation had been delivered to them, as when being Assembled a few days before at his House he heard them say nothing about it

The before mentioned Gentlemen then made Sir William an Offer to be a Partner in the Land, and to lend up the Money, also the Bullocks & Pork to him that he might call the Six Nations together, and give it to them, Provided they Agreed to their Proposal, all which Sir William Refused with that Slight & Contempt it deserved, and at the same time gave them his Opinion on the whole Affair, and Represented to them the unhappy Consequences that would in all Probability follow from their (as they often hinted) forcing a Settlement in their Lands. — After many fruitless Attempts to prevail on Sir William to Join, and Assist them, they Returned to Albany. —

The Mohawks who were present, being desirous to know their Business, were told it in part, and seemed very uneasy thereupon, giving it as their Opinion, that if the New Comers persisted in their Design of Settling on said Lands it would be of very bad Consequence. —

Johnson Hall Friday March the 25th 1763. —

Several of the Mohawks come to Acquaint Sir William that they had Appointed proper Persons to Attend the Examination Meeting, and to know whether he would have them wait for the Generals Answer, or Opinion of what had passed at the late Meeting with the Six Nations. — [illegible] Abraham

1763 (384)
March

Abraham then Spoke as follows

Brother

We could not rest these two days past, since we heard that our Brethren of Connecticut were so silent upon telling a Number of their People at Skahandowana, and being fully sensible of the fatal consequences which must attend a Proceeding of that Nature, We, in a full Meeting of all our People resolved to come to you, and beg you would with with this Belt of Wampum, and a Letter from your self, Acquaint our Brother the Governor of Connecticut, that there is to be a Council of all the Six Nations in a short time at Chenussio, where that Affair amongst other Matters will be thoroughly Considered, and therefore desire that they may not move from New England before they are made Acquainted with the Result thereof

Gave a Belt

To which Sir William Answered.

Brethren.

I Approve of your Appointing proper Persons to attend the Chenussio Meeting, and as I understand that some of your People are going to Conajoharie to Morrow, I would Advise them to Enquire of the Conajoharies What time they Intend setting off for the Meeting; and Should it be found necessary to Sett off before I receive the Generals Answer, and Opinion of what had Passed at the late Meeting, I will in that Case forward it by a chosen Messenger, so that the Chenussio Council may be Acquainted therewith, and Act accordingly.

Brethren

I think your Proposal of Sending a Messenger to the Governor of Connecticut to Stop the People of his Government going to Wyoming, or Skahandowana until the Result of the Approaching Meeting of the Six Nations at Chenussio, be known thereon, is a friendly, and prudent Step, therefore Shall Comply with your Request, Hope the Governor may agree thereto

Then the Meeting broke up

Mr. Montours[1] pay from 29th. 8br. 1762
to ye. 24th. March Inclusive at £50 Stg. ℔ Annm.

Comes to	£34.. 4.. 5	
brought over from ye. other Side	£1346..10.. 0	½
	£1380..14.. 5	½

Calculation of the Officers Pay in my Department Made out from the last Payment to 24th. March 1763

WM. JOHNSON

INHABITANTS OF SCHENECTADY TO THE MOHAWKS

Contemporary Copy[2]

Answer of the Inhabitants of Schenectady to the Mohawks in regard to their Claim to Lands there

March 25th, 1763 —

Brethren. —

We heard that you have laid Claim to the Lands which our Forefathers had bought from yours, & paid for; whereupon we have sent seven of our Men to you with the Deeds of Sale from your Forefathers to ours, in order to Remove the bad thoughts you Entertain of us. they are Returned, and say, they have had a Conference with you, and Shewed you your Forefathers Deeds and Receipts Signed by them to ours. — We are very much Surprized to hear you Say, that our Forefathers had only Hired Our Town Lands from yours, and not bought them, — And we must tell you, Brethren, that we never heard from any of our Oldest Men, nor from any of the Oldest Men of the Mohawks living, that it was ever Said by them, or any of them, that our Town Lands or any Part thereof were Hired from the Mohawks; or that any Rent, or [*that any Rent*][3] Hire, was ever demanded,

[1] Henry Montour. This entry is on the reverse of the sheet, so the previous total was brought forward. Johnson was careless of his figures and the computation is inaccurate.

[2] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 6.

[3] Words italicized and in brackets are crossed out in the manuscript.

or Expected by any of the Old Mohawks living 'till now of late, and therefore do Expect, as you have seen your Forefather's Deeds of Sale, and Receipts which were Recorded, and Shewn to you by our Deputies Signed with your Customary Marks, and by the Principal Men at that Time, in the Presence of Sir William Johnson, that it will appear, and Convince you all, that our Town Lands were never Hired, as you Say, but honestly bought, and paid for, as above mentioned, which Declaration we all Sign, and also for the whole Town of Schenectady, and desire Sir William Johnson to acquaint you thereof. —
Addressed to Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON.

FROM DAVID VAN DER HEYDEN

L.S.[1]

Albany. 26th March 1763.

SIR

Yours of 23rd Instant[2] have recd. & according to request now forward you the Nails & Glue ordered. hope they may please. at present their are no Shap[3] at market, but will purchase the first favourable oppertunity 'till then we must have Patience shall be glad to Receive your further Commands & Am

Sir
Your most obd. & h Servant
DAVID VAN DER HEYDEN[4]

To SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON Baronet

150 lb	Nails a 1/3 ..	9.7.6
6 lb	London glue a 2/ ...	12—
		£9.19.6

[1] In New York Public Library.
[2] Letter not found.
[3] Perhaps intended for "schap" meaning shovel.
[4] A merchant of Albany; made Lieutenant Colonel in Albany county militia, Feb. 1763.

HORATIO SHARPE TO THE SIX NATIONS[1]

Annapolis in Maryland the 28th of March 1763.

Brethren of the Six Nations

The Governor of Pensylvania having sent me a Belt which you gave him for the Governor of Maryland at the Treaty you held with him last Summer at Lancaster & having also signified to me that at the time you deliver'd such Belt You told him that one Daniel Cresap who lives on Potowmack in this Province had sent you Word by some of Your Warriors last Spring that if I would order him to keep a Store there he would provide everything for the Warriors who should pass and repass that Way and that you desired he might be allowed to do so and to receive any Messages, and that your Warriors may pass and repass thro this Province without Molestation. I have thereupon wrote to Mr. Cresap recommending it to him to Supply any of your Warriors that may have occasion to pass or repass thro this Province and near his House with such Provisions as they may want, for which he will I expect be paid by Your Brethren the Inhabitants of this Province, and I have also recommended it to him in case any of your people shall choose to trade with him to procure and keep at his House such Goods as he Supposes they may want and be willing to purchase.

As the Inhabitants of this province have always retained a true regard for their Brethren of the Six Nations tho by reason of our being at so great a Distance and almost Surrounded by Virginia and Pennsylvania there has not been much Intercourse between you & us, You may be assured that your Warriors will not meet with any Molestation or Interruption as they pass or repass thro this Province while they themselves behave Peaceably and as Brethren which I hope they will always do.

INDORSED: Govr. Sharps Speech to the Six Nations.

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[1]Original destroyed by fire.

Johnson Hall Saturday April 2d 1768 — Several Sachems of the Indians of the Oneidas & Skaniadighroones met here and spoke as follows — after performing the Ceremony of Condolence — Togehswayonent began —

Brother Warraghiiyagey —

The Oneida Sachems last Summer in their return from Oswego's sent us now here, desired to settle at Canesawaghlai, and not to remove from thence on any Acct, as it was midway between Oneida, Onondago & Oswego, so that any News or Messages sent from either of the latter places may be forwarded by us to the Six Nations, and also any from y.e Six Nations coming to us may be forwarded to them.

We of y.e new Settlement on due consideration thought it proper to come and acquaint You our Br. who has y.e Management of Indian affairs in this place and our determination to remain here, as long as we can remain undisturbed.

Brother

Should we have now made a Road from our new Settlement to y.e fire place of y.e Six Nations, their allies & peaceable Indians, which will be very convenient for us, & for you to travel on, and carried it straight & even, fit for you to travel, or send Waggons to us whenever necessary.

Answer

Brothers

As to your new Settlement assure you that we are determined to live in friendship with our Brethren the Six Nations, shall commit no Violence on y.e Property of any of our Brethren knowingly, and as we now tell you we have made a good road from our Settlement to your House so whether if any of your People should happen by means of Liquor or otherwise to act wrong, by taking away a horse or any thing else that you will immediately send and tell them in a friendly Manner, and it shall be directly delivered to you, or order, or the owner, this is y.e resolution we have taken,

We are acquainted with, & whose now all present, as
ye want of provision when coming on business, ins[t] of the Indians
to kill & plunder, as they [illegible] habitations for their
[illegible] We are also acquainted that ye Chiefs as
well as ye Indians we by you have appointed Taáwaghsachqus at each one of ye Dutch
Tribe to assist us in ye Management of our affairs, so that
at any time, should there be business to do, we shall not
be at a loss for a sufficient Number of Sachems to constitute
a Council. — and have for y[r] approbation thereof. —

Brother a String —

We have finished what we had to say
to you on Business, and have now only to lay before
you our Wants & poverty, as new settlers we are almost
destitute of every necessary for carrying on our business
therefore earnestly entreat you to take pity of us, and
grant us some assistance, such as a little Cloathing to
cover our nakedness, also some Ammunition to keep our
Arms from further rust, as well as some Hoes for the
Women to till the Ground, and an order to get our Corn
Ground, being almost reduced to y[e] necessity of burning
down Trees, as our Forefathers used to do for fuel. —
Brother. often told us, that whoever had any thing to say
or lay heavy on their Minds, they should come & inform you
of it, as appointed by the Great Men, & lay [illegible] Grievance
before them, & it would be considered. We have now done &
pray you will take the same into consideration —

Sachems Names present — A Bunch of Beads given

Isaac Kariwhagaton
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Taáwaghsachqus

Sachems

Sir W. [illegible]

Brethren of ye Oneidas, [illegible]

As it is now Peace I have no objection to y^r
Making a Settlement at Ganeghsaraghtaie where
you say the Oneidas lived you. and I shall be glad
to hear you do well there; as it is a fruitfull place
to wch often news may [illegible] I must recommend it to y^r
the Sachims, to be very Diligent to [illegible]
whatever messages or news may concern y^e
y^r Brethren ye English. and y^t Faithfully without adding [illegible]
as has been too often done by ye Six Nations to their own
prejudice & the great confusion of business.

A Belt

Brethren Your Opening a Road hither from
Your Settlement [illegible]
You will be [illegible]
Brethren the [illegible]
by the Old Road of their Forefathers.
As long as you are careful & keep it open, [illegible]
& when ever necessary, and there [illegible]
the keeping it a good plain & streight Road.

A Belt

Brethren it gives me pleasure
Friendly & good promises you yesterday made
You will strictly keep up to them, which with
Your Sachems in all y^r Councils, will be the surest means of
contributing to your happiness, & making you respectable.—
Should any of y^r People thro drunkeness or otherwise commit
any violence by Sea or Land any Persons or properties of any
of his Majesty's Subjects. I expect & desire that You whose are
the Chiefs, will, on being made acquainted therewith Order
cause restitution to be made to the injured, wch may prevent
-els Disputes arising between us. We in y^r power by exhortations
admonishing your young People to a good behaviour, to hinder any
Misunderstandings happening, or Quarels between You

[illegible] as you are [illegible] promised Yesterday made to me, I shall order necessary provisions for each of your Ships as may from time to time come down lying at the German Flatts & Stoneraby, & the same returning.

A Belt—

Brothers as the Senecas have recommended our Brother Tadeaghsadigno of ye Wolfe Tribe to be a proper Person to assist in y^r Council, I approve of their choice, and have only to recommend it to him to act up to the trust they repose in him, w^h will be for his own Credit, & the good of y^r Settlements, in whose cause I shall always regard him as a Brother

a String of Wampum

Brothers all,

Your poverty w^h you so much complain of, must I imagine be owing to Indolence if so, you are not to be pitied, & Brothers I am sorry for it, and with fine admonition, [illegible] y^r Wants

[illegible] you are Distressed [illegible] ensue for the carrying on y^r necessaries, I shall order [illegible] you are most Sincerely welcome to be [illegible] & after w^h I hope you will be able to help yourselves comfortably, w^h will give me pleasure to hear.

A Bunch of Wampum

The Chiefs returned Sir Wm thanks & what he had said to them, and the wholesome advice given them as also for the Ammunition, Cash & Orders to Smiths for mending & making them some Utensils &c then said they would part by 2 p.m. Day's and so the Meeting broke up—

[illegible]

1763
April

(382)

Indian Affairs 1763

The following Sachems of the Tuscaroras, Onieda, and Skaniadighsoones, met at Johnson Hall, and after performing the Ceremony of Condolence Spoke as follows

Present
Sir Jny Johnson Bart
Dep. Ag.

Tuscaroras
Shank Yanghechrawen
Yeiagh noghtaio
Cadagarady

Indians
Oneidas
Ughsowangarous
Thaiwaghsachigue

Ughsowangarous addressed Sir William

Brother Warraghiyagey.

The Oneida Sachems, last Summer desired us now present, on their Return from Oswego to settle at Canaghsawaghie, and not to Remove from thence upon any account, as it was Medium between Oneida, Onaghquago & Oswego, so that any News or Message sent from either of the latter Places might be forwarded to us by the Six Nations, and also any from the Six Nations coming to us might be forwarded to them. We, of that new Settlement, on due Consideration, thought proper to come, and acquaint you, our Brother, who has the Management of Indian Affairs, of our Settling at said Place, and of our Determination to remain there as long as we live, or as long as we can remain undisturbed.

A Belt

Brother

We have now made a Road from our new Settlement to the Five Nations & their Allies, and in making it we have avoided all Mountains, Swamps &c., and carried the same Straight, and even fit for you to Travel, or Send Waggons to us, whenever occasion.

A large broad Belt

Brother

We of this new Settlement assure you that we are determined to live in Friendship with our Brethren the English, and shall Commit no Violence on the Property of them knowingly. And as we now tell you that we have made a good Road from our Settlement to your House, we beg, if any of our People should happen by means of Liquor, or otherwise, to Act wrong or by taking away any of the Property of your Inhabitants, that you will immediately send us Notice thereof in a friendly Manner, and it shall be directly delivered up to your Order, or the Owner. This is the Resolution of all our Chiefs whom you are acquainted with, and who are now all present. As the Want of Provision, when Coming on Business has often Obliged the Indians to kill some things belonging to the Inhabitants for their Support, in Order to Avoid the same for the future

1703
April

future), we beg you will lodge an Order with Hackomer at the Upper Mohawk Flats, where we come out; and another at Stone Raby to supply us with Provisions to bring us the length of your House), and the same when Returning (tho we desire only when coming on Business. — J. Bell.

Brother.

We are also to acquaint you that the Oneidas have appointed Saawaghsachiqua, a Sachem of the Wolf Tribe to assist us in the Management of our Affairs, so that, at any time, should there be Business to do, we shall not be at a loss for a Sufficient Number of Sachems to constitute a Council. We hope for your Approbation thereof. — J. String.

Brother.

We have finished what we had to say to you on Business, and shall now only lay before you our Wants, and Poverty, as new Settlers. We are almost destitute of every Necessary for Carrying on our Business, therefore earnestly Entreat you to take Pity on us, and afford us some Assistance. Such as a little Cloathing to cover us, also some Ammunition to prevent our Arms from further Rusting. Some Hoes for the Women to Till the Ground, and an Order to get our Cars mended, being almost Reduced to the Necessity of Burning down Trees for our Forefathers used to do for Fuel.

It was often told us, that, whoever had any thing to say, that lay heavy on their Minds, should Come to the Person who was Appointed by the great King to manage Indian Affairs, and lay their Grievances before him, and they should be Redressed, we have therefore now applied to you, and beg you will take the same into Consideration. — A Bunch of Wampum.

Sir William answered them as follows.

Brethren of the Oneidas, Tuscaroras & Vaughcaks.

As it is now Peace, I have no Objection to your making a Settlement at Canaghsawaghtai, where you say the Oneidas fixed you. I shall always be glad to hear of your Welfare there; And as it is a Central Place, to which News may often come, I must Recommend it to you, the Sachems, to be very diligent, and careful to forward whatever Messages, or News that may Concern the Confederacy, or your Brethren the English; and that faithfully

without any Alteration, as has been too often done by the Said Nations to their own Prejudice, and the great Confusion of Business. (C) I. Bell

Brethren,

Your Opening a Road hither from your Settlement, is a prudent, and necessary Step, which I hope you will be careful in Keeping in better Repair than our Brethren the Senecas do theirs, being rendered Impassible by the dead Bodys of their Brethren the English. as long as you are careful in keeping it good, I shall make use of it whenever occasion, and therefore will contribute towards keeping it a good Plain and Straight Road. A large broad Belt

Brethren.

I give me Pleasure to hear the friendly, and good Promises you yesterday made, and, I must desire you will Strictly keep up to them. Union with all Union amongst yourselves in all your Councils, and Actions, will be the surest Means of Contributing to your Happiness, and making you Respectable. Should any of your People give Drunkeness, or otherwise Commit any Violence &c on the Person, and Properties of his Majesties Subjects, I Expect, and desire that you who are the Chiefs, will, on being made acquainted therewith, immediately cause Restitution to me made to the Injured, w^h may prevent Quarrels, & Disputes arising between us. It is in your Power (by constantly admonishing your People to a good behaviour) to hinder any Misunderstandings, or Quarrels between you, and us. As long as you Act agreable to the Promises yesterday made to me, I shall Order necessary Provisions for such of your Chiefs as may from time to time come hither on Business, at the German Flats, or Stone Arabia, and the same) on your Return. I Belt

Brethren.

As the Onondagas have Recommended our Brother Tagawaghsachquo of the Wolf Tribe, as a proper Person to assist in your Council; I approve of their Choice, and have only to recommend it to him to Act up to the Trust they repose in him, which will be for his own Credit, and the Good of your Settlement, in which case I shall always regard him, as a Sachem. A String of Wampum

Brethren

Your Poverty of which you so much complain, I imagine must be Owing to Indolence. if so, you are not to be Relieved, if otherwise, I am sorry for it, and will give you some Ammunition, whereby you may relieve your Wants, having nothing now to do w^h can hinder your Hunting. — and as you are distressed for the Want of some necessary Utensils, for the Carrying on your new Settlement; I shall Order you such as are most requisite. Also your Axes to be mended, after which I hope you will be able to help your selves, & live comfortably

which will give me Pleasure to hear — I Burch Hampden

The Indians then returned Thanks to Sir William for what Richard said to them and the wholesome Advice given, as also for the Ammunition, Cash, and Order to Smith for mending, and making some Utensils for them, and said they would part the next day, so the meeting broke up.

The following Letters which relate to the Origin of the discontent amongst the Indians which was shortly followed by a War, are here recorded in their Order as a necessary Illustration of the Proceedings that regard the Indian Department. — As Sir Wm Johnson had been early apprized of the discontents, and had communicated his Apprehensions thereon the Reports from the Frontiers, that Induced him to write his Excellcy, Sr Jeffy Amherst Commander in Chief of the Army, the Letter following, Dated Johnson Hall Jan.y 21st 1763. which with the rest is a true Copy Ex.d by Johnson Ser.y

Sir.

I have the Pleasure to find by your Excellency's favor of the 26th ult.o that you approve of Lieut. Johnson's Proceedings at Onondaga, and hope they may have due Weight with the Indians by producing the desired Effect.

In Consequence thereof some Senecas arrived here a few days ago, to acquaint me that the Chiefs of all the Nations to the Ohio were on their way in order to have a Meeting with me on that Subject. — Three Messengers dismissed with Directions to acquaint the rest, that they need not give themselves the trouble of coming down, as their Journey would be to no purpose, unless they had brought the Murderers.

I have also been favored with your Ex.cy of the 10th Inst., Inclosing a Copy of Mr Croghan's Letter to Col. Bouquet relative to Intelligence, of which I have not as yet Received any Advice from Mr Croghan, and am therefore apprehensive his Letters have miscarried. — As to the particulars therein Contained I have

have

Klock, I should be glad you would engage them, & let me know who they are. —

I am with great Esteem
Sir
Your Most Humble Servant
WM. JOHNSON

JOHN T. KEMPE Esqr.

INDORSED:
March 30th. 1763

Letter from Sr. Wm. Johnson
Connojohair Indians
— George Klock —

AN INDIAN CONFERENCE

A. D.[1]

Johnson Hall, Saturday April 2d. 1763 —

Severall Sachims of the Tuscaroras, Oneidas & Skanihadighroonees mett here, and Spoke as follows after performing the Ceremony of Condolence — Gaghswangarorus begun —

Present

Guy Johnson Esqr. Depy. Agt.	Isaack Kariwhagharron Teiagharogh'toei Siadagarady	Sachems	Gaghswangarous — Taawaghsachquo

Brother Warraghiiyagey —

The Oneida Sachims last Summer in their return from Otseningo[2] desired Us now here present to Settle at *Ganeghwaghtai*, and not to remove from thence on any Acct., as it was midway

[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 9; in Johnson's hand. A copy of this conference is also found in the Canadian Archives, Ottawa, Canada, Indian Records, Vol. 6.

[2] Chenango, near Binghamton, N. Y.

between Oneida, Onaghquago & Otseningo, so that any news or Message sent from either of the latter places may be forwarded by us to the Six Nations, and also any from y^e^. Six Nations, comeing to us may be forwarded to them. —

We of the new Settlement on due consideration thought proper to come and acquaint You our Brother (who has y^e^. Management of Indian Affairs) of our Settleing at S^d^. place and of our determination to remain there as long as we live, or as long as we can remain undisturbed.

A Belt —

Brother

We have now made a Road from our New Settlement to y^e^. fire place of y^e^. Six Nations, & their Allies & in makeing it, we have avoided all Mountains Swamps & [ ] and carried it Straight & even, fitt for You to travel, or Send Messages to Us whenever necessary.

A large Road Belt —

Brother

We of this new Settlement assure You that as We are determined to live in freindship with our Brethren the English, Shall commit no Violence on y^e^. Property of any of our Brethren knowingly, and as we now tell You we have made a good road from our Settlement to your House We beg that if any of our People should happen by means of liquor or otherwise to act wrong, by takeing away a horse or any thing else, that you will imediately send us notice thereof in a freindly Manner, and it shall be directly delivered up to Your Order, or the owner, this is y^e^. resolution of all our Cheifs whom You are acquainted with, & who are now all present as y^e^. want of provision when comeing on business, has often oblidged the Indians to kill something belonging to y^e^. Inhabitants for their support, in order to avoid y^e^. like for the future we beg You will lodge an order wth. Harkemer[1] at y^e^. German Flatts where we come out, and another at Stoneraby

[1] Nicholas Herkimer.

to supply us with provs. to carry us ye. length of yr. House & ye. same wn. returning, this we desire only wn. comeing on business

A Belt

Brother

We are also to acquaint You that ye. Oneidas have appointed Taáwaghsachquo a Sachim of ye. Wolfe Tribe to assist us in ye. Management of our affairs, so that at any time, Should there be business to do, we shall not be at a loss for a Sufficient Number of Sachims to constitute a Council. — and hope for yr. approbation thereof. —

A String —

Brother

We have finished what we have to Say to You on business, and have now only to lay before You our Wants, & poverty, as new Settlers we are almost destitute of everry necessary for carrying on our business — therefore earnestly entreat You to take pity of us, and afford us Some Assistance, such as a little Cloathing to cover our nakedness, also some Amunition to keep our Arms from further rust, as well as for some Hoes for the Women to till the Ground, and an order to get our Axes Mended, being almost reduced to ye. necessity of burning down Trees, (as our Forefathers used to do) for fuel. — As it was often told Us, that whoever had anything to Say or lay heavy on their Minds, they should come to ye. Person who was appointed by the Great King to manage Indn. affairs, and lay their Greiviance before him, & they Should be considered. We have therefore now done so & beg You will take the Same into consideration

A Bunch of Wampum

Sachims Names present —

Isack Kariwhagarron
Teighiaghton
Siadagarady
Gaghswangaroris
Taawaghsachquo
} Sachims

Sir W^m^. Johnsons Answer

Bretheren of y^e^. Oneidaes, Tuscaroras & Nanticokes

As it is now Peace I have no Objection to y^r^. Making a Settlement at Ganeghsawaghtri where You say the Oneidas fixed You. [*and*] I shall always be glad to hear You do well there; and as it is a Centrical place to w^h^. often news may Come, I must recommend it to You the Sachims, to be verry diligent & carefull in forwarding whatever Messages or news may concern y^e^. Confederacy or y^r^. Brethren y^e^. English, and y^t^. faithfully without any Alteration as has been too often done by y^e^. Six Nations to their own prejudice, & the great confusion of business.

A Belt —

Brethren

Your opening a Road hither from Your Settlement was a prudent & necessary Step, I hope You will be carefull to keep it in better repair than [*your*] Bretheren the Senecas [*keeps*] do theirs, being now rendered impassable by [*with*] the Dead Bodys of their Bretheren y^e^. English lying in it — As long as You are careful, [*and*] in keeping it good, I shall make use of it whenever necessary, and therefore will contribute tow^ds^. the keeping it a good plain & Streight Road. —

A large Road Belt —

Bretheren

it gives me pleasure to hear the freindly & good promises you yesterday made, & I must desire You will strictly keep up to them, which, with a Union among Yourselves in all y^r^. Councils, & Actions will be the surest means of contributing to your happiness, & making y^u^. respectable. — Should any of y^r^. People thro drunkeness or otherwise commit any violence by Stealth &^ca^. on y^e^. Persons or properties of any of his Majestys Subjects. I expect & desire that You who are the Cheifs, will, on being made acquainted therewith, Imediately cause restitution to be made to the injured, w^h^. may prevent Quarrels or disputes ariseing between Us. it is in y^r^. power, (by constantly admonishing your young People to a good behaviour) to hinder any Misunder-

standings happening, or Quarrels between You & Us. As long as You act agreable to the promises Yesterday made to me, I shall order necessary provisions for Such of Your Cheifs as may from time to time come here on business at the German Flatts & Stoneraby, & the same returning.

A Belt —

Bretheren

as the Oneidas have recommended our Brother Taáwaghsachquo of y^e^. Wolfe Tribe as a proper Person to assist in y^r^. Councils, I approve of their Choice, and have only to recommend it to him to act up to the trust they repose in him, w^h^. will be for his own Credit, & the good of y^r^. Settlement, in w^h^. case I shall always regard him as a Sachim.

A String of Wampum

Bretheren

Your poverty w^h^. you so much complain of, must I imagine be owing to Indolence, if so, You are not to be pittyed. if otherwise I am Sorry for it, and will Give You some Amunition, whereby You may releive y^r^. Wants haveing nothing now to do, w^h^. can hinder y^r^. Hunting, and as You are distressed for y^e^. want of some necessary Utensils, for the carrying on y^r^. new Settlement, I shall order You such as are most requisite, & also y^r^. Axes to be Mended, after w^h^. I hope you will be able to help y^r^ selves & live comfortably, w^h^. will give me pleasure to hear.

A Bunch of Wampum

They returned Sir W^m^. thanks for what he had Said to them, and the wholesome advice given them as also for the Amunition, Cash & Orders to Smiths for mending & Makeing them Some Utensils — then Said they would part y^e^. next Day and so the Meeting broke up —

INDORSED:

April 2d. 1763
Minutes of a
Meeting wth. the
Tuscaroras &
Oneidaes, abot.
ye. removal of the
first to a new
Settlement &ca.

Entd. in Vol.
the 8th. Indn. Records
Page 382 —

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

Contemporary Copy[1]

New York, 3d. April 1763

SIR,

Your Letter of the 18th. March,[2] Acquainting me of your having had a Conference with some Chiefs of the Onondagas, Senecas, &ca, relative to the late Murder, came to my hands last Night.

You are so well Acquainted with my thoughts on that matter, that I need not here Repeat what I have so often mentioned in regard to bringing the Murderers to Condign Punishment: The Indians, I See, Continue their *Old* Way of Reasoning, which is by no means Satisfactory to Us, And while I have the Honor to Command, shall not Avail. At present, it is doing them too much Honor to Lay before them, Our Suspicions of their Plots, &ca; which Indeed are Meer *Bugbears*, & can never have any other Effect than that of hurting themselves by makeing Us Treat them as Enemies and Withdraw Our Friendship from them; the

[1] In Public Record Office, W. O. 34, Vol. 38.

[2] *Ante* p. 623.

Greatest Misfortune that can befall them. I shall however be very glad to find, that at their Meeting, which you Say they Intend to have at *Chenussio*, they Consider Seriously of the Advice you gave them & take the proper Steps for Delivering up the Murderers. —

As the War, in all probability, is now Over, I Cannot See any Reason for Supplying the Indians with Provisions; for I am Convinced they will never think of providing for their Families by hunting, if they can Support them by begging Provisions from Us. —

I am, with great Regard.
Sir,
&ca.

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON Bart.

JOURNAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Contemporary Copy[1]

Thursday April the 7th. 1763 Johnson Hall —

Karaghijagigo a Principal Warrior of Onondaga arrived here, and acquainted Sir William that the Sachems had got Home from the late Meeting here, eight days before he left his Castle, and that he was only four Days on his way hither. — that he passed this Morning two Seneca Indians, who told him they were sent before to acquaint Sir William, that a considerable number of the Chief Men of *Chenussio* were on their way hither, on account of the Murder committed last Fall in the Seneca Country. —

He then Addressed Sir William in the Name of all the Warriors of his Nation, "first returning thanks to him for his Care in settling all matters relative to the Six Nations, and their Allies last Spring, in so good a manner, thereby Removing, and Settling all the Uneasinesses of the Minds of the Warriors, who from that time until the unlucky Murder was Committed in the Senecas

[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 6.

REV. MR. WHEELOCK TO GENL AMHERST.

Lebanon, Connecticut, April 2, 1763.

May it please your Excellency,

The narrative herewith inclosed, gives your Excellency some short account of the success of my feeble endeavours, through the blessing of God upon them, in the affair there related.

Your Excellency will easily see, that if the number of youth in this school continues to increase, as it has done, and as our prospects are that it will do, we shall soon be obliged to build to accommodate them, and accordingly to determine upon the place where to fix it. And I would humbly submit to your Excellency's consideration the following proposal, viz.

That a tract of land, about fifteen or twenty miles square, or so much as shall be sufficient for four townships, on the west side of Susquehanna River, or in some other place more convenient, in the heart of the Indian country, be granted, in favor of this School. The said townships be peopled with a chosen number of inhabitants of known honesty, integrity, and such as love and will be kind to, and honest in their dealings with Indians.

That a thousand acres of, and within said grant, be given to this school. And that the School be an Academy for all parts of useful learning; part of it to be a College for the education of missionaries, interpreters, school masters, &c.; and part of it a school to teach reading, writing, &c. And that there be manufactures for the instruction both of males and females, in whatever shall be useful and necessary in life, and proper tutors, masters, and mistresses be provided for the same. That those towns be furnished with ministers of the best characters, and such as are of ability, when incorporated with a number of the most understanding of the inhabitants, to conduct the affairs of the school, and of such missions as they shall have occasion and ability for, from time to time. That there be a sufficient number of laborers upon the lands belonging to the school; and that the students be obliged to labor with them, and under their direction and conduct, so much as shall be necessary for their health, and to give them an understanding of husbandry. And those who are designed for farmers, after they have got a sufficient degree of school learning, to labor constantly, and the school to have all the benefit of their labor, and they the benefit of being instructed therein, till they are of an age and understanding sufficient to set up for themselves, and introduce husbandry among their respective tribes. And that there be a moderate tax upon all the granted lands, after the first ten or fifteen years, and also some duty upon mills, &c. which shall not be burdensome to the inhabitants, for the support of the school, or missionaries among the Indians, &c.

By this mean much expence, and many inconveniences occasioned by our great distance from them, would be prevented, our missionaries be much better supported and provided for, especially in case of sickness, &c. Parents and children be more contented, being nearer to one another, and likely many persuaded to send their children for an education who are now dissuaded from it, only on account of the great distance of the school from them.

The bearer, Mr. Charles Jeffrey Smith, is able if your Excellency desires it, to give you a more full and particular account of the present state of this School, having been for some time the master and instructor of it, and is now designed with the leave of Providence, the ensuing summer, to make an excursion, as a missionary among the Indians, with an interpreter from this school. And by him your Excellency may favour me with your thoughts on what I have proposed.

I am with sincerest duty and esteem May it please your Excellency

your Excellency's most obedient and most humble servant,

Eleazar Wheelock.

JOURNAL OF AN INDIAN CONFERENCE

Contemporary Copy[1]

Thursday April the 21st. 1763 —

Asarondongas Chief of the Onondagas living at *Otseningo* with several more of his Nation Arrived at Johnson Hall & spoke as follows. —

Brother Gorah Warraghiyagey —

I am sent here by the Warriors of my Settlement to represent their present deplorable Situation, having no Ammunition wherewith to Hunt for the Support of themselves, and their Old People, and to Entreat you to Supply them with some, which they will gratefully acknowledge; and, indeed! they are led to hope for your Compliance, from the many Promises made to them whilst engaged in the War. —

A Belt

Brother

These Strings of Wampum are sent by our whole Settlement to let you know their uneasiness at having heard nothing from you since the Reduction of *Canada*, and beg, that you will look upon them to be as firm Friends, and Brothers to the English, as the Six Nations are, although they are detached some Distance from them, and that you will as Usual, give them Notice to Attend the general Meetings at your House. —

A Bunch of Wampum

To which Sir William Answered —

Brethren. —

I have heard the Complaint of the Warriors of your Nation living at *Otseningo*, and must say, that I think, their distressed

[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 6.

Situation, & want of Ammunition must be owing to their Inactivity, as they have nothing now to mind but their Hunting, which certainly (if closely followed) would enable them to Supply themselves, and Families with necessary Cloathing & Ammunition. — However, as you are come so far for it, I shall give you some Ammunition, and hope you will make good use of it —

Returned their Belt

Brethren —

The Reason of my not Sending for any of your People to any of the Meetings held here with the Six Nations since the Reduction of Canada, is, that you of that Settlement did not Act a Brotherlike Part, when I called you all to Join me, and the Army in the Year 1760. — In Hopes that you will for the time to Come, act a more friendly part, I now Promise you, that I shall for the future, keep up a Correspondence with your People, as long as they Continue to Act agreable to the Old Agreement entered into between us, and the Six Nations. —

Gave a Bunch of Wampum —

After Receiving Ammunition, Paint, Tobacco &c^{a}. they Parted. —

Copy

Fort Pitt April 30th 1763

Sir,

Enclosed I Send Your Excellency my Accompts with the Vouchers, from the 5th Novr to this Date, Except the Vouchers from Détroit, which are not Come to Hand, as Soon as I get them, shall Send them to Your Excellency; and request the favor you will Send me a Warrant by the Bearer, for it, to Mr Nelson, with Orders to Pay the Money to Mr Daniel Clark Mercht in Philadelphia, to whom I have Sent a Power of Attorney to Receive it.

There has been a Number of the Shawnese here, and Delivered up three Prisoners, what Passed between them I Send, I have furnished Capt Lowyer with a Copy of, who Sends it to Colonel Bouquet, by this Express, which I Send, that it may be Sent to Your Excellency for your Perusal.

By Letters from Sir William Gladwin Capt Campbell

and Delivered up the Prisoners, a Copy of which Paper does between them I may have furnished Capt Longs with a Copy of, who sends it to Colonel Bouquet, by this Express, which I send, that it may be sent to Your Excellency for your Perusal.

By Letters from Major Gladwin & Capt Campbell at Detroit, which I have received, I understand the Indians on them parts seem uneasy in their Minds since they heard so much of North America is Ceded to Great Britain, and the Indians Nations this way seem somewhat Dissatisfied since they heard it, and say, the French had no Right to give away their Country, as they say, they were never Conquered by any Nation, and I am of Opinion the Accounts of the Peace, Hearing so much of this Country being given up to Great Britain, has thrown them into Confusion & prevented their bringing in all our Prisoners

&c

His Excellency Sir Jeffery Amherst &c &c &c

this Spring as they Promised.

I am, with the great Esteem & Regard,

Your Excellency's

Most Obedient,

and Most Humble Servt.

Geo: Croghan

Copy/. Letter from Mr. Compton,
to Sir Jeffery Amherst. —
Dated Fort Pitt 30. April 1763. —

Fort Bedford Aug.st 13. 1764.

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Dear Sir

I have been obliged to kill the Calf, that you
sent me, both Feather and Fur, I hope it
gives Pleasure, there is appearance of fine Cold
& the Roads are very good, Salute our Children
& Friends for the Present, & remain
Dear Sir
Your Sincerely
Yours
Ls Phillips
Butler

P.S. Lady Betty presents
her best Love, & Sister
& Family will write

Copy.

New York, 10th. May 1763.

Sir,

When Colonel Bouquet was here, he presented two Accompts from You, the One Amounting to One Hundred Eighty Seven Pounds, nineteen Shillings and Six pence Pennsylvania Currency; for Pay Debt to the Interpreters at the Détroit, and Sundries furnished by Cæsar M.Cormick to the Gunsmith, for the Use of the Indians, & not Included in any former Accompts; the Other Amounting to One Thousand Thirty Eight Pounds Seven Shillings & six Pence, Ditto Currency, for the Pay of Interpreters & Gunsmiths at Michillimackinac and the upper Posts, from the 1st September 1761 to the 31st October 1762; These Accompts I Returned to Colonel Bouquet with some Remarks thereon: About a fortnight ago, I received a Letter from him Dated at Annapolis, where he was to Embark for the Head of the

a Much Larger Sum than the upper Posts from
the 1st September 1761 to the 31st October 1762, These
Accompts I Returned to Colonel Bouquet with
some Remarks thereon: About a fortnight ago, I
received a Letter from him, Dated at Annapolis,
where he now is, Enclosing the Third of the Above
Abstracts, with the Vouchers, and Only mentioned
that he was Desired by You to Transmit them to
me; I have therefore Granted a Warrant for the
Amount thereof, which goes Enclosed, and I suppose
the Other Accompt has not been sent untill you
can procure the Necessary Vouchers, agreable to the
Remarks I gave Colonel Bouquet.

By the last Post from Philadelphia, I received
your Letter of the 30th April, Enclosing your
Accompts and Vouchers, from the 1st Nov.r 1762,
to the 30th April 1763, for the Amount of which I
Intended to have Granted a Warrant Immediately,

George Croghan Esqr.

Ent.

but on Examination of the Vouchers, I was surprized
to find the Pay of the Gunsmiths, Afterstands, Interpreters
&c., Charged at Seventy p.Ct Exchange, between Sterling
& Pensylvania Currency; whereas the True & Customary
Exchange is only at 75 p.Ct a Dollar, which Equal to 5/8d
5/8d Sterling, the only Rate that Publick Money can
be Paid at, Amounts to £166. 14. 3/4 Pensylvania Cur-
rency for £100. Sterling: I am therefore Obliged to
Return the Abstract, with the Exceptionable Receipts,
that they may be Altered, And I must Desire more
Care for the future may be taken, in regard to these
Matters, for, in my Opinion, a very Essential part
of your Duty ought to Consist in the Oeconomy
& Exactness of your Disbursements: The Express you
you Mention to have sent on the your Letter did
not Come here; Mr Nelson will, of Course, pay the
Warrant, on Mr Hodur's Receipt, when it is
properly Endorsed by You, but I Cannot make the
Same Observation upon the Same Vouchers

of your Duty oblidg'd to Comment on the Oeconomy & Exactness of your Disbursements. The Expresses you Mention to have sent with your Letter did not Come here, Mr. Nelson will, of Course, pay the Warrant, on Mr. Morlin's Accompt, when it is properly Endorsed by You, but I Cannot make the Warrants out in any Other Name than Yours, Unless the Letter of Attorney had been transmitted to me; And Indeed I do not Approve of Granting Warrants to any but the Principals.

By the Fast Packet Boat I have been Honored with a Letter from the Secretary of State, Acquainting me of the Kings having Sent Orders to the Southern Governors in Concert with Mr. Stuart, their Agent, to Summon a Meeting of the Indians in those parts, & Explain to them the Terms of the Late Treaty of Peace, &c. And I have Wrote my Sentiments thereon to the several Governors, and to Mr. Stuart, but have no Immediate regard to the

the Indians in the Department where you are;
whatever Idle notions they may Entertain, in regard
to the Cessions made by the French Crown, can
be of very Little Consequence or it is their Interest to
Behave Peaceably, and While they Continue to Do
so, they may be Assured of His Majesty's Protection.

I am,

Sir, Your

Jeff. Amherst

527

At the Council Chamber Whitehall
the 11th of May 1763

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By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs —

The Lords of the Committee of Council this day took into their Consideration a Report made by the Lords Commrs. for Trade and Plantations, upon two Letters from the Earl of Egremont, One of His Majestys Principal Secretarys of State, to Sir Jeffery Amherst, and to the Governor of Connecticut, — relating to the Settlement which some People are attempting to make at Wyoming on the River Susquehanna — And the said Lords Commissioners, in order to put a Stop to the said Settlement, having proposed that Instructions should be sent to the Governors of Pensylvania and Connecticut, directing them to proceed in like Manner with respect to the Settlers at Wyoming, as the Governors of South Carolina and Georgia had done in the Year 1759 for the Removal of certain Persons who had settled themselves to the Southward of the Alatamaha — The Lords of the Committee are hereby pleased to order, that the said Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations do — prepare Draughts of Instructions for the Governors of Pensylvania and Connecticut agreable to what is proposed in the said Report, and lay the same before this Committee. —

W. Blair

529.

Proprietaries.

Order of the Lords of the Comm.ee of Council in Pursuance of his Majesty's Order in Council dated 11th. May 1763 relating to some Proper Methods of making a Settlement at Wyoming & directing Proceedings to be instituted in the Court of Pennsylvania & for carrying into Execution such Judgment.

Recd
Read May 27. 1763.

X. 36.

[illegible] Letter of the 30th ulty. [illegible]

[illegible] Letter of the Germans served with Process by Mr. [illegible]
[illegible] the 10th & 11th ult. [illegible]
the death of Mr. Corry, in whose hands many of the papers
proceedings relative thereto were deposited, prevents me from
so particular as I could wish, but I shall have them put in the
hands of another Attorney for your inspection, and in the mean
time must refer you to the Attorney General, who will give you
the necessary information you require only observing in brief that
the Land occupied by these Germans are part of the Tract
now in Dispute between the Claimants under
Mr. Livingston & the Indians
to whom three people have paid rent for many years
The Patent was obtained by
Virtue of an Indian Deed signed by four Inconsiderable Indians
which can be made appear, & which takes in above Double the
Quantity mentioned in the Deed, this Tract was artfully augmented by
the Late Surveyor Collins who in a moon light night about 30
Years ago went to Conajoharee without the privity of the Indians
& then a course which comprehends the present Claim after which he
retired with the utmost fear & precipitation, leaving his Instrument Staff behind him as will appear by the
sev.l Affidts & other things
~~Soon as the Indians discovered the affair they publickly disavowed~~
~~it & that in such a manner, as occasioned Mr Livingston to drop~~
~~proceedings in the affair, perhaps with design to wait the dissolution~~
~~of the Ends & that Castle, for, many years, since of the first Grants~~
~~after~~

W.m Smith Sun.r Lo.r

On the Indians finding that the Lands [illegible]
they applied to the Settlers for rent, who accordingly
gave paid it to them, in corn, or other commodities
for which they gave them regular receipts
at Albany
In the year 1754, the Ind.s in my presence complained to
Governor Hamilton of the injustice of the patent, which they
lately heard was taken out, when Mr Alexander [illegible]
Mr Livingston
Partner, & Mr [illegible] seemed so well convinced of their
rights to the Land that they readily immediately offered to
relinquish their claim as sharers therein, but many of the
other partners being Dead, or abroad prevented any thing
effectual from being done thereon taking place at that time
The Distance & situation of the Germans residing on the Land in
Dispute will I apprehend not permit them to go to York within
the Time you mention, but if you will send up some blank
Subpœnas they shall be filled up, and served on the proper persons
and all Instructions necessary prepared against your arrival at Albany

I am Sir

Yr

Thursday May 12th 1763. Two Chief Warriors of
& Two of the Cayuga Nation, with Two Mohawks
there being Sent from the Council at Onondaga, Rep
of the 6 Nats Confederacy — On their entering y Room
the Speaker & Head rose, & went thro a long ceremony
on the Death of Sir Williams Father, who they had
by the way further had lately dyed. — a Bundle of
Then the Speaker with a Belt of Wampum
all their Errand from their Nation, & that he
prepared to hear what they were charged with from the

A Belt
On w.h Sir Wm returned them thanks
Manner & with a Wampum — then the Spe
as follows. —

Brother Conadagoe Warraghi

We are sent by our Great Warriors & Chiefs of the Six Nations to lay bef
the many Services which we have performed at your request, to put you in
what was explained to us to induce us to assist you in your War
which you declared it was our interest to support you in, & to prove
we heartily joyned you & gave you all the assistance in our power
Whole as well at the reduction of Niagra, as afterwards to Montreal, whe
our Speeches to the French Inds & the personal attendance of our principal
an obtained an easy conquest. From all this, as well as the former fri
Subsisty betwn us, we relyed & expected your constant favor, and
therefore now come at the request of the whole 6 Nats to beg your
us your advice & assistance concerning our Lands on the Susquehanna
understand the N. England people are attempting us of, by an Det
say they have of the same, but which we positively declare is a Fra
was Stolen from us thro the means of Indians at Albany, who p
time inveigled, & intoxicated a few of our people, seperately & with
knowledge to sign the same Which our Warriors at the
our Lands for the old people will never agree to, Therefore the
earnestly request your immediate interposition & assistance
to stop the said conveyance

(37 c)

Brother — This is the Speech we shall make to the Gov.r of Mryland

Brother. We have heard for some time past that your people are going to Build and Settle on our Lands on the Susquahanna River wch has greatly alarmed us, we have been many Years in Alliance & Friendship with the English & the Covt chain hath been carefully preserved between us, You desired to be admitted into the Covt & we accordingly admitted you paying your due observance of it, And therefore we think it very strange you will entertain any thought of breaking it by going to Settle your people on our Lands. which we never sold you, & know of nothing you have there nor have only heard that one Lydias who did on many bad things against us, endeavouring to get, & Did persuade some of our People to sign a Deed without the Consent of the rest, or of those who had a right to dispose of it, but we resolved never to allow of the Settlement wch is our Support & Glory. You know that we often granted our Brethren while we could spare them whenever they applied to us all in p but as those are our best Hunting Grounds & are necessary for our Knowledge, We are now sent to speak in the name of all the States to tell you we require you stop your people, as our Warriors will never suffer any such Settlement

A Belt 8 Rows

Brother Penn

In case the Govt shall seem to persist in Settling our Lands, We shall tell you that we think it very hard & he should continue to design such things contrary to the all our Inclinations Especially as we are so closely bound in Friendship together, & always assisted one another & as he must know that the Lands were Stolen as I just now mentd by Lydias, & were never Sold by us or with our knowledge, for which reason we are unanimously determined to oppose any such Settlement

A Belt 6 Rows

Brother

If he makes any further proposal to us, We shall expect what we have said in part on our resolution & opinion that as the Whites [illegible] wrongfully Penn, did use us in part some punishment on him for it, & therefore by this we will not attempt it, as we think

Brother

Should the Govr. still remain obstinate that we are to shall tell him, That he must then hear our Resolutions which are our Lands that suffer them to be settled, as that if he shd attempt must be at his own risque; but, however to the proof of our sincere desire to preserve peace if he will not credit us, we shall conduct Hand to the Quaker ford place at Fort Johnson, where will be present Chiefs of all our Nations from whose Lips he can be informed of Resolution

Abelt E. Rows —

Brother

We have now finished what we were charged with from our whose Desire it is that this our Speech be delivered to the Govr. of by the Mohocks who are the eldest branch of our Confederacy an farther to desire you will acquaint us what time we shall set N England with our Brethren the Mohocks — and also send some with us. to prevent have the care and protection of us on our Journey agreeable Desire of our Chiefs —

Wm. Johnson's Answer &c.

Brethren of the Six Nations. I have with attention the Speech you are charged with from your Confederacy also that which you are to make to the Governour of Con in their Name, and that he may pay a due regard thereto

Brethren it was needless for yr. Chiefs to one of what has passed during my stay of you, being all fresh Memory, and faithfully recorded. — I am very sensible long uninterrupted friendship wch has subsisted between the Services you have done, all which have been from candidly reported, to those in power, and even to the great My Master, in whose Name & Power of Instructions, & Orders his Generals & Governours concerning your Interest have been duely made acquainted with / & I find sufficient Re

of ye People

bidding any to Suffer any of his Government to Settle upon the Lands
of Ouabache, until the true State of the Case shall be laid before him
at Fort Stanw. from whence they will be an Entire Stop unto ye Proceedings
of the Ind^s Head.

Brothers as you are Still determined to proceed
forward with the Sentiments of your Confederacy, I desire I may
Send some proper Person with you, I shall agreable to ye Request of
the Six Nations, Send Lieut Johnson one of my Deputys, Van Slyck goes
with him who will take Care of them by the Journey, and See that there
be no Injustice done to you, He will be ready to proceed with you
the next Day after to Morrow. I have nothing further to
Say but to recommend to you a good behaviour, and to observance of
Sir Wm Johnsons Directions to you regarding ye Several Belts of
Wampum you Receive from him. I Receive great pleasure to hear
from that the Shawanese and such Others of his Scaghnoes
and we hope he will listen to it. — We perceive with much Concern
as many had our request will be readily complyed with. After
what the Head Men have Said to them all —

Brother we return you many thanks for
your kind Speech & Prayer to London as Sir Wm Johnson will
do, and you may Depend upon our behaving consistant with
our Character, & to the advice you have given us, — for which we
are obliged to you, and hope to See you well on our return.

Then parted

Here Ended

the Mistake may be in Entering some of the Articles, I do not Chuse to Alter the Sum, and therefore am Obliged to Return you the Abstract, to be Rectified, before the Warrant can be Granted. —

I am, with great Regard,
Sir,
&ca.

P.S. By the last Packet the definitive Treaty is Sent Over; but is not yet made publick here; I yet Wait another Packet, or a Man of War, to Receive the General Arrangement for the Troops here. —

AN INDIAN CONFERENCE[1]

[*Johnson Hall, May 12, 1763*]

Thursday May 12th. 1763, Two Chief Warriors of [Onondaga][2] & Two of the Cayuga Nation, with Two Mohawks arrived here, being Sent from the Council at Onondaga, & in behalf of the Whole Confederacy, — On their entering ye. Council Room, the Speaker Stood up, & went thro a long ceremony of Condolence on the Death of Sir William's Father,[3] who they had heard by the way hither, had lately dyed. —

A Bundle of Wampum —

then the Speaker with a Belt of Wampum removed all Greif & uneasiness from Sir Wms. Mind, so as that he might be pre-

[1] In Canadian Archives, Indian Records, Vol. 9; in Johnson's hand. Also copied in Guy Johnson's hand, Indian Records, Vol. 6.

[2] Onondaga, in Guy Johnson's copy.

[3] Christopher Johnson who died in 1763.

pared to hear what they were charged with from their Confederacy.

A Belt —

Present S^{r} W^{m} J
Guy Johnson D. Ag^{t}.
W^{m}. Printup Int^{r}.

On w^{h}. Sir W^{m}. returned them thanks agreeable to the usual *Manner* Custom & with Wampum — then the Speaker began as follows. —

Brother Gorah Warraghiyagey

[1]We are sent by our Great Warriors & Chiefs of the Six Nations to lay before you the many Services which we have performed at your request, to put you in mind of what was repeatedly said to us to induce us to assist you in your War ag^{t}. the French which you declared it was our interest to support you in, and to represent that [*favorable*] in Compliance therewith & on the hopes of your future favor & friendship we heartily joyned you & gave you all the assistance in our power during the Whole as well *at the reduction of Niagra*, as afterwards to Montreal, where by our Speeches to the *french Ind^{s}*. & the personal attendance of our prin^{l}. people you obtained an easy conquest, — From all this, as well as the former friendship Subsist^{g}. between us, we relye[*d*] on & Expect[*ed*] your constant favor, and are therefore now come at the request of the Whole 6 Nat^{s}. to beg you will give us your advice & Assistance concern^{g}. our Land on the *Susquehanna*, which we understand the N. England people are ab^{t}. depriving us of, by virtue of a[*n*] Deed which they say they have of the same, but which we positively declare is a Fraud, and was Stolen from us thro' the means of *Lydias*[2] at Albany, who from time to time inviegled, & intoxicated a few of our people, seperately, & with^{t}. each others knowledge to sign the same,

[1] From this point the manuscript is in Guy Johnson's hand.
[2] John Henry Lydius.

& which our Warriors who have the protect[n]. of our Lands for the old people will never agree to, & therefore the Whole Six Nat[s]. earnestly request your immediate interposit[n]. & assist[ce]. to prevent our Losing the same, & to stop the bad consequences w[ch]. must [result from such a] Settlement, and we are likewise to desire you will [acq[t]] the Governor of New England & request he does not listen any more to the Speeches of *Thomas Auquago*, who is a Person of no Consequence amongst us, and who, we understand goes to New England & speaks things without any authority from us, and contrary to our Sentiments & Inclinations. —

A Belt 11 Rows —

Brother

This is the Speech we shall make to the Gov[r]. of N England

Brother

We have heard for some time past that your people are going to Build and Settle on our Lands on the Susquehanna River w[ch]. has greatly alarmed us. — we have been many Years in Alliance & friendship with the English & the Cov[t]. chain hath been carefully preserved between us. You desired to be admitted into the Cov[t]. & we accordingly admitted you relying on your due observance of it. And therefore we think it very strange you sh[d]. entertain any thought of breaking it by going to settle yourselves on our Hunt[s]. Land, which [*we*][1] never was fairly sold you, & know of no title you have thereto, as we have only heard that one Lydias who did many bad things amst us, was endeavouring to get, & Did persuade some of [*us*] our People to sign a Deed with[t]. the Consent or privity of the rest, or of those who had a right to dispose of it, & therefore we are resolved never to allow of the Settlem[t]. wch is our Support & w[ch] we love as our lives. You know that we often granted [*you*] our Bretheren Lands

[1] Words italicized and in brackets are crossed out in manuscript.

whilst we co^{d}. spare them, whenever [*you*] they applied to us all in publick Meeting, but as these are our best Hunt^{g}. Grounds and have never been sold to our knowledge, We are now sent [*to assure*] in the name of all the 6. Nat^{s}. to tell you we request you will stop your people, as [*we*] our Warriors will never suffer any such Settlement

A Belt 8 Rows —

Brother Warr^{y}

In case the Govr. shall seem to persist in Settling our Lands, We shall tell him That we think it very hard he should continue to design such a thing contrary to [*the*] all our Inclinat^{s}, Especially as we are so closely bound in friendship together, & allways assisted one another, & as he must know that the Lands were Stolen as I just now ment^{d}., by Lydias, & were never Sold by us or with our knowledge, for which reason we are unanimously determined to oppose any such Settlement

A Belt 6 Rows —

Brother

If he makes any farther proposal to us, We shall repeat what we have said & insist on our resolutions, and represent^{s}. that as the White people have learning & know right & Wrong, *God*[1] may inflict some punishm^{t}. on them for attempting to harm us; We therefore beg they will not attempt it, as we will never suffer it

A belt 6 Rows

Brother

Should the Govr. still remain obstinate & not regard our remonstrances we shall tell him, That he must then hear our unanimous Resolutions which are to defend our Lands & not suffer them to be settled, so that if he sho^{d}. attempt it, it must be at his own risque;[2] but, however as a proof of our friendship & desire to preserve peace if he will not credit us, we shall

[1] "the great *Spirit*" in the copy in Vol. 6.

[2] From here to end of paragraph is omitted in copy in Vol. 6.

conduct him by the Hand to the Great fire place at Fort Johnson, where will be assembled the Chiefs of all our Nations from whose Lips he can be informed of our gen[l]. Resolution

A belt 6 Rows —

Brother

We have now finished what we were charged with from our Chiefs whose desire it is that this our Speech be delivered to the Gov[r]. of Connecticut by the Mohocks who are the oldest branch of our Confederacy, and we are farther to desire you will acquaint us what time we shall set off for N Engld with our Brethren the Mohocks — and also send some proper White person with us to have the care and protection of us on our Journey agreable to the Desire of our Chiefs —

[1]Sir William Johnsons Answer D[o]. Die —

Bretheren of the Six Nations,

I have with attention heard the Speech w[h]. you were charged with from Your Confederacy to me, also that, which you are to make to the Governour of Connecticut in their Name, and I wish he may pay a due regard thereto. —

Bretheren

It was needless for y[r]. Cheifs to remind me of what has passed between Us during my Care of You, being all fresh in my Memory, and faithfully recorded, — I am verry sensible of the long & Uninterrupted freindship w[h]. has Subsisted between Us, and the Services you have done, all which have been from time to time candidly reported, to those in power, and even to the Great King My Master, (whose [*by his*] Several Instructions, & orders Sent to his Generals & Governours concerning your Interest w[h]. you have been duely made acquainted with) are, I think Sufficient

[1] From this point the manuscript is in Johnson's hand.

Proofs of his [*generous*] good Intentions towards you, and great Regard for your Wellfare, which I hope you will ever make Your Study to deserve. —

Brethren —

I have the Pleasure now to Acquaint You with a fresh Instance of the great Kings gracious, and favorable Intentions towards You, on the Proceedings of the Connecticuit People being represented to him, he immediately wrote to his Governor of that Province, forbidding him to Suffer any of Y^e^. People of his Government Settleing on the Lands of *Susquahannah*, until the true State of the Case shall be laid before him. — by this Step, I am hopefull there will be an entire Stop put to Y^r^. Uneasiness on that Head. —

Brethren —

As You are Still determined to proceed to Connecticut with the Sentiments of your Confederacy, & desire I would Send Some proper Persons with You, I shall agreable to y^e^. request of the Six Nations, Send Lieu^t^. Johnson[1] one of my Deputies, & an Interpreter with him to take Care of You [*Along*] on the Journey, and See that there be no injustice done to You; & He will be ready to proceed with You the next day after to Morrow. — I have nothing further to Say, but to recommend to You a good behaviour, and an observance of M^r^. Johnson's Directions to You regarding y^r^. Conduct along y^e^. Road. —

their answer

Brother. —

it gives us great Pleasure to hear from You that the King has sent such Orders to his Governour, and we hope he will listen to it, We go now with more pleasure, as we expect our request

[1] Lieutenant Guy Johnson.

will be readily complyed with, After what the great King has been so good to do for us. —

Brother

we Return you many thanks for Sending so good — & proper a Person as Mr. Johnson with Us, and you may depend upon our behaveing consistent with our Character, & up to the Advice You have given us, — for wh. we are oblidged to You, and hope to See You well on our Return. —

then Parted —

INDORSED:

Recd. in
Vol. 8th.
Inds. Recds.
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EDMOND MORAN TO JOSEPH SPEAR AND COMPANY

Contemporary Copy[1]

Extract of a Letter from Edmond Moran Merchant at Fort Edwd. Augustus. To Mr. Joseph Spear and Company Merchants at Detroit

dated *Fort Edward Augustus*[2] *16 May 1763.*

SIR,

The Indians would do very well here, but for the Canadians, they Spirit them up to every thing thats bad against the English;

[1] In Public Record Office, W. O. 34, Vol. 39, inclosed in Johnson to Amherst, July 8, 1763.

[2] At Green Bay (La Baye, La Baye des Puans), Wisconsin. As early as 1721 a French fort (La Baye) was erected at Green Bay on the left bank of the Fox River, a half league from its mouth. During the Fox wars it was later strengthened, and when occupied by the English troops in 1761 was renamed Fort Edward Augustus. Thwaites, *Early Western Travels*, 2:138.

Albany May

I received the favr. of yours of the 2d Inst. and attribute
your not hearing from you for some time, to
your not knowing the situation of your affairs and the multiplicity
of Cares to which your Silence must be attributed —
The circumstance relating to the Indn stopping the Goods in the Lake
Lane will may convince you of their great inclinations to keep
Land, however otherwise they might have been persuaded to go
themselves before the Council which as the Creatures of Sir Wm. I am
not surprised at, but I must confess their being Examined on Oath
is a new precedent, and may prove a very fatal one, in the
Province —
The other day I received a Letter from Mr. Smith jun.r (who was
retained by Mr. Corry to defend the suit of the Germans settlers who
were Ejected,) desiring to be informed of the particulair on which the
Defence was to be grounded, — As the papers relative thereto were
in the hands of Mr Corry his death has occasioned my not being
able to be explicit, I have therefore directed him to apply to you
for Information therein, until his Arrival at Albany, when all matters
shall be prepared for Inspection — and where I shall be personally present
Wish you an Agreable Circuit I am &c

Wm Kempe Esqr

24: 1726 (1)

1763

Thursday May the 12th 1763

Two Chief Warriors of Onondaga, two of the Cayuga Nation, with two Mohawks Arrived at Johnson Hall, being sent from the Council at Onondaga, and in behalf of the whole Confederacy. ——— On their entering the Council Room the Speaker went through a long Ceremony of Condolance on the Death of Sir Williams Father who they had heard on their way hither had lately died.

Present — Sir William Johnson Bart. — A Bundle of Wampum

Lieut. Guy Johnson } (Deps. Agent
William Printup } Interpreter.

Then the Speaker with a Belt of Wampum removed all grief from, and uneasiness from Sir Williams Mind, so as that he might be prepared to hear what they were charged with from their Confederacy.

On which Sir William returned them thanks, agreable to their usual Custom, and manner with Wampum — when the Speaker began as follows

Brother Gorah Wandaghiyagey

We are sent by our great Warriors, and Chiefs of the Six Nations to lay before you the many Services, which we have Performed at your Request, to put you in mind of what was repeatedly said to us to Induce us to assist you in the War against the French, which you declared was our Interest to support you in, and to Represent, that in Compliance therewith, and on the Hopes of your future Favor, and Friendship we heartily joined you, and gave you all the assistance in our Power during the continuance of it, as also at the Reduction of Niagara, and afterwards at Montreal, when by our Speeches to the French Nations Indians, and the personal attendance of our Principal People on you, you Obtained an easy Conquest. ———

From all this, as well as the former Friendship subsisting between us, we Rely on, and Expect your constant Favor, and are therefore now come at the Request of the whole Six Nations, to beg you will give us your Voice, and assistance concerning the Lands on the Susquahannah, which we understand the

May. the New England People are about to deprive us of, by Virtue of a Deed, wch they say they have for the same, but which we positively declare to be a fraud, and that the Lands were Stolen from us through the means of Lidius at Albany, who from time to time Inveigled, and Intoxicated a few of our People with Liquor, seperately, and without each others Knowledge, to Sign the same, and which the Warriors, who have the Protection of our Lands for the old People will not agree to; and therefore the whole Six Nations earnestly Request your immediate Interposition, and Assistance to prevent our loseing the same, and stop the bad Consequences which must arise from such a Proceeding. — And we are likewise to desire that you will Acquaint the Governor of New England, it is our Request that he does not listen to any more Speeches of Thomas Cuquago, who is a Person of no consequence amongst us, and who we understand goes to New England & Speaks things there without any Authority from us, and Contrary to our Sentiments and Inclinations.

J Belt 11 Rows

Brother. (His Speech we Shall make to the Governor of New England)

We have heard for some time past, that your People are going to Build, and Settle on our Lands on the Suquahanna River, which has greatly Alarmed us. — We have been many Years in Alliance, and Friendship with the English, and the Covenant Chain hath been carefully preserved between us. —

You desired to be admitted into the Covenant, and we accordingly admitted you, Relying on your due Observance of it, and therefore we think it very strange you should entertain any Thought of breaking it, by going to Settle yourselves on our Lands, which never was fairly Sold to you, and Know of no Settle you have there to, as we have only heard that one Lidius, who did many bad things amongst us, was endeavoring to get, and did persuade Some of our People to Sign a Deed without the Consent or Privity of the rest, or of those who had a Right to Dispose of it, and therefore are Resolved never to allow of the Settlement, which is our Support, and which consequently is as dear to us as our Lives. — You know that we have granted our Brethren Land, whilst we could Spare them, whenever they applied to us all in publick Meeting; but as these are our best Hunting Grounds, and have never been Sold, to our Knowledge, we are now

Sent

May 4 in the Name of all the Six Nations to tell you, we Request that you will Stop your People, as our Warriors will never Suffer any such Settlement

A Belt & Rows

Brother Wawghyagey

In case the Governor of New England shall seem to persist in Selling our Lands, we Shall tell him that we think it extreme hard he should design such a matter Contrary to all our Inclinations, especially as we are so closely bound together in Friendship, and always assisted are to another; and as he must know that the Lands were Stolen by Indians, as I just now mentioned, and were never Sold by us, or with our Knowledge, we are therefore unanimously determined to Oppose any such Settlement

A Belt & Rows

Brother

Should the Governor make any Proposal to us, we Shall Repeat what we have Said, and Insist on our Resolutions, and Represent that, as the white People have Learning, and know Right from Wrong, the great Spirit may inflict some Punishment on them for attempting to cheat us, wherefore beg they will not attempt it as we will never Suffer it

A Belt & Rows

Brother

If the Governor Still remains obstinate, and not regard our Remonstrances, we Shall tell him, that he must hear of our Unanimous Resolutions, which are to defend our Lands, and not Suffer them to be Settled; So that if he Should attempt the Same, it must be at his own Risque

A Belt & Rows

Brother

We have now finished what we were Charged with from our Chiefs, whose Desire it is that this Speech be delivered to the Governor of Connecticut by the Mohawks, who are the Oldest Branch of the Confederacy, and we are to Desire you will acquaint us what Sense we Shall set off New England with our Brethren the Mohocks, and Request that you will Send Some Proper White Person with us to have the Care, and Protection of us on

on

on our Journey, agreable to the Desires of your Chiefs.

Sir William Johnson Answered them as follows.

Brethren of the Six Nations

I have with attention heard the Speech with which you are charged from your Confederacy to me, also that, which you are to make to the Governor of Connecticut in their Name, to which I wish he may pay a due Regard.

Brethren,

It was needless in your Chiefs to remind me of what has passed between us, during my Care of you, being all faithfully Recorded, and fresh in my Memory. I am very sensible of the long, and uninterrupted friendship which has Subsisted between us, and the Services you have done, all which, have been from time to time candidly Reported to those in Power, and also to the great King my Master, whose several Instructions, and Orders, sent to his Generals, and Governors concerning your interest, which you have been made Acquainted with, are, I think, sufficient Proofs of his good Intentions towards you, and great Regard for your Welfare, which I hope you will be ever studious to deserve.

Brethren,

I have the Pleasure now to Acquaint you with a fresh Instance of the great Kings gracious, and favorable Intentions towards you, on the Proceedings of the Connecticut People being represented to him, he immediately wrote to his Governor of that Province, forbidding them to suffer any of the People of his Government to settle on the Lands of Susquehannah, until the true State of the Case shall be laid before him. by this Step, I am hopefull, that there will be an entire Stop put to your Uneasiness on that Head.

Brethren,

If you are still determined to proceed to Connecticut with the Sentiments of your Confederacy, and desire I would send some proper Person with you, I shall agreable to the Request of the Six Nations, send Lieut.

Johnson

1763 (111)

one of my Deputies, and an Interpreter with him to take Care of you on your Journey, and to see that there be no Injustice done you, and he will be ready to proceed with you the day after to morrow. — I have nothing further to say, but to recommend to you a good Behaviour, and an Observance of Mr. Johnson's Direction to you regarding your Conduct along the Road. — To which they answered

Brother.

It gives us much Pleasure to hear from you that the King has sent such Orders to his Governor, which we hope he will pay a proper attention to.

We now go with more Pleasure, as we Expect our Request will be readily complied with, from what the great King has been so good to do for us.

Brother

We Return you many Thanks for sending so good, and so proper a Person, as Mr. Johnson with us, and you may depend on our behaving Consistant with our Character, and acting agreable to the Advice you have given us, for which we are Obliged to you, and hope to see you well on our Return. — Then Parted

Johnson Hall. Friday May the 20th 1763

Several of the Six Nations Returned here, and Requainted Sir William Johnson, that there were Several of their People at Cayugas on their way hither, and that when they were all Assembled they would Condole with Sir Wm on the Loss of his Father — After Receiving Provisions &c they went to their Quarters

Saturday 21st — They all arrived except the Onedas, who they said were detained on account of a Party of their Warriors who had been to War against the Southern Indians.

Present Sir William Johnson Bart
John Butler Esquire Interpreter

Sunday 22d being all assembled in the Council Room

New York, 15th May 1763.

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Sir,

I Have now three of your Letters to Acknowledge, Viz.t of the 7th April, 9th & 11th Instant, the Latter Enclosing Mr. McKee's Report, on his Return from the Shaunese Towns, & the Speech made by that Nation, on Delivering Five Prisoners at Fort Pitt.—

As I Received a Letter, a few days ago, from Mr. Croghan, on the same Subject, Therewith Enclose you a Copy thereof, with Copy of my Answer, as I Think the Contents of the Latter should be made Known to you: I am Sorry these Indians should Entertain such Idle Notions regarding the Cessions that have been made by the French Crown; But I Trust they will, on due Consideration, Deliver up all their Prisoners, agreeable to their first Promise, and not Drive us to the Necessity of Using Harsh Methods, when it is in their Power to Secure our Friendship by Voluntarily Complying with our Request.—

The Deserters which are in Jayl in Philadelphia &
I Know in where the[y] are, still See what

Persons that have been in Duty the Greek Campaign, but I
trust they will, on due Consideration, Deliver up all their
Prisoners, agreeable to their first Promise, and not Drive
me to the Necessity of using harsh Methods, when it is in
their Power to secure our Friendship by Voluntarily Complying
with our Request.—

The Deserters which are in Jayl in Philadelphia &
York Town must Remain where they are, till I See what
Movements is may be made, and then there may be an
Opportunity of Conducting them to the Battalion.—

The Uncertainty of what Numbers may be Fixed at for the
Dependent Posts, and of the Orders I may Receive regarding
that Department, made me Delay Entering into the New
Contract with the Agents, untill I hear from England; but
in the meantime; that the Troops may not Suffer, & that
We may be in some Degree Prepared, I Leave it to You,
to Order the Contractors Agents to send up such a Quantity

Colonel Bouquet

of Fresh Flour, & Live Cattle as may be absolutely
Necessary to prevent any Rogue of Want in Case
any Troops should be Ordered down the River.

I am,

Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant

Jeff. Amherst

P.S. I have declined the Interpreters Offer
of ordering an addition of Rum to the Posts for
the Convenience of Officers Passing on the Road, as in
all Probability we must abandon the small Posts
in every Part, but nevertheless some method must
be taken to keep up a proper Communication Jeff

one of my Deputies, and an Interpreter with him to take Care of you on your Journey, and to see that there be no Injustice Done you, and he will be ready to proceed with you the day after to morrow. I have nothing further to say, but to recommend to you a good Behaviour, and an Observance of Mr. Johnson's Direction to you regarding your Conduct along the Road. To which they agreed.

Brother.

It gives us much Pleasure to hear from you that the King has sent such Orders to his Governor, which we hope he will pay a proper attention to.

We now go with more Pleasure, as we expect our Request will be readily complied with, from what the great King has been so good to do for us.

Brothers

We Return you many Thanks for sending so good, and so proper a Person, as Mr. Johnson with us, and you may depend on our behaving Consistant with our Promise, and acting agreable to the Advice you have given us, for which we are Obliged to you, and hope to see you well on our Return'd. Then parted

Johnson Hall. Friday May the 20th 1763

Several of the Six Nations Arrived here, and Requainted Sir William Johnson, that there were Several of the Senecas Cayugas on their way hither, and that when they were all assembled they would Condole with Sir Wm on the Loss of his Father. After Receiving Provisions &c they went to their Quarters.

Saturday 21st. They all arrived except the Oneidas, who they said were Detained on Account of a Party of their Warriors who had been Out on against the Southern Indians.

Present Sir William Johnson Bart
John Butler Esquire Interpreter

Sunday 22d being all assembled in the Council

May. Room to the Number of One hundred and twenty nine) The Onondaga Speaker with three Strings of Wampum, a trouble to their manner wiped away the Tears from Sir Williams Eyes for the Loss of his Father so as that he might look cheerfully, and friendly on his Brethren present, the Six Nations.

With another String he Removed all Sorrow, and Uneasiness from his Breast, occasioned by said Loss, and cleared away all Obstructions, which otherwise might prevent his Speaking freely, and Brotherlike to the Six Nations.

With another String wiped away every thing from the Death Bed, Wiped away the Blood out of his Sight, so also gave ease to further Concern.

Brother then Addressed Sir William 3 Strings

As gave us much Concern to hear of the great Loss by the death of your Father, and the more so, as we only heard of it the day we arrived here at this Place of all the Nations, on which we immediately considered your Situation, and now do Cover the Grave of your late Father so as to prevent any further Grief. A large white Belt mixed.

Brother.

As we are sensible that since the Commencement of the War between the English, and French you have lost several of your Friends & Relations which gives us as well as you much Trouble. We with this Belt now collect all their dispersed Bones in one Heap, and bury them in the Earth, and cover them up out of your Sight for ever. A large white Belt

Brother

As you now sit in Darkness, we with this Belt, Remove all the Fears Clouds which surround you, that you may again behold the Light, & Sunshine. A White Belt

Brother

Your Mind being greatly disturbed, and consequently your Stomach so Burnish prevented by the aforesaid Loss, now with this Belt we pour the cleanest Water into your Body, and cleanse your Breast therewith, that you may be prepared to hear what your Brethren have to say to you. A Belt of white Wampum

May.

Brother

We have now gone through the Ceremony Looked upon by us as necessary on these Melancholly Occasions, and have now only to Add, that we with these Strings of Wampum wipe off all Dust &c. from your Seat to your Head, & begg you will be ready to attend to the Business we are come upon.

38 Strings

Sir William Returned them thanks for their Regard Shewn to him on this Occasion. — and then went through the Ceremony of Condolance for the many Losses they had Sustained during the War. — This was Done by Belts, and Strings, in Return for those given by them.

Thursday May the 26th

All the Sachems and Chief Warriors of the several Nations being assembled in the Council Room. Teyawarunte the Onondaga Speaker Stood up, & Spoke as follows.

Present Sir William Johnson Bart.
Mr. Robert Nugent
John Butler Esq. & Interpr.

Brother Gorah Wanaghiyagey

We the Six Nations now assembled, Rekindle, and light up, & dress the Fire which burns here at the Council Place of all the Confederate Nations and we Request it may be taken Care of, and that it may Clearer than it now does.

A String.

Brother. We also put fresh Earth round the Tree of Shelter, which seems to us to be loose, so as the Roots thereof may grow Strong, and Spread far, and the Branches thereof afford a larger Shade for all the Nations to Sit under.

A Belt

Onondaga Hall Friday May 8th Generall of
Nations Arrived here, and acquainted his Excellency
there were Generall of the Generall Cayugas & others yet
out that when they were all Assembled, they would come in
to condole the Loss of his Father, who they had heard
Dyed lately.— After receiving Presents
they went to their Quarters,

Saturday 21st They all arrived accordingly
Who they said were detained on the Road a Long time at their Town
had been Soldered of the Canassateego Indians being arrived
come Home &c.— John Butler Esqr Interp

Sunday 22d being at Church in the

Forenoon to the amount of 129— The Onondaga Speaker with
Strings of Wampum apropriate to their Manner, Dryed away
Tears from his Excellencys Eyes, and the Loss of his Father, so as they
might chearfully & Friendly at his Brethren present, the Six Nations
wipe further, He removed all Sorrow & Uneasiness from his Heart
occasioned by said Loss and Wiped away all Obstructions of Utterance
in his Speech, Kindly & Brotherlike to the Six Nations
A String— removed from the Dead Body of
may the Sad end of this Light, so as to cause further Concern

3 Strings—

Brother it gave us much Concern to hear of yr Great
Loss by the Death of yr Father, the more as we were ignorant of it
the Day we arrived here at the Fine Place of all the
on which we immediately considered your Situation, and now do
the Grave of yr late Father, so as to prevent yr further Grief

A large white Belt

Brother as we are sensible that Since yr Commencement
of the War between the English & French You have Lost
of yr Friends & Relations, Which gives us a Chearfull Concern;
We With this Belt now collect all their Dead
Bones in one heap, & bury them in yr Earth, and cover
and of yr Sight for ever—

A large white Belt

Brother As You now sit in Darkness
this Belt remove all the heavy Clouds which hinder
that you may again behold the Light of Day

White Belt

Gaur
the Speaker
Speaking Nations, now with this Belt pour the Water
Body and cleanse y.r Bread therewith, that you may
prepared to hear what Your Brethren have to say

A Belt of Wampum

Brother We have now gone thro y.e Ceremony
looked upon by us as necessary on those Melancholly occa-
and have now only to add, that We with these String
Wampum wipe off all dust &c from y.r Feet that
and now have only to desire you will be ready to a
to the business we are come upon, —

8 Strings

Here Sir Wm returned them thanks for their
viewn to him on this occasion, — and then went thro y.e Ceremony
of condolence for the many Losses they had sustained
the War — This was done by Belts & Strings of
Wampum for each given by them. —

Thursday May 26th

All the Sachems & Chief Warriors of the several Nations be-
Assembled in the Council Room — Tehyawerunte y.e Onaja of the
Head up and Spoke as follows —

Present Sir Wm Johnson
Mr Robert Hayward
& John Butler Esq.r Interp.r

Brother Sorah Warraghiyagey —
We the Six Nations now returned, & stand up Dress the Fire
burns here at the Council place of all the Confederacy, that
may be taken care of, & that it may burn clearer than it
We this Afternoon 45 Warriors from y.e
Chenussio arrived here — Eight Strings —

Brother We also find the Earth around the Tree of
Peace to be loose so as that the roots thereof may grow strong & spread far, &
Branches there to afford a large Shade for all y.e Nations
under it

deaving & trading People We
with [illegible] as many reasonable rate, all those pro-
per assistance you would be fulfilled, but alas we find
us, ~~having~~ for instead of restoring to us our lands, we find y.
in possession of them, & even building Forts in many parts of our Country
notwithstanding y.e French are dead, this, together with y.e dearness of goods
are so high, that all our hunting cannot supply our wants, thus our
Sons & Women y.e greatest uneasiness, and makes us apt to believe
very bad report we hear of your intentions towards us. As we
have declared our resolutions of keeping up y.e friendship subsisting
between You & Us, We now expect & desire You will fulfil those
promises so repeatedly made to Us. — which alone will convince us
of your honest intentions towards Us. ——

Still 6 y.e Fourth — A Belt ——

Brother Oswego is a place wch was first agreed upon
by mutual consent as proper Mart for place of Trade, for while
the Trade was carried on there, all Nations far & near resorted with
& were much better satisfied & treated than now at any of y.e Several
Posts where y.e People trade, every thing being now sold to them
so dear, & powder wch is y.e principal Article to secure
Nations often ~~commit~~ give us the reason and
that y.e People take too much advantage of them, we beg
them that they are as well used as we are, & endeavour all we can
to satisfy them, by telling them times may soon alter for y.e better,
and indeed Brother we much fear if they do not [illegible] some
thing bad may be done to your People who go so far into their
Country, for they are a foolish drunk People, to prevent which
we would advise that no Trade be carried on with them but at
Oswego, Niagara & Detroit, & that more reasonable Rates be
this we earnestly recommend to y.r serious consideration
as any misstep taken by them may ensure all our good endeavours &
you & them in a War, wch we would wish to avoid. A Belt ——

Brother On y.e unfortunate affairs happening last Fall
Sir Jan immediately desired that we of Onondaga would open Ourselves
and insist on the Senecas doing you Justice, we accordingly made
Several Journeys thither in vain until you at length sent to your
Brother y.e Mohawk with whose Assistance & persuasion we
on our Brother y.e Seneca to come to our fire place at Onondaga,
Here, [illegible] Hon.ble Sir William Johnson Bart. &c &c &c
We y.e Senecas now with this Belt of Wampum do
away all Jills & Obstructions out of the road from our Council
fire place here, to y.r and shall for the future have our

of your own Disposition [illegible]

[illegible] Chief of the Senecas [illegible]
to Sir Jeffy Amherst &c &c

Brother Give attention to what
I am on behalf of the Seneca Nation in General,
& said on this occasion, I have only to [illegible]
Seneca's for y.e unhappy Murder affects us so much
Senecas will not rest Easy until we procure you a proper
for y.e we find we have given You, indeed we look upon it
to ourselves, wherefore hope you will rest satisfied with
same we now give you in y.e presence of all y.e Nations.

2 Belts

N.B. all y.e other Nations on y.e promise of y.e Senecas
shewed y.e greatest Satisfaction

Sir Wm [illegible] as soon
had given
[illegible] my Lord &c

Ended

Friday May 27th

Being all Assembled as before, in y.e Council Room
Sir William Johnson made them the following Answer:

Brethren, of the Six Nations Sachems & Warriors

27 May 1763

~~Intermediate Proceedings at~~
Colum Hall

The Six Nations being met Sr Wm. ...
Speaker in behalf of all their Brethren. The Mo...
Sr Wm Desired the Onondagas to open them...
they had done of late, as nothing could contribute ...
happiness of y.e Whole Confederacy than their keeping ...
Council Fire, & their Castle, and continue ...

A Belt of Black ...

Then the Onondaga Speaker with a ...
of Wampum addressed himself in behalf of the ...
Sr Wm Johnson in y.e following Manner ...

Brother Sonah Wanatheirage We the ...
Nations with Surprize & Sorrow ... hold y.e daily ...
ments You are making upon our Lands contrary ...
promises made to the Forefathers. ... Wm. to Willm. All Sous ...
We daily see y.e People clearing Land & Fields of Your ...
same at Oswego Falls. Notwithstanding it was told us by ...
that they were only to be Temporary Posts for y.e protection ...
Amn.n &c., and tis as bad at y.e before mentioned Posts ...
Hunters come out of y.e Woods with Skins Meat &c. ...
there are always some of y.e People ready with Liquor to ...
them, & thereby deprive them of it. They with Labour & Toil ...
for the Sustenance of their Families. Tis worse when they ...
quite Drunk they plunder them and of every thing they think worth ...
Your [illegible] making an enquiry when & where for it. They were so ...
People are extremely ill treated and abused, & obliged to go ...
any Satisfaction. We now desire to know from You ...
whether those People at them Posts have such orders, & who ...
to evacuate said Posts. ...

Six Nations Wam...

Brethren of the Six Nations ...

[illegible] reminding our Fr[illegible] therein y[e] Engl[ish] [illegible] that Peace & Friendship betwixt our Country, which agreement was then thought very agreeable & advantagious, and great care was promised then both, to be taken of it, that nothing should ever be able to break or ouerset it. Here repeated the whole of it, and concluded with renewing & strengthening the same on their part.

A White Belt &c. y[e] Ens. of the
11 Rows ——

Brother on y[r] first appointment to y[e] management of our affairs we put great confidence in you, from the knowledge we had of your regard for us, [illegible] to say that of y[e] [illegible] Peace & Friendship [illegible] by the Great King in our Dealings, which we on our parts determined to [illegible] and hold fast thereby, agreeable to y[e] first engagement we made at Albany, and this, we call y[e] Great Spirit to witness for us, is our firm & unanimous resolution that our Deeds may [illegible] same way of thinking otherwise the Chain may break.

To Sour Smallpox &c.

A Belt of Wampum with y[e] Emblem of

Brother for these several years past, since you engaged in y[e] War against y[e] French, it seems to us that you was so much taken up that Way, as to hinder or prevent paying so much regard to matters of Trade & other kinds as [illegible] by means of the chain of Friendship is become quite weak, and in great danger of breaking, which we cannot imagine to be the desire of y[e] great King, who has heard so many good accounts of, and who we are informed desireous of nothing more than establishing peace thro all the Country. We therefore desire Brothers who have y[e] care & Commands of the Great King to be [illegible] with us agreeable to [illegible] intention & ready to break y[e] Chain of Friendship made by [illegible] which Bonds are now in the hands of y[e]

— We the [illegible]
assembled unanimously request You will consider of
the steps of your Predecessors, that is to attend closely to
entered into between Your Forefathers & Ours, and suffer
- self to be led away by any evil thoughts, or any thing
may occasion a Breach of the Covenants, as seems now to
- attened — but consider seriously the ill consequences
which must effect You & Your People, as well as the
Peace is best for both of us, as it will never destroy it.

Dressed to Jours Amherst — A Bell

Brother We the Sachems & Warriors of y.e S.
declare we are as much concerned for y.e unhappy Murder
- last Year on two of our Brethren, as You can be, and have
taken all y.e Measures we could think of ever since, by a
of all the confederacy at Onondaga, here Viz.t for y.e purp.
we could not prevail, on our Nations to deviate from y.e
Rules of our Ancestors, neither was it ever so much incu
Brethren since y.e first Commencement of y.e Peopleing
for any revenge or Satisfaction is in our power for y.e
sad condoledy.e Death of the Slain agreable to our Cust
for wh.h reason we cant help being of opinion that You
some other cause for pushing us so much in this affair. W
have reason to think, for our Lands wh.h y.e great Spirit g.
our Habitations or Liveing, it would be wrong, as the
great Being from time to time has told us on y.e Head o
a thing of y.e kind. & we can hardly believe he would
We therefore beg Brother you will look back to the
- ment & abide by it. Otherwise y.e Great Spirit may be
& inflict a punishment in those who do wrong. ——

by y.e Sent.h — A Bell wt. 3 Wh.

Brother at y.e commencement of the War between
French, We were applied to by You for our
that if we took up the Hatchet
Item of your Lands, & restore them to
if You should engage the French, You

May

Brother

We have now gone through the Ceremony looked upon by us as necessary on these melancholly Occasions, and have now only to add, that we with these Strings of Wampum wipe off all Dust & from your Seat Jaws Head, & beg you will be ready to attend to the Business we are come upon.

38 Strings

Sir William Returned them thanks for their Regard shewn to him on this Occasion, — and then went through the Ceremony of Condolance for the many Losses they had Sustained during the War. — This was done by Belts, and Strings, in Return for those given by them.

Thursday May the 26th

All the Sachems and Chief Warriors of the several Nations being assembled in the Council Room — Teyawarunte the Onondaga Speaker stood up, & spoke as follows.

Present Sir William Johnson Bart.
Mr. Robert Nugent
John Butler Esq.r & Interpr.

Brother Gorah Wanaghiyagey.

We the Six Nations now assembled, Rekindle, and light up, & dress the Fire which burns here at the Council Place of all the Confederates, and we Request it may be taken care of, and that it may clearer than it now does.

A String.

Brother.

We also put fresh Earth around the Tree of Shelter, which seems to us to be loose, so as the Roots thereof may grow Strong, and Spread far, and the Branches thereof afford a larger Shade for all the Nations to sit under.

A Belt

May. Brother.

We are sorry that we are under a Necessity of Reminding our Brethren the English of the first Agreement made on the Arrival of those People in this our Country, which Agreement was then thought by them very agreable, and advantageous, and great Assurance we then gave thereby both Parties, that great Care should be taken of it. That nothing Should be able to break, or overset it. — Here Repeated the whole of the Agreement, & concluded with Strengthning, & Renewing the same on their Parts.

Brother. Prohibit Belt w.th the Number of the Nations 11 Rows

On your first Appointment to the Management of our Affairs, we put the greatest Confidence in you from the Knowledge we had of you, and your Regard for us, and as we Still Continue the same Opinion of you. we now Entreat you to Join us in our Request to the General, and Governor, which is, that they Assist in keeping bright, and Strong the Covenant Chain, which of late seems to Contract a great deal of Rust, Occasioned by the Generals little Regard to it. We are, on our parts, determined to clear away the Rust, and hold fast thereby, agreeable to the first Engagement, as long as we are a People: and this we call the Great Spirit above to Witness, is our firm, and Unanimous Resolution, and we hope that on due Consideration, he will be of the same way of thinking, Otherwise the Chain may break.

A Belt of 7 Rows w.th the Emblem of two Men.

Brother, This Speech is addressed to General Amherst.

Brother, For these several Years past, or since you was Engaged in the Wars against the French, it seems to us that your Attention was so much taken up that way, as to prevent your having much Regard to Matters of any other kind; by this means the Silver Chain of Friendship, made by your Ancestors is become quite weak.

weak, and in Danger of breaking, which we cannot imagine to be the Desire of the great King, of whom we have heard so many good Accounts, and who we are informed, is desirous of nothing more than Establishing Peace & Unity through all the Country. — We therefore desire, Brother, that you, who have the Care, and Command of the Great Kings Affairs here, will act agreeable to his Intentions, and not be too ready to break the Old Agreement, made by both our Forefathers, whose Bones are now in Ashes, least the Great Spirit above may send some Punishment on those who break it. — By this Belt, we the Six Nations, earnestly desire you will Consider well before you attempt to break the Chain. — ( ) A Belt of 9 Rows —

Brother, Governor of New York —

We the Six Nations assembled unanimously Request you to Consider & follow the Steps of your Predecessors, that is to say, to attend closely to the Covenant entred into between your Forefathers, and ours, and not to suffer yourself to be led away by any Evil Thoughts, or anything else, which may Occasion a breach thereof, which seems now to be threatned, but to consider Seriously the ill Consequences of a War, which must affect you, and your People, as well as us. Peace is best for both Parties, as it must contribute most to our mutual happiness. —

Brother: — (Addressed to Gen. Amherst — A Belt —

We the Sachems, and Warriors of the Six Nations declare we are as much Concerned for the late unhappy Murder Committed on two of your Brethren, as you can be, and in vain have taken all the Measures we could think of ever since, for the settling of that matter, by Meetings of all the Confederacy at Onondaga, Were, &c.; but we could not prevail on our Nations to deviate from the Custom, and Rules of their Ancestors, neither was it a matter ever so much insisted on until now. — We have had many of our People killed by your Brethren, since the first Settlement of your People here, & never Sought for any Revenge, or Satisfaction (although in our Power) after the Party offending had condoled the Death of the Slain agreeable to our Custom: for which reason, we cannot help being of Opinion, you must have some other Cause for pushing us in this Affair, and that, as we have Reason to think

May. is for our Lands, which the Great Spirit gave us for our Habitations & and Support. — It would be wrong after all that the Great King from time to time hath told us on that Head to attempt a thing of that kind, and we can hardly believe he would desire it. — We therefore, Brothr beg you may look back to the old Agreement, and abide by the same, otherwise the Great Spirit may be offended, and inflict a Punishment on those who do wrong. —) (A Belt wth black & white circles

Brother.

At the Commencement of the War between you, and the French, we were applied to by you, for our Assistance, and told them, and often since, that, if we took up the Hatchet against the French, you would Remove them off our Lands, and Restore the same to us. — It was also promised to us, that if you Conquered the French, your Hands would ever be Open to us, and that as the English were a Wealthy Trading People, we should be Supplied with Goods at a very reasonable Rate. All these Promises we Expected, after Assisting you would be fulfilled. — but Alas! we find the Case quite otherwise; for instead of Restoring to us our Lands, we see you in Possession of them, & building more Forts in many Parts of our Country, notwithstanding the French are dead. This, together with the Dearness of Goods, which are so high, that all our Hunting cannot Supply our Wants, gives our Warriors, and Women the greatest Uneasiness, and makes us apt to believe every bad Report we hear of your Intentions towards us. As we have declared our Resolutions of Keeping up that Friendship subsisting between you, and us, we Expect, and Desire you will do the same, by fulfilling those Promises so repeatedly made to us, which alone will convince us of the Honesty of your Intentions towards us. — A Belt

Brother,) (Address'd to the General

Oswego was a Place, which was first agreed upon by mutual Consent, as a proper Mart, or Place of Traffick for us both, and whilst the Trade was carried on there, all Nations far, and near resorted thither, and were much better satisfied, and treated better than now at any of the several Posts, where your People trade; every thing being sold to them so dear, and Powder which is the

May 7th Principle Article), so scarce, that foreign Nations often come to enquire of us the reason thereof, and begin to think, that your People take too much advantage of them, and have some bad Design. We as often assure them, that they are as well treated as we are, and Endeavor all we can to satisfy them, that Times may soon alter for the better. —— and, indeed, Brother, we much fear, if they do not, and Speedily, that something bad may be done by your People who go so far into their Country, — for they are as foolish, and [illegible] — to prevent which, we would Advise, that no Trade be carried on with them; but at Oswego, Niagara, and Detroit, and that at a more reasonable Rate than at present. — This we recommend to your serious Consideration, as any wrong Step taken by them may Overset all our good Endeavors, and Involve you and them in a War, which we would wish to avoid. — A Belt

Brother —

On that unfortunate affair of the Murder last Fall, you immediately desired that we of Onondaga would exert ourselves, and insist on the Senecas doing you Justice. We accordingly made several Journeys thither in vain, until you at length sent up our Elder Brother the Mohock, with whose Assistance, and Persuasion, we prevailed on our Brother, the Seneca to come to our Fire place at Onondaga, and from thence here. —— There the Seneca Chief Stood up, and Spoke. —— We the Senecas now with this Belt of Wampum, Open up, and clear away all Filth, & Obstructions out of the Road from our Country the Chenussio to the Fire Place here, on which we Shall for the future have our Eyes fixed, and Shall for the time to come, be ready to attend whenever you call, and we Shall be glad, whenever you have any Message to send us, that it may be by some of your own People, and not by the Indians. —— A Belt

Ogaestrix Chief of the Senecas addresses the General —

Brother —

Give Attention to what I am going to say to you on Behalf of the Six Seneca Nation in general. — After all that Said, and done on this Occasion, I have only to Add, that our Uneasiness, and Concern for that unhappy

We can't say Brother Affects us so much that we the Senecas will not Rest until we procure you a proper Plaister for the Wound we have given you. — indeed we look upon it as given to ourselves, wherefore hope you will rest satisfied with the Assurance we now give you in the Presence of all the Nations. —

N B. All the other Nations on that } 2 Belts.
Promise of the Seneca Ogoustrix Shewed the greatest Satisfaction

( ) Sir William then told them, that as soon as he had Perused, and Considered what they had said he would Return an Answer

Thursday May the 28th —

( ) The Six Nations being met & M: the Oneida Speaker in behalf of all their Brethren Wrote Haha by Hea — Sir William desired the Onondagas to Exert themselves as they had done of late, as nothing could Contribute more to the Happiness of the whole Confederacy, than their keeping up the Council Fire & continuing Steadfast to their Engagements

& Belt of Black & White Wampum

Then the Onondaga Speaker with three Strings of Wampum addressed himself to Sir Wm in behalf of the Six Nations in the following Manner — viz

Brother Jeoiah Wraghiyagey —

We the Six Nations, with Surprize, and Concern behold the daily Encroachments you are making upon our Lands contrary to the many Promises made to us, — to wit — at Fort Brewerton, we daily see your People clearing large Fields of our Land. the same at Oswego Falls, notwithstanding it was told to us by the General, that they were only to be Temporary Posts for the Protection of Provisions, & Ammunition &c — And what is very bad at the before mentioned Posts, when our Hunters come out of the Woods with Furs, Skins, Meat and the like, there are always some of your People ready with Liquor to Intoxicate them, and thereby deprive them of what they with Labour & loss of time procured for the Sustenance of their Families, And what is worse, when they get our People quite Drunk they Plunder them of every thing they think worth taking, and on their making an Enquery when Sober, for what they were Robbed of, they are extremely ill treated and abused, and Obliged to go off without any Satisfaction. — We now desire to know from you Brother, whether these People at them Posts, have any such Orders, and when they are to Evacuate said Posts.

3 Strings of Wampum

In the Council Chamber at Hartford
Connecticut on the 28 Day of May 1756.

Present

The Governor Council and Assembly of said Colo.

Togweròle
Sagayenquaraghta, Speaker } Onondagas } Deputies Six Nations
Toghuaisquaatka
Joghores } Cayugas
Oghsegwaròna

dy: Johnson Esqr Majr. Genl &c.

with William Printup Interpreter, sent by Coll. Wm. Johnson Agent for Indian Affairs

The Deputies after being taken by the Hand, and Led Mohawk into the Government, seated themselves, Then Sagayenquaraghta, and delivered a Speech, which from the Interpreter was taken as followeth viz

Brethren, we were sent by the Chiefs of ye six Nations, and it has pleas'd God that we are Arrived Safe at this place to See you

Brethren we are Deputies from all the Chiefs and they Understand that you are not quite Sound within & we come this day that you may Open your Ears that you may Hear And Cleanse your Hearts that you may Entertain Cordially what we Shall Speak to you. a Belt of Wampum.

Brethren

We have no Writings of it but we have a Tradition that the Maker of all things hath given to the Six Nations our Large Country to dwell and subsist in, and made them a Strong People, & our Nations have of Old appointed a Fire Place at Onondaga and by that Means united together and so became a Strong & Powerfull Confederacy, and [illegible] Generation, & after they Lived at Albany a while People and found Means to enter into a Conference with them and made a Silver Chain, a Strong Chain of Friendship, which they and We have from Time to Time

24 1756

[illegible] you Chosen for you to settle
become very Numerous and powerfull
[illegible] and Brethren

We have been very helpfull and assisted One Another
Against our Enemies, and by the Help of God We have gained
Superiority over them.

And Brothers

You will excuse us, we have no Records of former Days
But hint at such things as were done formerly by our Forefathers
have Nothing further to offer on this Head.

Now we are come to another Head

Brothers

We have heard very precious News this Winter, that you
about to come with three hundred families to settle on our Lands
which was very astonishing to us, and that you designed to build
Forts, and Strong Places, on our Lands and for that Reason our
Nations considered upon it and have sent us down to this Place
By that Means Brothers we are here to acquaint You with what News
we hear, that you have a Design to settle on the Susquehannah River
& Claim the Land to the West Sea.

We have heretofore given away Land to the white People but of
the Price of this Land the Six Nations know Nothing that they
have ever given it away or sold it to any, and what Little we
have left, we intend to keep for ourselves, we know not of any
such Sale, and if any such thing has been acted, it must have
particular persons
been done by ~~Order~~ in a Separate Manner, and not in any
General Meeting or Council of the Six Nations ~~and by~~
~~which Part which~~ has been the usual Manner of
their giveing or selling their Lands.

Brothers Our Custom is not to keep any thing secret we

[illegible] Nations to keep anything in Reserve, he
to obtain a Sale, but could not obtain it, but we have
since got a Deed from the Indians which he obtained pie
or one by one, and that from Strangers and such as we ha
of.

We have often sold Lands to the white People, but then it
with Consent of the whole in some General Meeting. And this wh
which we have reserved for ourselves as we have but Little left
are surprised at such a Measure being taken to obtain a Deed with
~~Consent~~ General knowledge & Consent

We have been told that Sydius has reported that he paid a gre
of Money for this Land which we know Nothing of, and this is
hunting Land which we depend upon for our Support and are no
willing by any Means to part with it.

Then the Speaker presented a broad Belt which he held in his Ha

Brothers

We Would have You take this Matter into your serious
Consideration, we here present You the Emblem of the Six Ca
belonging to our Nations, and through it is the Road or Path thro
which we come to Strengthen and confirm our Covenant Chain
consider, whether Selling on those Lands in such a Manner, may not
unhappily tend to break this Covenant Chain.

Brothers

Seriously take it into your Consideration, and think ho
You would like it to have your Lands taken from You in an un
and injurious Manner. You are a praying People, better acquainted with
Books and Learning than We, and must needs know better what is
right than to think, [illegible] to have your Lands as we may say stolen from
You, surely You could not like it to be treated in such a Manner, to ha
your Land taken from You that You depended upon for your Suppor

Brothers

Take it seriously into your Consideration less strong a

[illegible] Designed Blow, & keep [illegible]

I have told You before, that We have been sent here
[illegible] to let you know that we have heard about your Design
upon our Lands, and we deliver in this Belt to shew the Mind
the confederate Nations, that You do not encroach on those Lands
have reserved and design to keep for our selves Your Children & the
Posterity, and will not part with them, they are such as we set by &
sell.

Brothers.

If You proceed to encroach on our Lands We shall not be Easy, but
return home to our Places and apply ourselves to the King our Father
to obtain Justice, and I myself will go and on my going out of the Bay
will return home, and leave You to consider on it — and now
I have said all I have to say.

Then the Govr directed the Interpreter to tell them that he
was able to give them a satisfactory Answear and desired they would
stay till the Beginning of the Week at which Time they should have an
Answear

To which they answered that their Chiefs directed them to
make no Delay, but as soon as they had made their Speech they
were to return, but at the Governor's Desire they would stay for an
Answear. They then withdrew

all

Present as above

Governour made answer to the foregoing Speech

viz

We heartily welcome You to this Place and are glad to see You
and that You are sent by Your Chiefs to brighten the Covenant Chain
made by our Fore Fathers

You tell us Your Chiefs think we are not all sound within and give
to Clear our Eyes to see, open our Ears to hear, and make our Hearts
that We may cordially receive what You speak to us.

Brethren

We are sorry your Chiefs think we are not sound within we as
You our Eyes are clear, our Ears are open, and we cordially receive Your
Message as Friends & kindly receive your Message

Brethren

We Rejoyce with You that God has prospered the Arms of the
great King George our Common Father, so that Your and our
Enemies are subdued and now we hope, we shall live in Peace a
Friendship as long as the Sun and Moon shall endure.

We come now to Your Message

Brethren

You tell us the News You have heard that we were about to
come with 300 Families to settle on the Susquahannah River, which
was very astonishing to You and that we designed to build Forts on
Your Land.

Brethren

We assure You and tell You this Government has not given
any Orders for any such Settlement, We are no Ways concerned in
that Matter, only as Friends to You have endeavoured to prevent
the People from going to settle those Lands.

We have indeed been told that a Number of particular Persons
some living in Connecticutt, some in the Massachusetts, some in
New York and some in other Governments were about to settle on those
Lands but we advised them not to proceed in their Attempts.

And Lastly I received Orders from the King our Common Father

24:175(3)

[illegible] to use my Authority [illegible]
[illegible] from attempting to settle on those Lands [illegible]
[illegible] be laid before the King.

In Obedience to his Majesty's Commands I acquaint [illegible]
Men among them with the King's Orders and advised them
lay aside the Prosecution of that Settlement for the Pres[illegible]
And Brethren

I have now the Satisfaction to acquaint You that
well informed, those People have had a Meeting and have
Testimony, as well of his Majesty's fatherly Care as of their ready
Submission to and acquiescence in his Orders unanimously agreed
that no Person whatever of their Company shall enter upon or
make any Settlements on any of those Lands untill Lo's
Majesty our common Father's Pleasure be known in that Matter

Brethren

Seeing we as Your Friends and agreable to the Kings Orders
have taken so much Care to prevent those Settlements which are
so grevious to You (and have now given You Assurance that the
Attempts are Stopt, we think You will be fully satisfied and
inform our Brothers your Chiefs and your Nations of this and
Rest easy and quiet.

We assure You of our cordial Friendship and wish You a safe
Journey Home and desire You to present our kind Compliments
to the Sachems of the Six Nations.

Farewell

To which the Deputys of the Six nations Replyd as follows Viz.

Brethren we have heard with Attention what you have Said and are well
pleas'd with the Same and we hope you will Endeavour to prevent any
more people from making purchases of us: And as to those Lands we
have Talked about we Do not at present Design to part with them but
if ever we Do, it Shall be to those purchasers of your people before any
others If they Desire it.

We are to Receive no presents on this
Occasion

FROM WILLIAM DARLINGTON ETC.

In the Johnson Calendar, p. 170, are entered a letter of May 20th from William Darlington, at New York, sending receipt by Captain Wendell and promising account by post, also mentioning trees from Mr. Dykeman; a receipt of the 20th of Harmanus J. Wendell, at New York, as master of sloop, for articles from William Darlington for Sir William Johnson; a certificate of the 21st of Lieutenant James Gorrell, at Fort Edward Augustus, that Charles Gaultier DeVerville served as interpreter, August 23, 1762, to May 20, 1763; a letter of the 23d from William Darlington, at New York, sending invoice of goods and statement of transactions, and mentioning letter from Sir William to [John] Pownal, forwarded by man of war *Intrepid;* a letter of the 25th from William Kelly, at New York, with information that he has forwarded goods, as Mr Gilliland hesitated to do so without orders; a receipt of the 25th of Philip Lanning, at New York, for articles shipped on his sloop by William Kelly, to be delivered to Dr Stringer for Sir William Johnson; a letter of the 26th from Jacob Harsin, smith, at Niagara, asking authority to obtain provisions; and a bill and receipt of the 27th of Greg. Cunningham, at New York, to William Darlington for £17 for lace bought at vendue. Destroyed by fire.

AN INDIAN CONFERENCE

D. S.

A Conference with Dep<uties of the Six Nations of> Indians.

In the Council Chamber at Hartford <in the Colony of> Connecticut on the 28th Day of May 1763.

Present

The Governor Council and Assembly of said Colony

Togwerote	Mohock	Deputies of the Six Nations.
Sagayenquaraghta (Speaker)	Onondagas	
Toghuasquantha		
Togheres	Cayugas	
Oghsegwaròna		

G: Johnson Esqr. D. Agt. attends.

with William Printup — Interpreter sent by Sr. Wm. Johnson agent for Indian Affairs.

The Deputies after being taken by the Hand, and bid Welcome into the Government, seated themselves, Then Sagayenquaraghta, arose and delivered a Speech, which from the Interpreter was taken as followeth viz.

Brethren

We were sent by the Chiefs of ye Six Nations, and it has pleasd God that we are Ariv^d^. Safe at this place to see you.

Brethren

We are Deputies from all the Chiefs and they Understand that you are not quite sound within & we give this to Clear your Eyes that you may See & open your Ears that you may hear And Cleanse your hearts that you may Entertain Cordially what we shall Speak to you.

A Belt of Wampum.

Brethren

We have no Writeings of it, but we have a Tradition that God the Maker of all things hath given to the Six Nations our large Country to dwell and subsist in, and made them a strong People, & our Nations have of Old appointed a Fire Place at Onondauga and by that Means united together and so became a strong & Powerfull Confederacy, and afterward they saw at Albany a white People and found Means to enter into a Conference with them and made a Silver Chain, a strong Chain of Friendship, which they and we have from Time to Time <Brightened and> kept clean, and at this first Interview <liked you so well that we> gave You Room for You to settle upon our <Land and you> have since become very Numerous and prosperous <for which we> are Glad and Rejoice.

And Brothers

We have been very helpfull and assisted One Another Against our Enemies and by the Help of God We have gained the Superiority over them.

And Brothers

You'll exscuse us, we have no Records of former Proceedings But hint at such things as were done formerly by our Fore Fathers & have Nothing further to offer on this Head.

Now we are come to another Head.

Brothers

We have heard very grevious News this Winter, that you were about to come with Three hundred families to settle on our Lands which was very astonishing to Us, and that You designed to build, Forts, and strong Places, on our Lands, and for that Reason our Sachems considered upon it and have sent us down to this Place. By that Means Brothers we are here to acquaint You with what News we hear, that you have a Design to settle on the Susquahannah River & Claim the Land to the West Seas.

We have heretofore given away Land to the white People but of the Sale of this Land the Six Nations know Nothing that they have ever given it away or sold it to any, and what Little we have left, we intend to keep for ourselves, we know not of any such Sale, and if any such thing has been acted, it must have been done by particular persons in a separate manner, and not in any General Meeting or Councill of the Six Nations as has been the usual Manner of their giveing or selling their Lands.

Brothers

Our Custom is not to keep anything secret we have heard that one Lydius at Albany <had endeavoured to purchase> some Lands at Susquahannah, and it is <not the Manner of the> Six Nations to keep anything in Reserve. He was up <among the Nations> to obtain a Sale, but could not obtain it, but we have <heard that he has> since got a Deed from the Indians which he obtained from <them singly> or one by one, and that from Straglers and such as we know <nothing> of.

We have often sold Lands to the white People, but then it <was done> with Consent of the whole in some General Meeting and this is the <Land> which we have reserved for ourselves as we have but Little left, <and we> are surprised at such a measure being taken to obtain a Deed without <our> General knowledge or Consent.

We have been told that Lydius has reported that he paid a great D<eal> of Mony for this Land which we know Nothing

of; and this is our hunting Land which we depend upon for our Support and are not willing by any Means to part with it.

Then the Speaker presented a broad Belt which he held in his Ha<nd.>

Brothers

We Would have You take this Matter into your serious Consideration, we here present You the Emblem of the Six Castle<s> belonging to our Nations, and through it is the Road or Path through which we come to strengthen and confirm our Covenant Chain and consider, whether settleing on those Lands in such a Manner, may not unhappily tend to break this Covenant Chain.

Brothers

Seriously take it into your Consideration, and think how You would like it, to have your Lands taken from You in an unfair and injurious Manner. You are a praying People, better acquainted with Books and Learning than We, and must needs know better what is right than to think it well to have your Lands as we may say stolen from You, surely You could not Like to be treated in such a Manner, to ha<ve> your Land taken from You that You depended upon for Your Support.

Brothers

Take it seriously into your Consideration how strong our <Union used to be> formerly, when we were as it were united <under one head, and were> one Body, and Blood, & happily <united in our Af>fections.

Brothers

As I have told You before, that We have been sent here by our Chiefs to let you know that we have heard about your Design of entering upon our Lands, and we deliver in this Belt to shew the Minds of the confederate Nations, that you do not incroach on those Lands which we have reserved and design to keep for our selves & our Children to the latest Posterity, and will not part with them, they are such as we set by & will not sell.

Brothers

If you proceed to incroach on our Lands We shall not be

Easy, but will return Home to our own Places and apply ourselves to the King our Father to obtain Justice, and I myself will go and on my going out of the house will return home, and leave You to consider on it,— and now I have said all I have to say.

Then the Govr. directed the Interpreter to tell them that he was able to give them a satisfactory Answear and desired they would stay till the Begining of the Week at which Time they should have an Answear.

To which they answeared that their Chiefs directed them to make no Delay, but as soon as they had made their Speech they were to return, but at the Governour's Desire they would Stay for an Answear. They then withdrew.

AN INDIAN CONFERENCE

D. S

Att the Councill Chamber in Hartford

<May 30th A. D. 1763.>

Present as above

The Governour made answer to the foregoing Speech in the <words following.>

Brethren

We heartily welcome You to this Place and are glad to see You safe a<rrived> and that You are sent by Your Chiefs to brighten the Covenant Chain made by our Fore-Fathers

You tell us Your Chiefs think we are not all sound within and give a <Belt> to Clear our Eyes to see, open our Ears to hear, and make our Hearts clean that We may cordially receive what You speak to us.

Brethren

We are sorry your Chiefs think we are not sound within we assur<e> You our Eyes are clear, our Ears are open, and we cordially receive You [*r Message*] as Friends & kindly receive your Message.

Brethren

We rejoyce with You that God has prospered the Arms of the Great King George our Common Father, so that Your and our Enemies are subdued and now we hope, we shall live in Peace and Friendship as long as the Sun and Moon shall endure.

We come now to Your Message

Brethren

You tell us the News You have heard that we were about to come with 300 Families to settle on the Susquahannah River, which was very astonishing to You and that we designed to build Forts on Your Land.

Brethren

We assure and tell You this Government has not given any Orders for any such Settlement, We are no Ways concerned in that Matter, only as Friends to You have endeavoured to prevent the People from going to settle those Lands.

We have indeed been told that a Number of particular Persons some liveing in Connecticutt, some in the Massachusetts, some in New York and some in other Governments were about to settle on those Lands, but we advised them not to proceed in their Attempts. And Lately I received Orders from the King our Common Father <Com>manding me to use my Authority and Influence <to prevent> these People from attempting to settle on those Lands till the <Matter> should be laid before the King.

In Obedience to his Majesty's Commands I acquainted the Ch<ief> Men among them with the King's Orders and advised them <to> lay aside the Prosecution of that Settlement for the Present.

And Brethren

I have now the Satisfaction to acquaint You that I am well informed, these People have had a Meeting and have in Testimony, as well of his Majesty's fatherly Care as of their ready Submission to and acquiescence in his Orders, unanimously agreed that no Person whatever of their Company shall enter upon or make any Settlements on any of those Lands untill his

Majesty: our common Father's Pleasure be known in that Matter.

Brethren

Seeing we as Your Friends and agreable to the Kings Orders have taken so much Care to prevent those Settlements wihch are so grievous to You and have now given You Accounts that the Attempts are Stopt, we think You will be fully satisfied and inform our Brothers your Chiefs and your Nations of this and Rest easy and quiet.

We assure You of our cordial Friendship and wish You a safe Journey Home and desire You to present our kind Compliments to the Sachems of the Six Nations.

Farewell

To which the Deputy's of the Six Nations Reply'd as follow's (viz)

Brethren

We have heard with Attention what you have Said and are well pleased with the Same and we hope you will Endeavour to prevent any more people from making purchases of us: And as to those Lands we have Talked about we Do not at present Design to part with them but if Ever we Do, it Shall be to those purchasers of your people before any others If they Desire it; We are to Receive no presents on this <Occas>ion but as to your offer to <Discharge our Expences while in> this town we Gratefully Accept & Acknowledge the Same <and heartily bid> You Farewell.

A true Copy examin^{d}.

By GEORGE WYLLYS Secret^{y}.

INDORSED: Minutes of a Conference
held by the Govr. of Connecticut
at Hartford with the 6
Nation Deputies
May 28th, 1763
Ent^{d}. in Vol. VIII Ind^{n}. Records
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May 1 At a Conference with the Deputies of the Six Nations of Indians, Held in the Council Chamber, at Hartford, in the Colony of Connecticut, on the 28th. day of May 1763 by Order of Sir William Johnson Bart.

Present The Governor, Council, and Assembly of s.d Colony.
Guy Johnson Esq.r — Dep.ty Agent for Ind.n affairs.
William Printup — Interpreter

Sogweröte — Mohock
Sagayesquaraghta, Soghuasquantha — Onondagas
Soghseres, Oghsegwarona — Cayugas
} Deputies of the Six Nations

The Deputies after being taken by the hand, and bid Welcome into the Government, Seated themselves, Then Sagayesquaraghta Arose, and delivered a Speech, which from the Interpreter, was taken, as follows.

Brethren. We were sent here by the Chiefs of the Six Nations; and it has pleased God, that we are Arrived safe at this Place, to See you.

Brethn. We are Deputies from all the Chiefs, and they understand that you are not quite Sound within, and therefore we give this to clear your Eyes, that you may See, and Open your Ears that you may hear, & cleanse your Hearts, that you may entertain Cordially what we Shall Speak to you. A Belt of Wampum.

Brethren. We have a Tradition, but have no Witness of it, that God, the maker of all things, hath given to the Six Nations our large Country to

May 8 to dwell and Subsist in, and made them a Strong People. our Nations have of old Appointed a Fire Place at Onondaga, and by that Means united together, and so became a Strong and Powerfull Confederacy, and afterwards, they saw at Albany a White People, and found Means to enter into a Conference with them, and made a Silver Chain, a Strong Chain of Friendship, which they, and We have from Time to Time brightened, and kept clean, and at this first Interview Liked you so well, that we gave them Room to Settle on our Lands, and they have since became very Numerous, and prosperous, for which we are glad, and Rejoice — and Brothers We have been very Helpfull, and Assisted one another against our Enemies, & by the Help of the Great Spirit, we have Gained the Superiority over them. Brothers — You will Excuse us. — We have no Records of former Proceedings, but Hint at such things as were formerly done by our Forefathers, and have nothing further to Offer on this Head. — Now we are to Speak to another Point —

Brothers — We have heard very Grievous News this Winter, that you were to come with Three Hundred Families to Settle on our Lands on the Susquahanna, which was very Astonishing to us, and that you designed to build Forts, and Strong Places thereon; for which Reason, our Sachems considered in the Matter, and have sent Down to this Place, by which means, Brothers, we are to Acquaint you with what News we hear, and also that we have heard of your Designs of Settling on the Susquahanna River, and that you Claim all the Land to the West Seas. —

We have heretofore given away Land to the White People — but, of the Sale of this Land, the Six Nations know nothing of their having given it away, or Selling it to any one. — What little Land we have left, we Intend to keep for our selves. — We know nothing of any such Sale, as I have already mentioned — If any such thing has been Acted, it must have been done by particular Persons in a Seperate Manner, and not in any General Meeting, or Council of the Six Nations, which has been the usual manner of their giving, or Selling their Lands. — —

Brothers —

Brothers. Our Custom is, not to keep any thing Secret. We have heard
May. that one Sidias of Albany has endeavored to Purchase some Lands on the Susquahanna. It is not the manner of the Six Nations to keep any thing in Reserve. We was up amongst the Nations to obtain a Sale, but could not, but we hear, that he has since got a Deed from Indians, which he Obtained from them Singly, or one by one, and that from Straglers, and such as we know nothing of. We have often Sold Land to the White People, but then it was done with Consent of the whole, in some General Meeting. This Land, we Reserve for our selves, as we have but little left, and we are Surprized at such a Measure being taken to Obtain a Deed without our General Knowledge, or Consent.

We have been told that Sidias Reported that he had Paid a great deal of Money for this Land, which we know nothing of. This being our Hunting Ground, which we depend upon, for our Support, we are therefore unwilling by any Means to Part with.

Then the Speaker Presented a broad Belt, which he Held in his Hands, Saying

Brothers. We would have you take this Matter into your most Serious Consideration. We here Present you the Emblems of the Six Castles belonging to our Nations, through which is the Road, or Path we came hither to Strengthen, and Confirm our Covenant Chain. Therefore Consider, whether Settling on those Lands in such a Manner, may not unhappily tend to break this Covenant Chain.

Brothers. Seriously take it into your Consideration, and think, how yourselves would like it, to have your Lands taken from you in an unfair, and Injurious Manner. You are a Praying People, better acquainted with Books, and Learning, than we are, and consequently know better what is Right, than to think it well, to have your Lands, as we may say Stolen from you. Surely, you could not like to be treated in such a Manner, to be deprived of your Lands, on which you depended for your chief Support!

O Brothers

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(Brothers.

May 3 Seriously Consider how Strong our Union used to be formerly, when we were under one Head, and we were one Body and Blood United in our Affections —

(Brothers — As I have mentioned to you before, that we have been sent here by our Chiefs to Acquaint you that we have heard of your Designs of Entering upon our Lands, we deliver you this Belt to Shew the Minds of the Confederate Nations, that you do not Encroach thereon, being Lands which we have Reserved, and (Design to keep for our Wives, and Children to the latest Posterity, and will not part with, being such as we value highly, Therefore will not Sell). —

(Brothers — If you Proceed to Encroach on our Lands, we shall not be easy, — We will Return Home, and Apply our Selves to the King our Father to Obtain Justice. — (And I myself will go, — and on my Going out of this house, will Return Home — and leave you to Consider of it. — I now have finished all I had to say. —)

(Then the Governor directed the Interpreter to tell them that he was able to give them a Satisfactory Answer, and desired they would Stay till the Beginning of the Week, at which time they Should have an Answer —

(( ) to this they Answered — That their Chiefs directed them to make no Delay, but as soon as they had made their Speech, to Return Home, but, that, at the Governor's Request, they would wait for an Answer —.

Then Withdrew —

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May 8

At the Council Chamber in Hartford May 30th 1763.

The Governor made answer to the foregoing Speech in the Words following viz.t as before

Brethren. We heartily Welcome you to this Place, and are glad to see you safe arrived, and that you are sent by your Chiefs to brighten the Covenant Chain made by our Forefathers. —— You tell us, your Chiefs think, that we are not Sound within, and give a Belt to clear our Eyes to see, Open our Ears to hear, and make our Hearts clean, that we may Cordially receive what you Speak to us. —

Brethren. — We are sorry your Chiefs think we are not Sound within, — we assure you, our Eyes are clear, our Ears are open, and we Cordially receive you as Friends, and kindly receive your Message.

Brethren. — We rejoice with you, that God has Prospered the Arms of the great King our Common Father, so that your, and our Enemies are Subdued; and now, we hope we shall live in Peace, and Friendship as long as the Sun & Moon shall endure.

We now Answer, in regard to your Message.

Brethren. — You tell us the News you have heard, that we are about to come with 300 Families to settle on the Susquahanna River, which is a Matter very astonishing to you, and that we intended to build Forts on your Land.

Brethren. We assure you, and tell you that this Government has not given any Orders for any such Settlement. —— We are no ways Concerned in that matter, only, as friends to you, have endeavored to prevent the People from going to settle those Lands.

We have indeed been told that a Number of particular Persons, some living in Connecticut, some in the Massachusetts, some in New York, and some in other Governments were about to settle on those Lands; but we Advised them not to proceed in their Attempts. ——

And

May:) And Lastly — I have, Received Orders from the King, our common Father, Commanding me to use my Authority, and Influence to prevent those People from Attempting to Settle on those Lands until the Matter shall be laid before his Majesty —

In Obedience to his Majesties Commands, I acquainted the Chief Men amongst them with the Kings Orders, and Advised them to lay aside the Prosecution of that Settlement for the Present. —

Brethren. — I have now the Satisfaction to Acquaint you, that I am well informed, those People have had a Meeting, as well in Testimony of his Majestys Fatherly Care, as of their ready Submission to, and Acquiesence in his Orders, have Unanimously agreed, that no Person whatsoever of their Company, shall Enter upon, or make any Settlements upon any of those Lands, until his Majesty, our common Fathers Pleasure be known in that Matter. —

Brethren. — Being We, as your Friends, and agreeable to the Kings Orders, have taken so much Care to prevent those Settlements, which are so Grievous to you, and have now given you Accounts that the Attempts are Stopped, we think that you will be fully Satisfied, and will Inform our Brothers, your Chiefs, and your Nations of this, and Rest easy, and Quiet —

We Assure you of our Cordial Friendship, and wish you a safe Journey Home, and desire you to Present our kind Complements to the Sachems of the Six Nations. —

To which the Deps. of the Six Nations Replied as follows —

Brethren — We have heard with Attention what you have said, and are well pleased with the Same, and we hope you will endeavor to prevent any more People from making Purchases of us. — With Respect to those Lands of which we have Spoke, we do not at present Design to part with them; but if ever we do, your People shall have the Preference to any others, Should they desire the Same.

We

May 5 We are to Receive no Presents on this Occasion, but as to your Offer to discharge our Expences whilst in this Town, we gratefully accept, and acknowledge the same, and heartily bid you Farewell.

A true Copy Examined by

George Wyllys, Sec[y]

Copy of a Letter from Governor Fitch to Sir William Johnson dated Hartford May the 30th 1763.

Sir

I have the Honor of your Letter by Lieu[t] Johnson acquainting me with the Delegation of the Confederate Nations of Indians. Five of them with the Interpreter arrived here under Mr Johnson's Conduct last Thursday, and on Saturday they were admitted to make their Speech, and and delivered the Message they said they were charged with, in the Presence of the Council and Assembly. and this day, in like manner, I made a Speech to them, with which, as the Interpreter informed, they were well satisfied. I should have Inclosed Copys of them, but the time is short, & Lieu[t] Johnson will have the Trouble which I beg leave to Refer you.

Soon after Receiving your Letter with the Speech and Belt, some time ago I Received Orders from the Sec[y] of State signifying his Majesties Pleasure that I should use both Authority, and Influence to prevent the Prosecution of the Settlements of the Lands on the Susquahanna River, until the Matter would be laid before the King; and in Consequence of these Orders, which I Acquainted the Principal Gentlemen of the Company with, they have Agreed to Stop all Proceedings towards a Settlement, and Acquiesced in the King's Orders. Whereupon I conclude the Indians Remain no Uneasiness Amongst the Indians.

Signed Tho[s] Fitch

I have the Honour of your Letter by
requainting me with the Delegation of the Confederate
of Indians; Five of them with the Interpreter arrived here
Wm Johnsons Conduct last Thursday and on Saturday they were
admitted to make their Speech and Deliver the Message
said they were charged with in the presence of the Council
and Assembly And this Day in like manner I made a
Speech to them with which as the Interpreter informed they
were well satisfied — I should have inclosed Copies of them
but the Time is short and Lo Johnson will have them
to which I beg leave to refer you ——.

Soon after receiving your Letter with the Speech and
Belt some time ago I received Orders from the Secretary of
State Signifying His Majesty's Pleasure I should use both
Authority and Influence to prevent the prosecution of the
Settlements of the Lands on the Susquehannah &c.
till the matter could be laid before the King And in
Consequence of those Orders (which I acquainted the principal
Gentlemen of the Company with) they have agreed to stop
all proceedings towards a Settlement and acquiesce in the
Kings Orders I therefore conclude there will now remain no
uneasiness among the Indians

I am &c with great regard your
most Obedient & most humble
Servant ——

Tho Smith

Sir Willm Johnson Baronet &c

24: 1766

Hartford May 23. 1763

Gov. Fitches Letter
relative to Susquahana
Lands

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The 2d June, 1763.

MEMORANDUM.

The Governor having received fresh Complaints from the Indians at Wyoming, that the Connecticut Tresspassers were still obstinately prosecuting their Settlement on the Lands there & at Cushictunk, thought proper this day to issue a third Proclamation, requiring those Intruders forthwith to remove from the said Lands. His Honour likewise, the better to enforce his Proclamation, by a special Commission, appointed James Burd & Thomas McKee, Esq^rs Justices of the Peace, and gave them written Instructions to proceed to Wyoming, and, having convened the people, settled there publickly to read the Proclamation, and to use their utmost Endeavours, by Expostulations & Arguments, to prevail on them to relinquish their Scheme of settling the Lands there, and to depart peaceably without Delay; otherwise to cause some of the Principals to be apprehended and carried to the Goal at Lancaster.

"*By the Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor & Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, upon Delaware.*

"A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas, divers Persons, the natural born Subjects of His Majesty, belonging to some of the Neighbouring Colonies have, without any Licence or Grant from the Honourable the Proprietaries of this Province, or Authority from this Government, made several Attempts, in Bodies, to possess themselves of & settle upon a large Tract of Land within the limits of this Province, not yet purchased from the Indians, lying at and between Wyoming, on the River Susquehanna, and Cushietunck, on the River Delaware, and in the upper parts of Northampton County; and have also endeavoured to persuade and inveigle many of the Inhabitants of this and the neighbouring Provinces to confederate and join with them in such their illegal and dangerous Designs, and to assist in settling & holding the said Lands by strong hand; *And Whereas*, the Delawares and other Tribes of Indians who reside within that Tract of Country between Wyoming & Cushietunck, and also the Six Nation Indians, have, as well at public Treaties as at divers' other Times, repeatedly made Complaints and Remonstrances to me against the said Practices and Attempts, & in the most earnest manner requested & insisted that the said Intruders should be removed by the Government to which they belonged, or by me, & declared if this was not done the Indians would come & remove them by Force, and do themselves Justice; but desired that the said Intruders might be previously acquainted there-

with, that they might not pretend Ignorance; *And Whereas*, notwithstanding I have already issued two Proclamations, vizt the first dated in February 1761, & the second dated the 16th day of September following, to apprize the said Intruders of their danger, and to forbid their settling on the said Lands and strictly enjoining & requiring in His Majesty's Name, all those who had presumed to settle on any part thereof, immediately to depart & move away from the same; yet I have lately received Information and fresh Complaints from the said Indians that divers Persons, in contempt of such my several Proclamations, and the Threats of the Indians, do still persist in their said Design, and are now actually settling on divers parts of the said Lands about Wyoming and Cushietunck.

" *Wherefore*, as well to continue my endeavours to preserve the Peace and Friendship which is now so happily restored and subsisting between us and the Indians, and to prevent the mischievous and terrible Consequences of their carrying into execution such their Threats, from which I am greatly apprehensive the Indians cannot any longer be restrained, if the said Intruders shall not immediately relinquish their Designs of settling the said Lands, as also again to warn any of the Inhabitants of this Province from being unwarily drawn in to join the said Intruders in such their unjust designs of making Settlements in the said Indian Country, I have judged it proper, before any Force shall be used against the said Intruders, by and with the advice of the Council, to issue this my Third Proclamation, hereby again strictly enjoining & requiring in His Majesty's Name all and every person and persons already settled and residing on the said Lands (Indians excepted) immediately to depart and move away from the same. And do hereby forbid all His Majesty's Subjects of this or any other Province or Colony, on any pretence whatsoever, to intrude upon, settle or possess any of the said Lands, or any other Lands within the Limits of this Province not yet purchased of the Indians, as they will answer the contrary at their Peril, and on pain of being immediately prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law. And hereby also strictly charging, enjoining & requiring all Sheriffs, Magistrates, Peace Officers, and all other His Majesty's liege People within this Province, to exert themselves and use their utmost Endeavours to prosecute and bring to Justice & condign Punishment, all Offenders in the Premises.

" *Given* under my hand and the Great Seal of the said Province, At Philadelphia, the second day of June, in the Year of our Lord, one thous^{d} seven hundred & sixty-three, and in the third year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the 3rd, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, & Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &^{c} forth.

"JAMES HAMILTON.

"By his Honour's Command,

JOSEPH SHIPPEN, Junr Secretary.

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

Instructions from the Governor to James Burd, & Thomas McKee, Esq^rs.

"*By the Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, & Counties of Newcastle Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.*

"*To James Burd & Thomas McKee, of the County of Lancaster, in the said Province, Esquires, Greeting.*

"Gentlemen:

"I have lately received Intelligence with fresh Complaints from the Indians at Wyoming, that the Connecticut People still persist in prosecuting their Scheme of settling the Lands about Wyoming, and at & about Cushietunck; And with the advice of the Council, I have thought it proper to issue a third Proclamation on that occasion, & to desire that you will immediately take a Journey to Wyoming, with such assistance as you shall judge proper to take along with you, and use your best endeavours to pursuade or drive away all the White People that you shall find settled, or about to settle there, or on any Lands not yet purchased from the Indians.

"Before you shew yourselves amongst them, you will gain all the Information and Light you can into their Designs, what their numbers are, & learn the names of as many as you can; where settled, or about to settle; What numbers (and from whence) they expect to join them

"On your arrival amongst them, you will convene the heads of them, & after reading the Proclamation, expostulate with them about the Injustice, Absurdity, and Danger of their attempting to settle there, and let them know that I expect and require of them by you, that they shall all immediately Depart and quit their Settlements, and if they shall agree to go away peaceably, You will then after their departure, see all their Buildings and Improvements destroyed; and in case they refuse to comply, You will then acquaint them that they may rest assured that besides the danger they may be in from the resentment of the Indians, this Government will never permit them to continue there; and that therefore it would be most advisable for them to return peaceably to their own Country, & desist entirely from their design of making any more Settlements there.

"If you find these Expostulations and persuasive means shall not succeed, & that you can do it without danger of Resistance from a Superior Force, & the risque of Bloodshed (which by no means hazard) I would have you, either by Stratagem or Force, to get three or four of the ringleaders, or others of them, apprehended and carried to the Goal at Lancaster, sending with them a

proper force & Mittimus under your hands & Seals, there to wait my further Orders.

"And if that cannot be done, you will endeavour to get the names of as many of them as you can, in order that they may be prosecuted at Law, and further measures taken with them, as shall at your Return be judged most proper. For this end I have armed you with a special Commission, constituting you Magistrates of the Counties of Northampton, Berks, and Lancaster, but I imagine, the Lands where they are settling must be in Northampton County.

"You will please to keep a Journal of your Proceedings, and on your return report the same to me in writing under your hands, with an Account of your Expences, that orders may be given for the discharge thereof.

"*Given* under my hand & Seal-at-Arms, at Philadelphia, the second day of July, Anno Domini, 1763.

"JAMES HAMILTON."

Sir,

New York, 6th. June 1763.

About Three o'Clock this Afternoon both your Expresses Arrived here, with your Letters of the 1st. & 6th. Instant; whereupon I gave Immediate Orders for Compleating the Light Infantry Companys of the 17th. 42d. & 77th. Regiments: They are to Assemble without Loss of time, & to Encamp on Staaten Island, under Major Campbell of the 42d. to whom I Intend to give the Command; And they shall proceed directly to Execute such Orders as I shall think proper to give Major Campbell, according to the Advices I may Receive from You, of the further Proceedings of the Savages.

Altho' I have thought proper to Assemble this Force, which I Judge more than Sufficient to Quell any Disturbances the Whole Indian Strength could Raise; yet I am persuaded this Alarm will End in Nothing more than a Rash Attempt of what the Senecas have been Threatning and which We have heard of for some time past: At the Cutting off Defenceless Families, or even some of the Small

which Things more than anything else can

Disturbances the Whole Indian Strength could Raise; yet
I am persuaded this Alarm will End in Nothing more than
a Rash Attempt of what the Senecas have been threatning
and which We have heard of for some time past: As to their
Cutting off Defenceless Families, or even some of the Small
Posts, it is certainly at all Times in their Power to Effect such
Enterprizes; particularly while We Ourselves supply them
with Powder & Lead, as appears from Captain Ecuyer's
Letter of the 29th May, to have been the Case with those
Villains who are Suspected to have Committed the Mischief
at Fort Sandusky, or any of the Others Commanded by
Officers, can certainly never be in Danger from such a
Wretched Enemy as the Indians are at this time; if the
Garrisons Do their Duty: I am only Sorry that when such
Outrages are Committed the Guilty should Escape, for I am
fully Convinced the only true Method of Treating these
Savages is to keep them in proper Subjection & punish

(Henry Bouquet)

without Exception, the Transgressors.

I find Mr. Croghan had set out for Fort Pitt;
& that is the proper Place for the Discharge of his
Duty, I could Wish he would Remain there; for I know
of no Service that could Require his Presence at
Philadelphia.

You did very right to Inform Governor Hamilton
of this Intelligence; and I have no Doubt of his Zeal
& Readiness to do Every thing in his power to protect
the Inhabitants: I Wish the Assembly would Ad-
Effectually Lend their Assistance; But as I have
no Sort of Dependence whatever on them, I Have
taken such Measures as will fully Enable me to
Chastize any Nation or Tribe of Indians that Dare
to Commit Hostilities on His Majesty's Subjects: only
Wait to Hear from You what further Steps the
Savages have taken; for I still think it cannot
be any thing General, but the Rash Attempt of
some Turbulent Tribe the Shawanese who Lately

taken such Measures as are [illegible]
Chastize any Nation or Tribe of Indians that Dare
to Commit Hostilities on His Majesty's Subjects: only
Wait to Hear from You what further Steps the
Savages have taken; for I shall think it cannot
be any thing General, but the Rash Attempts
of that Turbulent Tribe the Senecas who Justly
Deserve a Severe Chastisement from our Hands,
for their Treacherous Behavior on many Occasions.
I am,

(Sir)

Your most Obed.t Servant.

W.m Johnson

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as well as on Act of the Troops Marching into their Country; also to desire they may not be led away to their own Prejudice, by the wicked Wiles of them Treacherous Nations, who have, upon occasion, Acted so vile a Part, but to Remain firm friends, as they have hitherto been, and also to Assure them of the Generals good Intentions and Disposition towards them, and all Indians who were attached to the English.

A very large Belt.

Secondly — To return them (the Six Nations) Thanks for the friendly Message they had sent Sir William by the Canajoharies, and to Assure them of his Steady Resolutions to preserve Peace with them on the Terms of the old Agreement. — A Belt.

Thirdly — To Invite them to a Meeting at the German Flatts in fifteen days time, at which, in Conjunction with Sir William, they might fall upon Measures for their mutual Interests, and thereby prevent this unhappy Breach from becoming general. —

A Belt.

Then the Meeting broke up.

Copy of a Letter from Sir William Johnson to Sir Jeffery Amherst dated Johnson Hall June 6. 1763.

Sir

I have been Honored with your Excell.cy Letter of the 18th. ult.o a few days before the Receipt of which, four Deputies from the Oneidoes arrived here charged with a Message, and several Belts to the Governor of Connecticut to desire he would cause his People to depart from the Settlement on the Suquahanna River. — They desired that some Mohawks should accompany them, as also that I should send a Deputy with them to take Care of them on the Road, and prevent Imposition. — I accordingly sent Lieut.t Johnson with an Interpreter in Compliance with their Request. — They likewise informed me, that a very considerable Number of the Six Nations were on their way hither, in Order to hold a Meeting with me. —

On the 21st. ult.o, One Hundred and Thirty nine of the Several Nations Arrived here, and the day following Opened the Conference with me, and after going through all their usual Ceremonies, and delivering several Belts, I returned their Compliment

1763 June Compliments on the Accustomed Manner, and they parted for that day.

On the 26th they assembled again, when 45 Warriors from Chenussio arrived. The Onondaga Speaker then addressed me, repeating our first Agreement with the Indians, and the Promises then made, all which in the Name of the whole Confederacy, he Renewed, and Strengthened. Then Requested that I would Join them in Entreating the General to preserve the same Inviolable, as they intended to do on their parts, otherwise the Chain might break. They next gave a Belt to desire we might Consider well the State of the Chain of Friendship, and not let it Rest, lest a Judgement should be inflicted on us, and after declaring that they were as much concerned as we could be at the late Murder, and had taken every Method since for procuring Satisfaction, they said, they found it impossible to persuade the Indians to deviate from a Custom, which was their Law, — Neither had the English ever pushed them so much on that Head formerly. — that

June Several of their People had been from time to time killed by us, though they never had sought for Revenge, after the English had condoled with them thereon in the usual manner. That therefore they could not help attributing our present Urgency for Satisfaction, to some other Cause, namely, that of Obtaining our Lands, which the Great Spirit assigned them for their Habitations, and which they could hardly Imagine, the King after his several Declarations, had any Designs upon. They therefore Requested he would Observe, and follow our old Agreement with them.

They likewise Repeated our Promises at the Commencement of the War, of removing the French, and Restoring them their Lands that our Hands should be always open to them if they would take up the Hatchet, and that as we are a wealthy trading People, we should be able to Supply them with Goods at a very reasonable Rate, all which they expected would have been performed;

June but they find themselves Mistaken; For instead of Restoring Lands, we were Erecting more Forts in many Parts of the Country, notwithstanding the French were dead, (as they called it) and Goods sold so dear, that their Warriors, and Women were very Uneasy, and apt to believe every bad Report concerning the Intentions of the English, and as they had declared their's of Keeping up the Friendship Subsisting between us, they were induced to expect we would fulfill the Promises

June we had made, as Means of Convincing them of our honest Intentions.

() They next Repeated that at Oswego, which was formerly the Place of

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of Trade for both far, and near. the Indians formerly found belly Entertainment, than they do any where at present - that the distant Indians often come to them to enquire into the Causes of it - the dearness of Goods, and the great Scarcity of Powder, and that the Six Nations Apprehend these foolish, rash People might do Something that was bad to the People who go so far into their Country; to prevent which they advised that no Trade Should be Carried on with them except at Oswego, Niagara and Detroit, and that on the most Reasonable Terms. - Then mentioned all the Trouble they had in endeavouring to procure us Justice, and that they had at length persuaded the Senecas to come down, who now with a Belt opened & Cleared the Road from Chemussio hither, Saying, they Should have their Eyes fixed thereon for the future - and Should be ready to attend whenever called upon. - after this the Chief of the Senecas told me that he was on behalf of his Nation to inform me that they were under Such Concern for the Murder, which they considered as done to themselves, that they would not rest till they had procured us a Plaister for the Wound; and therefore hoped we would rest satisfied with the Assurance given in the Presence of the Six Nations. -

On the 27th I answered this Speech in every Particular, as far as I was able. Argued upon the Folly of their Custom in not delivering up the Offenders, by which only they could give us Satisfaction, at the same time telling them that I should Acquaint your Excy with the Purport of the Meeting, and Submit the Several Matters Relative to the Trading Places &c to your Consideration. -

Thus gave them much Satisfaction, and they Repeated their Declaration of preserving Peace, and good Order for the future. - I am also of Opinion, that the manner in which we have insisted on their giving up their Murderers, have sufficiently Alarmed them, to prevent their repeating such Behavior, & I hope the Senecas will Still fall on a Method of making us proper Satisfaction.

As to the Intelligence Communicated in your Excys Letter of the 29th Ult. I cannot better account for the Same, than by acquainting you, that an Indian just now Arrived from Conajoharee dispatched by the Sachems on the News having arrived by Express from Oneida of the Design of the French from Missisipi, who it is Said have ascended that River, and Invested Some of our Forts to the Westward, and that they had sent a large Belt of Wampum with

(Some

some English Scalps through the Southern Indians to the six Nations to derive their assistance, which has been refused them by some of the Nations. — Although the Indians have said for true that the Intelligence is true, I am of Opinion the French are neither able or desirous as yet to attempt a thing of that kind, but that the Belt said to be sent from them, must have been some time ago, and may have lain in the hands of some of the Nations. through which it passed for their consulting thereon, which very often happens, and that some of the Nations desirous of a Rupture with the French may have sent the Belt to the Miamis which was said to have come from the Senecas. — However I shall immediately send to the Onondagas, and through the Nations, to cause strict Enquiry to be made into the Affair, as well as to speak to the Indians in such a Manner as may suit their Designs (if they have any such) in the Beginning, and hope to be able to give your Excell.y some farther Account thereof within a short time, Altho' I cannot avoid thinking from what I hear from all Quarters that many of the Nations will never be perfectly at Rest without we continue to dispense some favors amongst them, which they believe the French if some introduced into the Country would bountifully bestow on them, as they formerly had done —

I have the Honor &c

W. Johnson

(465)

I have been with Lauder 18th days before the

way

of the said Nations assembled here.

in ye name of ye whole Confederacy

persuade

I am also of opinion that the manner in which we have interfered on their giving up the Murtherers, has sufficiently alarmed them to prevent their repeating such behavior and I hope the Senecas will still fall on a method of making an proper Satisfaction —

As to the intelligence communicated in yr Excell.ys Letter of the 29th. ult.o I cannot better account for the same than by acquainting you that an Indian lately dispatched by the Jacksons for the purchase arrived [illegible] that he had been [illegible] that River and invested some of our people to the Eastward that they had sent a large belt of Wampum thro the Southern Inds. to the Six Nations to desire their assistance, which has been refused them by the Deputies tho' the Inds. here are positive that their intelligence is true. I am of opinion either the French are neither able or desirous as yet to attempt a thing of the kind but that the belt said to be sent from them must have been some time ago, & may have lain in the hands of some of the Nations thro which it passed, for their consultations thereon which very often happens and that some of the Nations desirous to associate with the French may have sent the belt to the Miamis which was said to have come from the Senecas, however I shall immediately send to Onondaga & thro the Nations to cause strict enquiry to be made into the affair as well as to speak to the Inds. in such a manner as may check their designs if they have any such in the beginning, & hope to be enabled to give your Excell.cy some further accts. thereof within a short time. tho' I cannot avoid thinking from what I hear from all Quarters that many of the Nations will never be perfectly at rest without we continue to dispense some [illegible] among them which they look upon as a token of our regard & believe the French if once introduced into the Country would bountifully bestow them as they formerly have done —

I have the honour to be

Yr &c —

Gormanstown Place June 6th 1783

Letter to Sir Jeffy Amherst
with 4 Drawings & 4 Plans
with 4 Explanations

Entd in Vol VIII Ind.a Record
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his Company. That y^r Petition^rs youngest Child was put to Death in December then following, y^r Petitioners were Bartered away for French Goods, &c., and y^r Petition^rs Son and Daughter are still Prisoners left behind. Therefore Humbly Beg's Leave to remind your Hon^r, and pray y^r wonted Care in Enquiring for y^r Petition^rs Children, and your Distressed Petition^r as in Duty Bound,

Will ever pray,

FRANCIS & MARGERY ENNIS.

Speech of Onondago Council to Indians on Susquehanna, 1763.

Hunters Mill, 14th June, 1763.

This day at 4 o'clock P. M., Conoy Sam arrived here and informed us as follows. That he carried our Speech & Belt to Fort Augusta, & there he met a Cayuga man that was come from the Onondago Council with a string of Wampum to the Delawares upon Susquehanna, which was delivered to the Cayuga man to be carried up the West Branch of Susquehanna, as likewise our Speech and Belt, and the substance of the String follows as Mr. Hunter writes—

"Brothers,

This String of Wampum comes to let you know that the French that was killed is come alive again, and that you must be strong, and dont hearken to the French to take up the Hatchet against the English, as you know we have made a firm peace with them.

Conoy Sam's Interpretation of the speech sent from the Onondago Council, vizt,

Brothers,

This String of Wampum comes to let you know that the French that was killed is come alive again, and that there is seven of your out Posts taken and all the people killed by the French, and a number of wild Indians that have tails like Bears & live a great way from hence, they cant say how far, & that the same Speech was sent to Sir Wm. Johnston, as likewise up the River to the Delawares & Munsies, and was to be returned to the Commanding Officer at Fort Augusta.

Fort Bedford June ye 17th 1763

Dear Sir

I just Now Received y^r favour of ye 14th As the Man who Carrys itt to Carlisle is Just Starting of I have only time to acknowledge y^r Receipt of itt I Wrote you from Shippensburge ye Eleventh wh I trust Before yo^u for my opinion of the Indians Behaviour att this time Itt Seems from Fort Pitt, as No Express has Come down this 12 Days I have Reason to think ye Inhabitants So that None Can Safely Escape them, Butt they Can No longer Continues there In my opinion their Fate there about wh I May Safe Into this way Can Inform them the Shawanays in My opinion are ye People who has Begun this Warr if ye Ottoways and Chippaways has attacked Detroit ye Will be found that ye rench Were Acquainted with this Dargins Ingageme ye Shawanays will Remove over ye Lakes or over ye Mississipi Soe as this May be a Shorter of Passing in ye rench to gett as Many Indians Nations as they Can to Go

[illegible] who Comes to [illegible] of
of I have only time to acknowledge y. Receipt
of it I Wrote you from Shippensburgh y. Eleventh
to wh. I must Refer you for my opinions of
the Indians whenever at this time felt Keen
from Fort Pitt, as No. Express has Come down
this 12 Days I have Reason to think y. Indians
are Inverted so that no one Can Safely Escape
them, Butt they Can No Longer Continue there
in my opinion than y. first Cold there Absents
wh. May fall into their way or Injure them
the Baltaways in my opinion are y. People who
has begun this Cruel War & if y. ottoways and
Cheppeways has attacked Detroit Ere this it will
be found that y. French was Acquainted with
their Designs Jmagens y. Baltaways with Numbers
over y. Lakes or over y. Mississippi Perhaps this
May be a Stroke of Policy in y. French to Gett
as Many Indian Nations as they Can to Go
to y. Country over Mississippi wh. they have to People
as Well to Make themselves Respectable with
their Indian Neighbours as to Secure as Much of the
Indian Trade as they Can

I Col. Henry Bouquet

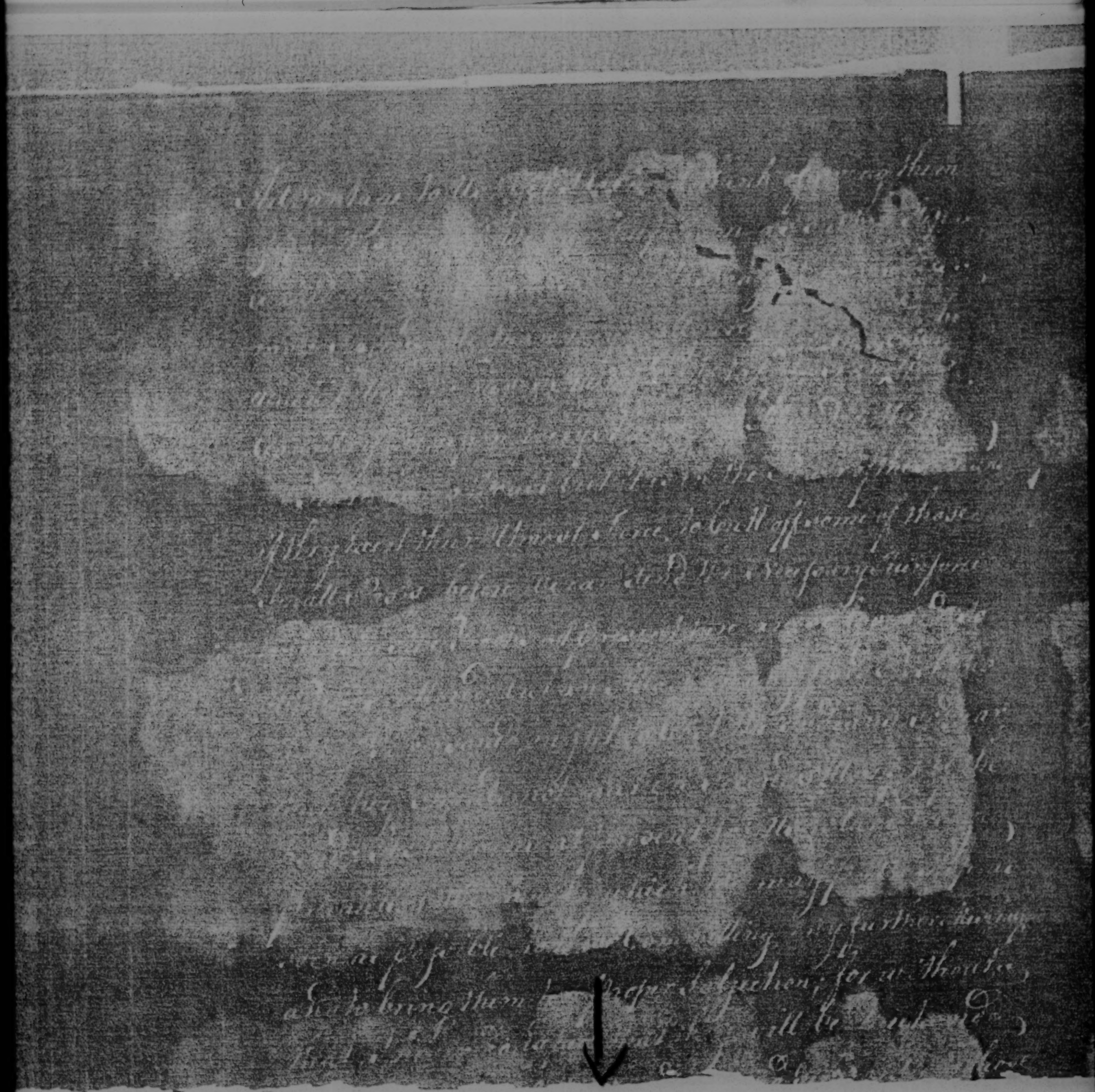
the Dalloways you are sensible have not
believe? So Well as they do before just went
acquaint them to his Majestys Justices Peace
the Court Treaty att Leicester they May decid
to have behaved with Insolence this you are
well acquainted with Sworn J. Quakers Maint
find that there Intermedling with Indian affairs May
have Law Where must to his Majesty's Judicia-
Interest of Given them greater Dislike to his
Justices them any Sollicitants that Jo any other
people have Made them
Law of opinion of the Sic Nations knows
any thing of this Emp- how they kept it secret
in order to Breach of any Connections between
us and J. Dallaways a Jam Certain they have
been for some years Sworn by Clouds of the
Dallaways being Now Jo Ligh G. J. Quakers
of Indians however Sir with Evidence to J. publish
whether I have acted with Imprudence in my Du
Impertinent or Not as far as I was Limited in
Sworn J. Council would Submitt Me to Send one
of those Indians here for Justice, one as it the
only Way Left us to find out who are Concern

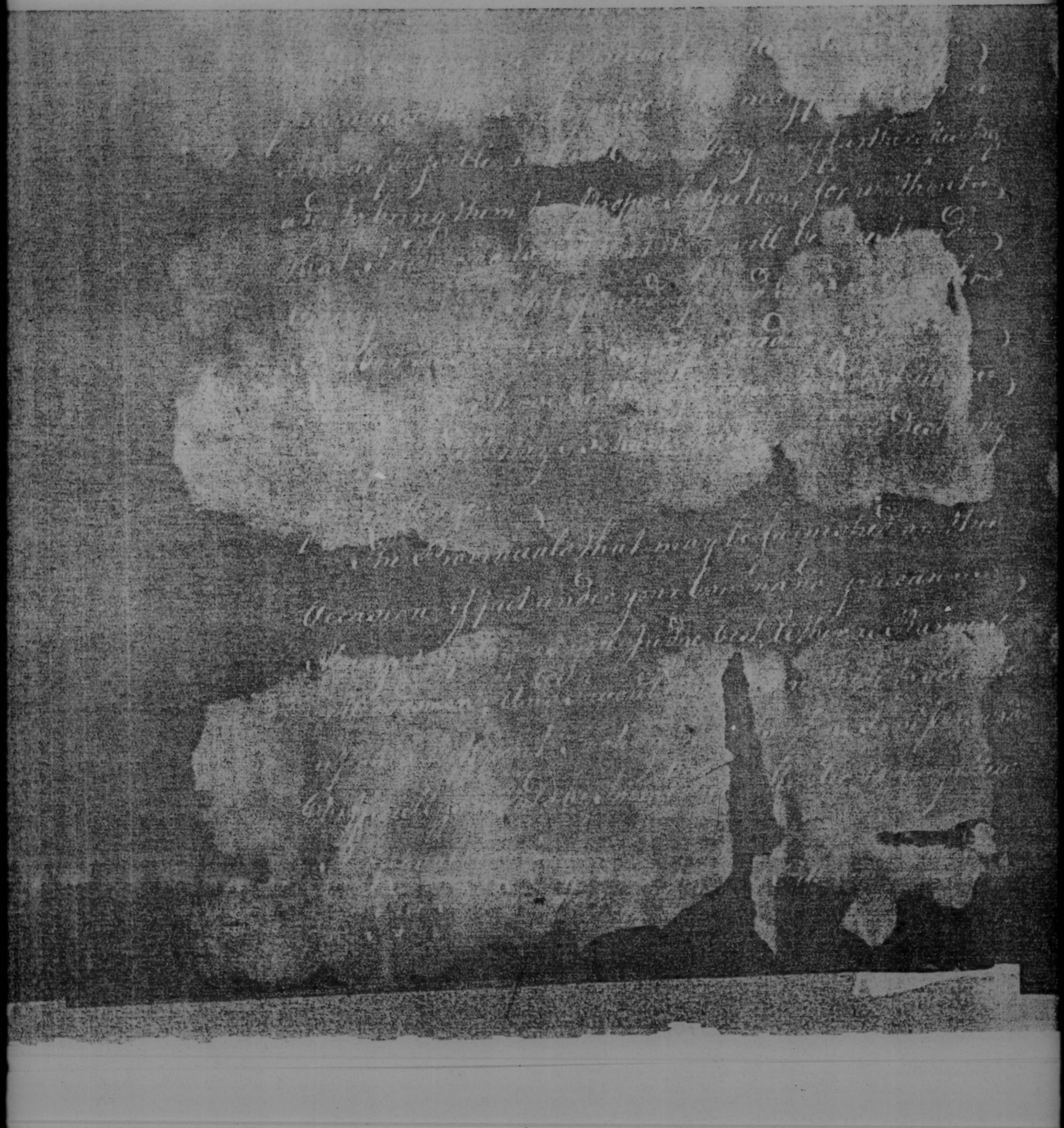
to have be moved with indolence this you are
well acquainted with & I wish for Quakers Maint
find that their Interfering with Indian affairs May
have Dan Mere hurt to his Majesty's Indian —
Intrest & given them a greater Dislike to his
Troops then any Allmants that I or any other
people have Made Here
Sam of opinion of the Six Nations knows
any thing of this Emption they kept it secret
in order to Breach of any Connections between
us and ye Delaways as Sam Certain they have
been for some years past by Sloops of the
Delaways being Now in Lough Sd Quakers
of Phila. However Time will Come to ye pruf
whether I have acted with Imprudence in my Da
=partment or Not as for as I was Limited —
I wish ye Council would Grant Me to Send me
of those Indians here for Intelligence as it is the
only Way left us to find out who are Concern'd
against us for We Now at Fort Pitt Shall
Not have so good an opertunity Sam Dan ye
Most Humble Servant
Geo: Croghan

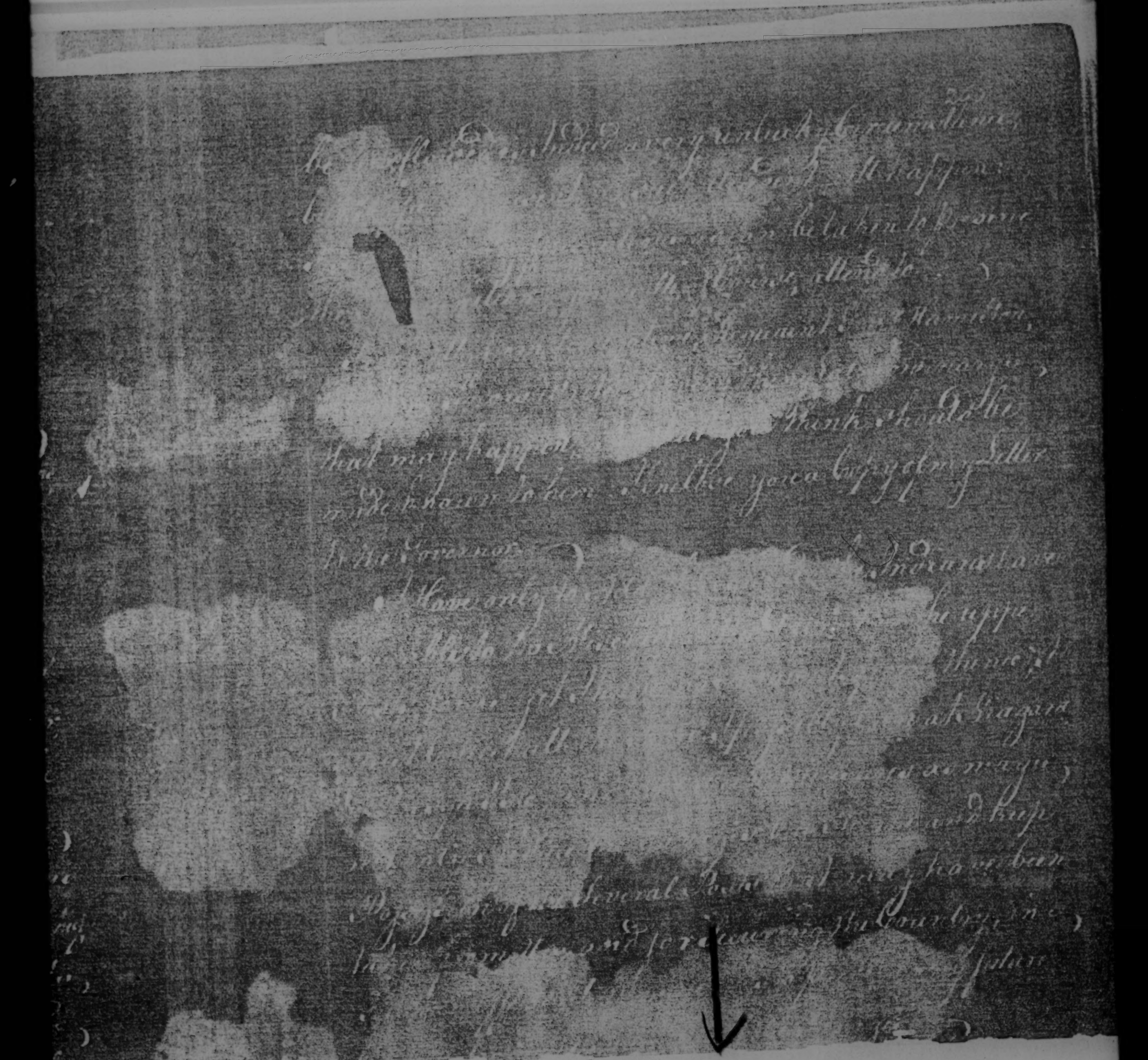
Wrote Jon from Nyiramubanga that I had
hired Some where to throw into a Station
as County was do many Having Hired
Settlement If to prevent a Small party coming
to Buy that post, one Half of which I have
did Do for one Run as County Pays is
Which is this Settlement has Credit

1775

Sir Your
Most Obedient Humble Servant
Alex. Hamilton







New York 23d June 1763.

(No 1.) Since my last I have received a Letter from Major Rogers Dated, by the way of Niagara the 4th May, wherein he Acquaints me of the base and treacherous Behaviour of the Indians, who had actually Invested the Fort, and were Committing Hostilities at the Instant the Letter came away, so that he had no Doubt but he should be able to Defend the Place, until Reinforcements arrived. He Writes me that the Chief of the Ottawas, who seems to be the Principal Ringleader of this Meeting, sent a Message that he, with a Considerable Number of Indians, intended to pay the Major a Friendly Visit; and accordingly on the 8th May, a Body of about Sixty Chosen Men came to the Fort, but the Major getting Information the Night before that their Designs were bad, made such a Disposition, that the Indians, who were Armed with Knives, Tomahawks & Guns Guns Shot and Hatchets under their Blankets, were

to

accordingly on the 8th May Proceeded about three
Hundred Canoe to the East, but the Enemy getting
Information the night before that their Designs were
Had made such a Discovery, that the Savages
who were Armed with Guns, Tomahawks & Guns
Gutt Short and Bow under their Blankets were
Confounded, and after making a short Speech and
receiving a few Presents to the Eastward off. that
Immediately after they sent Parties who Murdered
several of our People, who Unfortunately were at
Distance from the Fort, among whom were the
Robert Dawes, Lieut Robertson & other Boats Crew,
Lieut Robertson having been Employed on Business
the entrance of Lake Huron Doctor Robert had
Accompanied him. on Returning after the Ice
Assurance to Come with a Pipe of Peace, Desiring
Admittance into the Fort: Major Gladwin
Refusing

Colonel Rouge

Refusing to Receive any of their Chiefs Keys
immediately Commenced open Hostilities by Killing
the Stock Cattle and Destroying the Corn who
had the Care of them, and then Fired upon the
Fort on which Occasion they Gave me no
Intimation, Major Gladwin being well Provided
by that time, with Provision & Ammunition.
Every thing Major Gladwin Ordered to have
Done, for His Reception, Was my Approbation, I
only Regret that when the Ghost of the Officers
the Other Officers Returned with the Fatal
Piece, they were not Provided with Gun to Death
I Conclude Major Gladwin was not Apprized
of the Murder of our Brave Lieut Robertson
& Men at that time, or he Certainly would have
Revenged their Deaths by that Method, & Indeed
I Cannot but Wish, that whenever We have any
of the Savages in our Power, who have in so
Treacherous a way Committed any Barbarities
on Our People, Such Retaliation may be

I Conclude Major Gladwin was not Apprized
of the Murder of Sir Jeff.d Dares. Lieut. Robertson
&c.a at that time, or he Certainly would have
Revenged their Deaths by that Method. Indeed
I cannot but Wish, that whenever We have any
of the Savages in Our Power, who have in so
Treacherous a way Committed any Barbarities
on Our People, a Such Retaliation may be
made, without the least Exception or Hesitation.
Major Wilkins, on the Arrival of the Express
with this News, Immediately sent a Reinforcem.t
of Fifty Men, with a Lieutenant & Two Subaltern
Officers, which I hope will have got very soon
Personally to Major Gladwin's Relief.
This makes not the least Alteration to my
Plan I had fixed upon, before I received Their
Advice, as I am Determined to take Every
Measure in my Power, not only for recovering

[illegible] Entire Approbation of the Council for punishing those Barbarians who have [illegible] this Province, & Massacred His Majesty's Subjects [illegible] Effect his most Essential Service, I intend to Collect, as able to what I Wrote you in my last, all the Force I can, at Bergen Pole & Seaford that I may push them forward, as Occasion may Require, I have therefore Ordered the Remainder of the 12th Regt the first Company of 21 Men, Including Officers and the Artillery 133 Officers Included, which will March this Evening or early to morrow Morning, under the Command of Major Cambell of the 12th who has my Orders to send an Officer before to Acquaint you of his being on the March, and to Obey such further Directions as he may receive from you

Sir John St Clair, who is here, having Resolved on the best Route is by Easton, Nobtan, & Reading to Philadelphia, I have

of Major Campbell [illegible]
to send an Officer before to Acquaint you of his
being on the March, and to Obey such further
Directions as he may Receive from you.
Sir John St Clair, who is here, having Figured
out that the best Route is by Easton, Reading,
Lebanon, and Carlisle the Town of Philadelphia, I have
Recommended to Major Campbell to pursue
that Route, and I wish to have him (with all
Pittsburgh as soon as possible, and I would not
have any of the 2d and as few of the 11th as
may be left behind on the communication, for the
Reasons I have just now given you. You will
observe that I have not forwarded from hence
Every man that could be, for the Invalids Remain
at the Posts, Regts are already on their March to the
Mohawk, & I have sent such of the 2d & 11th
as were not able to march, to Albany. to join
Colo. the Company of the 60th that were there

who are to March Immediately to Oswego
Sir Wm Johnson in a Letter Received here Yesterday
ago gives it as his Opinion, that the Leaving the
Cherokees Cataubaws &c. against the Indians
Comes within the present Restrictions would answer
many good Ends: which I have Answered, that
it was my Duty to the Lord Judge of the Disposition
of the Indians, Upon consequently of the Method we
must Likely be Successful in Engaging them to fall
upon One Another, but that at present, Great
Circumspection must be Used in Regard as soon as
Possible the Entire Command of the Country &c.
Just as I am writing this, Mr Chronicle is
Come in, and has Delivered me your Letter of
the 19th Enclosing the Duplicate Vouchers of your
Accompts which Shall be Examined with the
Utmost
Care

Come up, and I have delivered me your Letter of the 14th Enclosing the Duplicate Vouchers of your Accounts, which shall be Examined when this Party is Over.

I am,

Sir,

Your most Obedient Humble

Servt.

P.S. The Number of Officers with Major Campbell, bears no Proportion to the Men, Particularly those of the 77th. I am however glad to find you the whole, as the Officers must be Great Service to you, on this Occasion, For Some Duration, with a Proper Officer to their Head, may Often be more than three times the Number under a Proper Subordination.

Copy of Mr Croghan to Sir William Johnson Dated Fort Pitt

Hon.d Sir.

This Day I received the Enclosed Letter from Fort Pitt, with the Answer from the Shawnese to a Message Mr. M.Kee sent, on the Murder of Colonel Clapham, by which, and the Accounts Lieut. Gaylor gives, it is Clear that all the Western Indians have taken up the Hatchet against His Majesty's Subjects. What part the Six Nations will Act, on this Occasion, I can't Say; but it's to be Feared the Senecas will Joyn the Western Nations, if they have not Done it already; this is what I have been Apprehensive of, since Early last Fall, tho' I Did not Expect they Could so Soon have Struck so Severe a Stroke: I Can't help thinking but that the French have Spirited the Western Nations up to this Bloody Massacre: I must Refer Your Honor to my Former Letters, & Intelligence, for my Sentiments of the French and Indians for some time past, as the Express is Just Setting off; I can't Say whether it would not be Proper to Secure all the Indians that are in the Several Governments, in Order to be able to bring those back Nations to Some Reason, 'till we have it in our Power to take a Proper Satisfaction; We have Seven Indian Prisoners here, two Six Nation Men, two Women & three Children.

Mr. M.Kee to Mr. Croghan. Dated Fort Pitt 16th June 1763

Dear Sir,

Ever Since the 1st Instant we have been busily Employed in Repairing the Fort pulling Down &

burning

Posture of Defence, that can't possibly be Expected from the Small Number of Men we have. The Indians are Daily appearing about, but have not been able to Do Us much Damage, tho' they have Fired upon Several Parties sent out to Cut Spelts for the Use of the Cattle — The 2d Instant while a Party was Engaged in burning the Houses on the Hill, the Indians Set Fire to a Thompsons, and the 4th Set Fire to a House up the River Supposed to be yours by the bearing of the Smoak. Yesterday at 3 O'Clock in the afternoon, a Party that was Sent out to Cutt Spelts were Fired on, and had a Serjeant of the Militia, who was advanced to the Top of Grant's Hill, Killed, but they Did not get his Scalp; and between 11 & 12 O'Clock Last Night they Fired Several Shott at our Centinels, and an Express that Came in from Bedford: Two Expresses were Sent off the 10th to Venango; we have heard Nothing from that Post since the 7th Instant, when Mr. Wilkins, with his Wife and a Soldier Arrived here in a Cannoe, and brought the following Account, which Came there the Day before he left it, by Express from Presqu'Isle

N.B: Here follows the Account of Lieut: Cuyler's Defeat.

P.S. Six O'Clock this Evening Four Shawnese Requested I would go over to the Opposite Side of the River, to Speak to them; & Enclosed I Send you what they Said

Copy.

Capt. Speech Inclosed in the Foregoing

Brother.

We received the Message you sent Us on the Death of Colonel Clapham, and our Chiefs Desired Us to Inform you, that they will take Care of the Traders in Our Towns: Mr. Bard and Gibson were Taken by Sir Wm. Johnson, a Delaware Chief, & his People, at the Mouth of Beaver Creek, and took to Our Town; and Our Chiefs say they will take Care of them 'till the War is Over: This is all we have to Say, we Came to hear News, having had none Since the News that was Sent by the Indians from the Lake, to the Delaware King at Tuscharawas with the Belt and Bloody Hatchet, Acquainting them that they had Struck the English, & Requested them to Join them; & that the Captains & Warriors of the Delawares Paid no regard to their Chiefs, who Desired them not to Accept of the Hatchet, but are Determined to Prosecute the War against you. —

It was the Six Nations that left this, and the Delawares that Killed your People that was with Mr. Calhoun. —

The Above is the Conversation that Passed between Me and Four Shawnese, who Came Opposite to the Fort over the Ohio, & Desired me to Come Over to them: They Delivered me no Wampum; as is Usual on Such Occasions.

Alexander McKee

a Dep.t for Indian Affairs

Copy of Letter Ver. from me
Mr. Croghan to Sir W. Johnson

Enclosed in Col. Bouquet's
of the 23d. June 1763.

New York 23d June 1763

Sir

Last night I received your Letter of the
22d Instant with the several Enclosures & this
Morning that of the 23d with the Intelligence from
Fort Croghan came to Hand.

I have perused Capt. Campbells Letters & entirely
approve of the Measures taken by him for the
Security of Fort Bedford & the Communication
Behavior of the Inhabitants in so Rashly throwing
themselves into the Power of the Indians, without
the least Intention or Resolution to Defend themselves
Indeed very unaccountable, and Attended with
Bad Consequences, as it Encourages the Savages
to Repeat their Attempts

Upon Success in Repulsing that Conspiracy

the least Intention or Conduct to give Offence
Indeed very Unaccountable, and Attended with
Bad Consequences, as it Encourages the Savages
to Repeat their Attempts.
Their Success in Deceiving Last Longlois party,
Must have been a great Means of Encouraging the
Indians below as they have no Doubt Attributed
Themselves with the Hopes that the Detroit, and the
upper Posts were likewise Cutt off: What Mr
Croghan mentions with Regard to the part he
Intends to play on this Occasion, I think a
very Just and Judicious Measure, & the Other Nations on
this River, are Perswaded I will turn out
Exactly so whenever they meet with a proper
Check.
My Opinion with regard to the Indians that
are in our Power is, that they should be Secured
as Prisoners, as I am Convinced they would be
of
Colonel Bouquet

be among the first were they Lt. Loose, that would
Joyn the Others: However Leave it to you, to
Send One of those now at Fort Pitt, in Order to
Obtain Intelligence, according as you may Judge
Proper.

I have already told you, that all the Troops
from hence, that Could be Collected are Sent you;
and these are Indeed more, and in a Better
Condition, than I Expected; so that should the
whole Race of Indians take Arms against Us,
I Can do no more: The Province I am hopefull,
will Enable the Governor to Raise Some Men for
its Protection and Defence, on so Critical an
Occasion; and, as I mentioned in my Last, the
Great Number of Regular Officers, will Certainly
Prove very Usefull to you, Especially should any
Provisions be Furnished.

I Write again to Governor Hamilton, on the

its protection and Defence, on so Critical an
Occasion; and, as I mentioned in my Last, the
Great Number of Regular Officers, will Certainly
Prove very Usefull to you, Especially should any
Provisions be furnished.

I Write again to Governor Hamilton on the
Subject, Pressing him to Use his Utmost Influence
with his Assembly, & Likewise that Congress there
Legislature will Immediately Pass a Law to Compell
the Inhabitants to furnish Carriages as without
so Essential a help, it will be Impossible to Effect
this Service, which is not only Intended for the
Preservation of the Country in General, but for
the Immediate Security & Defence of the Province
of Pensylvania in Particular.

I Approve of Mr Croghans having Raised the
25 Men to Garrison Fort Littleton, which appears
to have been very necessary: and Thank You but
Recommend that Expence Shortly to be Stopped by

the Province, for which purpose I also Write to the Governor. But I am to acquaint you (for your own information only) that as I never will permit any Officer of the Crown to be a Loser by Exerting himself for the good of the Service, should the Assembly of Pensylvania absolutely Refuse to defray their Expence, it shall not fall on Mr Croghan, for it shall be paid by the Crown. — You may acquaint Mr Croghan, that I have, from time to time, Informed Sir Wm Johnson of every Intelligence I have Received, and that his Letter to Sir William with the Enclosures, shall be forwarded to him —

In Resolution of Entering Actively in Service, I Prepared for the Defence of this Post, seven Months Provisions, and I Doubt not but Major Wilkins will have sent him the Ammunition & Provisions he Required —

It was very lucky that the Ship Carpenters had

the Resolution of Engaging Charlotte in case it
prepared for the Defence of her Post, gives me great
pleasure, and I doubt not but Major Wilkins will
have sent him the Ammunition & Provisions
he Required.

It was very lucky that the Ship Carpenters had
not left Fort Pitt before their Assistance happened, as
they must be of great Use there.

Sir John St. Clair never told me that his Health
would not permit him to Act, and as the Service
Requires his Presence on the Communication, I
shall Immediately Order him thither.

I have furnished Mr. Plumsted & Franks
with a Credit for Money to procure Carriages &c.
But have Recommended to them, to Drive Cows
with the Troops, which would Do not only be more
Conducive to the Men's Health, but save a
great Expence in the Transportation of Provision
&c.

With Regard to Captain Ogle's Recruits, I have thought of them as well as the other Parties belonging to the Corps in the West Indies, but as these Regiments are Expected these two Months Past, and that when they Arrive they must be Completed, I think it would be Wrong to send those Recruits upon Service, as they would only take that Opportunity to Desert and go off.

I am,

Sir,

Your Most Obed.t Servant

P.S. I Enclose you Underwriting Deed for your Perusal, my Brother Peter Warner Received from Under Secretary Pownall Representing the great Loss he Sustained from the Savages of the Indians and the Cruelty of a Race Unprovoked by the Province, without any Regard to the great Damages the Indians have Done to the Province

Quarantain 25 Jan 1763.

Should this Moment the Honour of your Excellency's Letter of the 23d Instant with the most welcome News of the Preservation of the Detroit from the unjust Treachery of the rebel of Ponteac. I rejoice sincerely at the News they are certainly entitled, but hope that we shall soon take an adequate Revenge on the Barbarians.

The Reinforcement you have ordered this Way, is considered by the additional Number of Officers will fully enable me to crush the little Opposition they may dare to offer along the Coast and with that Aid of the Country against all their future Attempts. Till then I think proper to order us to act in conjunction with the Rest of your Force to establish the Tranquility of a Country they have forfeited — and with it the Rights of Humanity — The Posts recommended

they may draw to oppose
of the Country against all their future attempts to
think proper to order us to act in conjunction with the
Rest of your Force to extirpate that Nursery from a
Country they have profited so much & still Harass the
Rights of Humanity — The Route recommended
by Lt. Col. St Clair is good & shorter but I doubt whether
the Troops would not be retarded that Way on account of
Provisions & Carriages — The Light Company
will be obliged to proceed by a shorter Way to Ticonderoga
as early to prevent the Enemy from Crossing
Lake with the Convoy — Should any of the Troops
Lord Loudoun has left Albany before the Communication
can be opened Colonel Bradstreet cannot easily proceed further
than

Lord Loudoun's Office Albany